THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,000. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
BILLIARDS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
CLOTHING—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COAL AND WOOD—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—First, second and third columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
EUROPE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FINE ARTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
FURNITURE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second, third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
POLITICAL—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
REMOVALS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
STALLIONS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—First column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A LADY UNDER MENTAL DERANGEMENT LEFT her home on the 21st inst., about 7 A. M. She is short, thin, blue eyes, brown hair, cut short; dark clothes and black veil. She scarcely speaks English. Any one who can give information regarding her will greatly oblige her relatives. Address 239 West Twentieth street, Sixteenth precinct police station.

FOR ADOPTION—TWO FINE AMERICAN INFANTS. 149 Charles street, between Washington and West. Mrs. Z. take notice.

MR. TOBIAS, WHO, WHEN WITH CROCKERY HOUSE in Chambers street had two Newfoundland dogs, and boarded at Frankenstein's, opposite, please send address to S. FRANK, box 5,0?0 Post office. Friends reading this please inform him.

MRS. A. J., PHILADA.—CALL AT NO. — EAST THIRTY-sixth street. Send right number to 115 Broadway.

MONDAY.—MONDAY—MONDAY.

NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS—WHEN SHALL I SEE YOU. BUIZ.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, LADY IN BLACK, ST. Stephen's to Fifth avenue, down to Thirteenth street.—The gentleman she noticed desires acquaintance. Address, if agreeable, B. W., box 151 Herald office.

WILLIE—WRITE OR CALL AT ONCE. FEAR nothing, or the consequences will be fearful. 193.

5TH AVENUE, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—TWO YOUNG ladies dressed in black, one with blue hat; afterwards Twenty-ninth street and Broadway; gentlemen would like to form their acquaintance if agreeable. Address S. A., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A KING CHARLES DOG LOST ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 22. Whoever will return the same to 157 East Sixteenth street will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN FORTY-SIXTH street, near Ninth avenue, a Pocketbook containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property by calling on R. BEEBE, 348 West Thirty-second st.

LOST—DRAFT OF BARNES BROTHER & HERRON on Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, No. 2,233, dated March 11, 1872, order of D. M. Bright, for $454 20, and endorsed in blank; payment thereof stopped. The finder will please return same to STADLER & CO., 134 Church street, New York.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM POCKETBOOK, FOR which a suitable reward will be paid upon its delivery to MILLER & HOUGHTON, 24 South street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, MARCH 15, A SMALL BLACK AND tan Dog; answers to the name of Toots. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the same to 231 East Twenty-eighth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BLACK AND TAN SLUT, near Houston street, on Second avenue. Any person returning her to 59 Second avenue will receive $5 reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, ANswering to the name of Gip; gold chain and seal with initials M. M. to J. K. A liberal reward given. Apply at 142 East Seventeenth street, to Miss JENNIE KIMBALL, or at Union Square Theatre.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON FIFTY-fourth street or Fifth avenue, a Florentine Mosaic Earring. The above will be given on returning it to No. 7 West Forty-second street.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF NOTES taken from office of Marble Works, 37 East Houston street; of no value except to owners; no questions asked, and reward paid by E. FRITSCH, 181 East Ninth street.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 229 WEST FIFTIETH street, a Scotch Skye Terrier; goes by the name of "Fanny." The person who returns it will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 6TH OF JANUARY last, a large white Spitz Dog, answering to the name of "Spitz." The finder will receive the reward by returning him to 126 Lexington avenue.

$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, on Tuesday, 19th inst., an open-faced English gold Chronometer. C. D. PHILLIPS, 539 Broadway, room 1.

COX & KING, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 Broadway and 11 New street (established 1857). Furnish only reliable and expedite all official matters. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis; correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES, ARDAGH & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, furnish reliable and efficient operatives for all matters pertaining to their business; correspondents throughout the United States and Europe; business strictly confidential.

THE $25 REWARD CLAIMED BY LETTER OF 22D inst. will be given on return of the gold Watch, &c., to No. 237 East Thirty-fifth street, and no questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A. PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD [illegible] insure companies and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] by applying at Insurance [illegible]

A.—WANTED IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A [illegible] reporter and English [illegible] Address E. S., box 1,507 New York Post office.

A. HYMAN'S STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c. [illegible] Offices 17 [illegible] avenue and 205 West [illegible] street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES. [illegible]

[illegible] Broker, 166 Broadway. Post office box 4,483.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 166 Broadway, 151 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row; box 4,583 Post office.

A.—FURNITURE FAMILIES CAREFULLY MOVED, city or country. Furniture packed, shipped. Storage for Furniture, &c. Excelsior Furniture and Baggage Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

CONSTITUTION LODGE, NO. 241, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend our next stated communication, on Tuesday evening, March 26, at 7½ o'clock, at our rooms, Booth's building, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. R. W. Brother S. Jones, District Deputy Grand Master, will visit the Lodge officially. G. W. WYCKOFF, Master.
H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, walnut, oak and ash Ornaments, Busts of all prominent men, &c. Figure Carving a specialty.

HAVANA LOTTERY. FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for March 12, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS.—The entire product of Scrap of the New York Rendering Company, from and after the 1st day of April, is hereby offered for sale, being about 75 barrels per day, 20 per cent of which is horse Scrap. As per analysis of Prof. Chandler each ton of 2,240 pounds contains 191 of phosphoric acid and 160 of ammonia, and of offal Scrap 60 of ammonia and 81 of phosphoric acid. Contract can be made for whole or any portion for one or more years. Address G. CAULFIELD, 265 Broadway, rooms 9 and 10, or foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River, New York city.

ROYAL HAVANA EXTRAORDINARY AND KENtucky Lotteries. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Brokers, 25 Wall street, New York. Post office box 3,264.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY drawing 4th of April, 1872. CARPLES & CO., 43 Chatham street, room No. 3.

STAMMERING.—NO CURE NO PAY.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue:—You are at liberty to refer any parties to me who may wish information regarding your success in the treatment of stammering. The results in the case of a member of my own family, and in others whose progress I have closely watched, are conclusive to me that your system is the true one. I cannot refrain from congratulating you that an infirmity so embarrassing and so difficult to remedy has found a complete master in your hands. THOMAS STREET,
Pastor of North Presbyterian Church, 353 West 28th street.
OTHER REFERENCES.
C. J. Hepburn, Superintendent of Oil Creek Railroad.
Oscar F. Kepler, 42 Duane street.
George B. Ferris, 137 West Twelfth street.
James Reese, Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Beekwith, Waterbury, Conn.
Thomas Chouwiddien, Dover, New Jersey.
Deputy Collector Murray, Custom House.
Nephew of Publisher of New York Sun, and twenty others.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C., AT the new first class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, 106 to 114 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. Articles received on storage for disposal at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

THE GRADUATES OF THE NORMAL COLLEGE OF the city of New York are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held in the College building, Wednesday, April 3, at 4 P. M.

WANTED—IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A young man of good education, just from College, to act as reporter and general writer. Address box 1,607 New York Post office.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL HAvana Lottery of Cuba, March 12. Kentucky, class 242, Nos. 71, 18, 27 drew $25,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. O. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Crosby street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST RUSSIAN BLOODhound Slut), of the largest and purest breed; $30. Inquire at 210 West Thirty-sixth street.

LIVER AND WHITE POINTER DOG FOR SALE AT A great bargain—Well broken, 4 years old; retrieves nicely. Can be seen Monday.
JOHN RICHARDS, Janitor, 17 Broadway.

WANTED—FOUR LARGE DOGS TO TAKE IN THE country for working churning machines. Apply for two days to Mrs. BRIDGET ADAIR, 217 8th av., between 1 and 2 o'clock; will pay good prices.

STALLIONS.

EDWARD EVERETT FOR 1872.
I have the pleasure to announce that I have renewed arrangements with Mr. Bonner to have Edward Everett (formerly known as Major Winfield) stand at my place, the Lagrange Farm, near Goshen, in Orange county, beginning on the 1st of April, 1872.
Terms, Without any Exception, $200,
payable invariably before service, $100 of which will be returned if the mare does not prove with foal.
Edward Everett was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by imported Margrave.
Edward Everett sired Joe Elliott, who trotted the fastest mile ever made by a six-year-old—2:19½. He is also the sire of Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy, who, when seven years old, trotted in 2:20¾; of Judge Fullerton, who at six years old trotted at Buffalo in 2:24¼; of the Stratton filly that was sold recently for $4,000; of the Kilpatrick mare, the Marshall colt, the McGrath colt, the Packer colt, Mr. Low's colt and many more.
I will keep all brood mares at $8 a month for grass and $1 a bushel for any grain which the owners request to have fed to them. All accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. All letters respecting the horse must be addressed to the subscriber at Goshen, Orange county, New York.
WM. H. KEETCH.
N. B.—Dexter, who, when only 9 years old, trotted in 2:16—the fastest mile ever trotted by any horse in the world—was got by the sire of Edward Everett; Startle, who, when 5 years old, trotted in 2:26, carrying a 200lb. driver, was got by the sire of Edward Everett; Bruno, who, when 4 years old, trotted in 2:30, was got by the sire of Edward Everett; and Jay Gould, who, when 7 years old, trotted in 2:22, was got by the sire of Edward Everett. All these horses, except Jay Gould, are owned by Mr. Bonner. Edward Everett not only gets extraordinary trotters himself, but it will be seen from the foregoing statement that he belongs to the greatest trotting family in the world.

GEORGE WILKES AND HONEST ALLEN.
The two fastest trotting stallions in the world will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of Wm. M. Kinney, Central avenue, three-quarters of a mile above McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Arcularius Hotel. George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, will serve for $150 for the season. Honest Allen, best son of the celebrated Ethan Allen, will serve for $100 for the season. Season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For services of the above horses payable in advance. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk.
WM. H. BOIST, 19 West Twenty-seventh street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE
New York Sales and Storage Repository,
327, 329 and 331 Fourth avenue,
corner Twenty-fifth street, New York.
Horses, Carriages, Harness, Blankets, &c., taken on sale. Cash advances made on same and sold at auction or private sale. Horses left on sale will receive good attention. Special trade sales for manufacturers of Carriages, Harness, &c., on liberal terms.
S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
Peremptory sale of
Rockaway and Depot Wagons, top and notop Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, Clarences, Brells, Landaus, Coupes, Coaches, Doctors' Phaetons, &c.;
Carriage, Road, Saddle and Work Horses, Double and Single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
The above will be ready for inspection on Tuesday, 26th instant. Catalogues ready on that day.
N. B.—After April 1 next regular auction sale of Horses, Carriages, Harness and Horse Equipments,
EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
At 10½ A. M. prompt.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our Horse Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where we hold regular
Sales of Horses and Carriages
every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.
Team—2 elegant bay Horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 8 years old, very stylish drivers; step together like one horse; kind and gentle, true in all harness; free from vice, trick or fault; one of the best family carriages in the city and warranted perfectly sound.
Landau, Splendid Landau; brown satin lining, built to order by Brewster & Co. and nearly new.
Harness, Set of fine coach Harness, gold mounted, made to order by [illegible].
Together with Blankets, Robes, &c., the whole to be sold [illegible]
by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth av., [illegible]
TUESDAY, March 26 [illegible]
The sale will [illegible] the owner [illegible]

A CHANCE—THE BEST LOT OF SECOND HAND Carriages ever offered, [illegible]
4 Buggies, very good; [illegible]
2 Clarences, Dunn make,
[illegible]
1 [illegible] good as new
2 [illegible] Wagons.
At J. W. [illegible] 496 and 500 Third avenue.

A GREAT VARIETY OF DEPOT WAGONS, COUPE Rockaways, [illegible] Phaetons, [illegible] Buggies, new and second hand, [illegible]
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 624 Broadway.

A VERY LIGHT SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, GLASS front, [illegible] Phaeton, second hand, [illegible]
[illegible] Broadway.

A [illegible] CLARENCE [illegible] COUPE FOR SALE [illegible]

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY [illegible] Washington.

A TOP [illegible] ROCKAWAY [illegible] $210 [illegible] Buggy [illegible]
WILLIAM H. GRAY [illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C., ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK PROMPT, AT NEW YORK STABLES, 15 AND 17 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVENUES, BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER. THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES NALLETT, ESQ., OF BOSTON, who is about leaving for Australia, and is obliged to sell his entire stock of Horses and Equipments, consisting of some of the finest ever offered at public auction. Having been selected with great care and been carefully used are in fine condition and fit for immediate use. They will be sold without limit, and gentlemen wishing to purchase good, reliable horses are invited to inspect them at stables, where they can be seen from now up to sale.
Beautiful pair of jet black Geldings, about 15½ high, 6 and 7 years old, raised in Vermont and sired by Vernol's Black Hawk, dam Messenger. They are closely mated, drive evenly and like one horse; have long, fine necks, go in great style, are afraid of nothing and can trot together in 3 minutes, and as a road or light carriage team are unsurpassed; warranted sound and kind and free from blemish.
Fine brown Trotter Yankee Boy, 15½ high, 7 years old, one of the fastest and most promising young horses in the country; he is high headed and stylish; has never been trained but six weeks last fall, when he showed remarkable speed; he has showed at private trial on Mystic Park track 2:37, and his gait and way of going mark him as a first class trotter, and he will go low down in the thirties with proper handling; he was raised in New Preston, Conn., by George Hitchcock, a well known breeder of fine horses; he is sired by his celebrated horse Ashland, dam by Guy Miller; can pull a road wagon in 2:40, and is warranted sound and kind.
Bay Mare Ida Lewis, 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Ed. Everett, dam Lady Moscow. Was purchased by owner in Orange county when 3 years old, and been used on road. She is a perfect model of grace and beauty, is blood bay, with black points; has long, flowing tail; is honest and well behaved, and can beat 2:45 any day. Warranted sound and kind.
Thoroughbred chestnut saddle Mare Julia, 15½ high, 8 years old; raised in Kentucky and sired by Serpent, dam Magnolia Mare. She is very handsome and blooded; has all gaits to saddle, is well broken to harness, and can trot close to 3 minutes. Warranted sound and kind.
Chestnut Stallion Clarion, 15¼ high, 9 years old; sired by Jupiter, dam Bashaw. Has a record of 2:34. Is quiet and can be handled by any one, and is one of the finest stock horses in the country, having covered over one hundred mares in the last two years. Can beat 2:40 to-day, and is good gaited and reliable.
Also a splendid light two-seated Phaeton, nearly new; one extra fine coach Harness; top Wagon, by Stivers; trotting Wagon, by Brewster; light single and double Harness, Blankets. Sale positive, rain or shine.
JENKINS & DUFF.

AUCTION SALE.
HORSES, WAGONS, &C.
BY WALDRON & COOKE,
Downtown Mart and Salesroom, 103 Liberty, 39, 44 and 46 New Church, 108, 110 and 111 Cedar street.
Regular weekly sale of Horses, Wagons and Harness,
THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Work Horses, Carriage Horses, Driving Horses.
Four large, strong, young, sound Work Horses, sold to close the consignment of C. B. Hunter, of Wakefield, Ill., lately deceased in the city, by order per telegraph.
One bay Horse, 15½ hands, extra good driver in harness.
One pair Carriage Horses and set Harness.
Four good business Horses, sold under warranties.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, one large double Truck, in good running order.
Five sets hand-made Express Harness.
One Butcher's Cart and Harness.
Two Express Wagons. Other Horses and Wagons.
No postponement for bad weather.

BREWSTER (BROOME STREET) TOP WAGON, $300; Corbett & Scharch Top Wagon, $260; Dusenbury & Vanduser Road Wagon, $175; Elly Gray's Road Wagon, $175. Also seven sets Harness at bargains. 141 East Sixteenth street.

BLACK CANADIAN PONY, 13½ HANDS; GRAY Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands; gray Trotting Mare, 15 hands; roan Horse, Coal Cart, Harness. 413 West Thirteenth street, near Ninth avenue.

CARRIAGES.
All the newest styles
at FLANDRAU'S,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street,
near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS SELLING AT GREATLY reduced prices; large assortment family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, business Wagons; also 100 second hand, very cheap. WITTY'S Manufactory, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

FRENCH HARNESS.—JUST IMPORTED FROM PARIS, four sets of single and four sets of double Harness; brass and silver mountings; latest style and superior workmanship; a bargain. Ask for PAUL, at private stable, 129 West Seventeenth street, rear.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN, VALUABLE TEAMS, driven by the late H. J. Howard, all of them believed to be unexceptionable in every respect, consisting of one team of sorrels, 15 hands 1 inch high, with long, full tails and manes, and believed they will speed to the pole in 2:40; one team of brown Geldings, 15½ hands high; can be driven double or single; have long, full tails and manes, and will speed to the pole in 2:49; a very stylish team of dark bay carriage Horses, 7 years old, 16 hands and 1 inch high, with full tails and manes and free from vice; two top Buggies, one new and the other in perfect order; both made to order, the new one by Stivers and the other by Miner & Stevens; two sets of double Harness, made to order, of the very best quality; gold mountings, with patent hame fastenings; one set of single Harness of the best quality, made to order. At private stable, No. 8 Nellson place, Mercer street, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF HORSES; VERY stylish; 16 hands. Can be seen at REILLY & McMAHON'S Union Square Stables, Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER & CO. (FIFTH AVENUE) Victoria and Wood Gibson double Harness to match, both in perfect order, as good as new; will be sold cheap. Apply at ELDRED'S Stable, No. 4 West Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH BLACK coach Horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high. Can be seen at 155 West Thirty-eighth street, private stable.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, FIT for light work; will sell cheap. Apply at 335 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE; DARK BAY; WARranted sound and kind; 16 hands; also a good Coupe Rockaway and Harness. Can be seen at stable 115 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD YOUNG HORSES, JUST FROM the country; sound and kind; good action. Some good young Horses cheap. Can be seen for one week or until sold. Apply to 265 avenue C.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15½ hands; sound and kind; true in double and single harness. Inquire at 182 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAIR CANADIAN HORSES; sound, kind and true; 6 years; stout build; 15 hands; cheap; separate or together. 438 Fortieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT, BAY Mare, 15 hands high, 5 years old; can trot in 2:50; warranted sound and kind; also Dubois Top Wagon and Landau Harness. No. 5 West Thirteenth street. T. E. GORDON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD WORK HORSES; kind and gentle. Apply to D. H. PRATT, 373 Washington street.

GRAND SALE
of the
MAMBRINO CHAMPION
and his stock will take place
at the late residence of Geo. B. Foote,
Green Haven, Dutchess county, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.
There will be sold, without reserve,
Stallions, Mares, Geldings and Colts,
from one year old and upward.
Mambrino Champion has a very wide reputation as a stock horse; is a very handsome dark bay, with white marks; can trot in 2:30. Last year the net proceeds from him were over $5,000. Send for catalogues.
M. F. FOOTE,
Green Haven, Dutchess county, N. Y.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.—WE WILL CLOSE OUT at retail every description of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, or other Saddlery Goods damaged by the recent fire in our premises. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

HORSE WANTED—15½ TO 15¾; WELL BRED, young, sound, gentle; to trot in 2½. Address, with full description and lowest cash price, EQUES, box 4,425 New York Post office.

LARGE SORREL HORSE, 7 YEARS, $85; FINE DRIVing Pony, 7 years, $125; large Team, $150; all sound and kind, must sell. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, grocery.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND Lease; doing an active and profitable business; location unsurpassed; accommodation for 40 horses. Inquire at WITTY'S carriage manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW—OWNER going to Europe—A stylish sorrel Mare, 7 years old; Kentucky stock, warranted sound and free from tricks; well trained to saddle for lady or gentleman; drove to harness; price $200, worth $500. Can be seen at Riding Academy, Pacific street, near Powers, Brooklyn.

NICE ONE-HORSE CURTAIN ROCKAWAY, POLE and shafts, $140; Corbett light shifting top Buggy, $125; one new Top Buggy, only used twice, square box, $250; two new family Express Wagons, city made, $180 each. 132 West Twenty-fifth street.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE.—THOROUGHBRED saddle Horse, very handsome; 15½ hands high, 10 years old; sound and gentle; has run a mile in 1:46. Also a brown thoroughbred colt, 3 years old, sired by Donerail, he by Lexington, dam Lou. [illegible] by Lightning, grand dam [illegible] warranted [illegible] make a fast trotting horse, is good [illegible]
[illegible] FARTIN & RAND, [illegible] Seventh avenue.

STABLE FOR SALE—14 STALLS, RUNS THE SALES, [illegible] stable and Coach House of the late Colonel [illegible] 141 West Twenty-fourth street. Apply to JOHN H. COMES, [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] street.

SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES [illegible] Coupe, Rockaway, [illegible] Depot Wagon, Victoria, [illegible] Rockaway, several Buggies, all as good as new. Carriages at low prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 624 Broadway.

TO LET—A STABLE, 25x50, AT 209 WASHINGTON street. Inquire at 203, corner Hubert street, near [illegible]. D. BONE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FINE LARGE HORSE, [illegible] at a reasonable price; must be free from blemish. Address box 1,[illegible] [illegible] office.

15 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, 6 AND 7 YEARS [illegible] sizes, [illegible] at 476 East Houston street. Call for two days.

25 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, JUST FROM OHIO, [illegible] Also an strong [illegible] Driving Horses, to be sold cheap. 118 [illegible] street.

$225. TEAM BLACK HORSES, SOUND AND KIND; [illegible] 7 years, 15½ high, powerful work Horse, $150; must sell, sale [illegible] given. Apply at 118 Ingols avenue, corner Forty-first street.

$800.—STYLE AND BEAUTY—A HANDSOME [illegible] carriage Horse, 5 years, 16 hands; sound and kind [illegible] thoroughly broken to single harness and saddle. [illegible] street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

$1,000.—FOR SALE; A GREAT BARGAIN: MUST be closed out this week; one pair of fast and highbred black Mares, full sisters, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands high; prompt and gamy drivers; very stylish and gentle; will stand without tying; also, $650, one of the finest mahogany bay carriage, coupe or family Horses in the State; 7 years old, 16 hands high; pony gaited; can trot in 3:00; full flowing mane and tail; $500, one sorrel Horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old; can trot in 2:45; a lady can drive him; all the above horses are warranted sound and kind; must be seen to be appreciated; one top Wagon, Pole and Shafts; one three-quarter light Road Wagon; one Pony Phaeton and Light Harness. Inquire for one week at the American Club Sales Stables, 134 and 136 West Thirty ninth street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

Opening new
Spring Goods
from auction.

The greatest bargains to be found in the city in Ribbons.

630 boxes of gros grain cord edge Trimming and Sash Ribbons.

Lots of Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
Dolly Varden Ribbons, 15c. up.
Gros grain Ribbons, 10c. yard up.
Wide shaded Gros Grains, 29c.
Six inch Sash Ribbons, 31c. up.
Dolly Varden Sash Ribbons, 31c. up.
Very rich fancy Ribbons, 15c. up.

Silk Trimmings.

20,000 pieces black and colored Silk Trimmings from 15c. to 75c. entire piece.

1,600 pieces Passementerie Gimps, $1 75 to $9 60 piece.

2,000 pieces rich Silk Fringes, 5c. to $1 yard

75,000 yards Silk Trimmings, from 3c. to 10c. yard.

Closing out lot of Dress and Lining Silks, 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 25.

12,000 pieces Pique and Marseilles Trimmings, 10c. piece up.

8,600 Silk Neckties and Scarfs in all the new styles and colors, from 10c. to 69c. each. About half the gold cost.

200 dozens Kid Gloves, one and two buttons, in Alexandre, Duchess, Louin's, and other makes, 49c., 60c., 75c., 99c., 98c., and $1 29.

Opening Spring Hats, Bonnets, Frames, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.

60 boxes of Guipure Thread, Valenciennes and other Laces, From 3c. to $4 a yard.

25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.

8,000 pieces Rufflings and Muslin Trimmings, From 10c. piece to 95c.

520 dozens Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Night Dresses, Sacques, closing out at about the price the material would cost.

2,500 dozens Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Handkerchiefs, From 5c. up to very Fine Goods.

Plain and Fancy Muslins, Towels, Napkins, Quilts, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

691 Broadway, between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON.
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street.
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
New York.
Straw Goods, Hats and Bonnets
ready to-day.
1872. New Spring Shapes. 1872.
Thisbe, Vienna, Seadrift,
Moselle, Forest City, Belle,
in
Dunstable, Milan, Split Straws,
Florence, Leghorns and other
Plain and Fancy Braids.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, every novelty,
for Ladies and Misses, made from Turquoise
Crapeon de Paris, Chips, &c., full lines.
No Fancy Prices!
EDWD. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON.
Grand Display in every Department.
Cheap Goods all over the house.
Ribbons, Gros Grains all the desirable tints, every width.
[illegible] Silk, 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. per yard.
[illegible] Turquoise Epingle, Crepon de Paris,
[illegible] Silks, full lines of Summer Materials, cheap.
Flowers—500 cartons per steamer, new.
Yankee Notions, from a Pin to a Diamond.
Ten thousand Silk Parasols, everything new, from 50c. to $500.
Examine Corsets, 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 up, whalebone.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments, Buttons, everything new.
One thousand pieces of Silk Fringes, new, manufactured for our trade.
White Goods, real and imitation Laces.
Bargains in Guipures, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, real bargains.
Lines of Lace Collars, 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Cheap Hosiery, Thread and Silk Gloves.
Kid Gloves, damaged, 19c., 15c., 25c., 35c. pair.
Clearing out Joseph, 50c. pair, two buttons 75c.
Two Button Glove, 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 25, warranted.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, examine, cheap.
EDWD. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

ANNUAL SPRING
MACY E Spring
MACY X opening
MACY H Spring
MACY I opening
MACY B Spring
MACY I opening
MACY T Spring
MACY I opening
MACY O Spring
MACY N opening

We respectfully announce to our friends and patrons that upon Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., we shall inaugurate the season's trade by a grand exhibition of Spring Novelties and an extensive display of new and choicely assorted goods in all our various departments.

Annual spring
MACY E Spring
MACY X opening
MACY H Spring
MACY I opening
MACY B Spring
MACY I opening
MACY T Spring
MACY I opening
MACY O Spring
MACY N opening

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES
of
Ladies' Suits
in all the
fashionable materials worn,
at
popular prices.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
ladies will find
the most extensive assortment
of
New Spring Dress Goods,
from 25c. to 75c. per yard,
to be found in the city of New York.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES
of
Japanese Silk Suits
At $40 each, sold on Broadway at $75;
French Poplin Suits at $25 and $30 each.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
of
Ottoman Striped Shawls,
in
rich and brilliant colorings.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT M. T. HIGGINS'
Mammoth Millinery Establishment
will open Monday, the 25th,
imported
and our own make
of
Spring Bonnets and Round Hats.
The largest stock
ever exhibited in this city
of first class Millinery.
All the new shapes in
Frames, Straws and Chips.
Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers.
Laces, Crapes and Silks.
126 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

HAIR—HAIR—HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed; Switches, $1, &c.; Human Hair, cheapest in the market; gold switches, one yard long, $25; French Twist, $2; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 263 Bowery, near Great Jones street. Highest prices paid for Human Hair.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, IN FILLED AND plain centres. J. RUSSELL,
22 East Twentieth street, near Lord & Taylor's, Broadway.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find it their interest to examine our stock of Ribbons, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery, &c.
Best low priced Kid Gloves in America.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MADAME HENRIETTE KUHLMEYER, FORMERLY of No. 8 Great Jones street, has on exhibition the most distinguished assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., at 15 East Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

PATTERN BONNETS AT THE MAMMOTH MILLINERY establishment, the largest stock in the city for first class Millinery and the best assortment to select from. M. T. HIGGINS, 126 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth sts.

EUROPE.

L. LEGRAND'S PERFUMES.
207 Rue St. Honore, 207, Paris.
Perfumery [illegible]
special for the preservation of beauty.
[illegible] Oriza and Oriza Lys,
[illegible] perfumes of various bouquets,
[illegible] druggists and hairdressers.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers,
50 Wall street,
issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the
Messrs. de Rothschild
and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.
Subject to check at sight.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., 155 Broadway, room 9.

A.—$6,000—$10,000. ALSO A LARGE AMOUNT TO loan on New York real estate; no objections to vacant lots; Mortgages bought and sold.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., No. 2 Pine street.

CAPITALISTS WISHING TO INVEST FROM $25,000 TO $200,000 in permanent paying real estate can buy new four story brown stone houses at prices that will pay 10 per cent on the cost. Inquire on the premises, 133 West Forty-sixth street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; First and Second Mortgages bought.
ANFENGER & EHRENREICH, 30 Pine street.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE—FIRST AND SECOND, IN New York and Brooklyn. Principals see all papers pertaining to mortgages at E. M. MASON'S, No. 1 Chambers st.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—FIRST class securities below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and an extensive variety of First Mortgage Seven and Eight Per Cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS PRIVATE Residence or Store Property; no bonus wanted; agents need not apply.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 21 Park row.

$20,000—$14,000, $12,000, $9,000, $5,000, $4,000 TO loan on mortgage; other sums to suit; Mortgages purchased; United States Passports issued.
RUFUS K. McHARG,
51 Cedar street, Commissioner for every State and Territory.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON TENEMENT PROPERTY and improved and unimproved city, Brooklyn and Westchester real estate. Second Mortgages wanted.
J. R. POWELL, 25 Pine street.

$275,000 TO LOAN OR BUY FIRST AND SECond Mortgages for any desired amount, on property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money, without bonus.
PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$300,000.—THE PHENIX REAL ESTATE AND Loan Company, at 906 and 908 Third avenue and 86 Fourth avenue, have the above amount to loan on first and second mortgages at fair rates on city property only.

$300,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York, Westchester and Brooklyn Property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 183 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPerty in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester, Orange and Rockland counties. Principals only need apply, with papers, to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth st., near Broadway.

AT 695 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Merchandise and all Personal Property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET.—AT THE OLDEST ESTABlished office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

913 BROADWAY.—MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, India Shawls, &c.; same bought. A. C. HERTS.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, March 30, at 9:30 A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, April 10, 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $65 and $75; Steerage, $28, currency. Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.		From New York.	
CUBA	Wed., March 27	CALABRIA	Sat., April 20
ALGERIA	Wed., April 3	ABYSSINIA	Sat., April 27
JAVA	Wed., April 10	BATAVIA	Sat., May 4
CHINA	Wed., April 17	ALGERIA	Sat., May 11
RUSSIA	Wed., April 24	PARTHIA	Sat., May 18

And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, March 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, March 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, April 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre............
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie............Saturday, April 6
WASHINGTON, Roussan............Saturday, April 20
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont............Saturday, May 4
[illegible]............Saturday, May 18
Price of passage in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship RHEIN, Captain [illegible], will sail on Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, [illegible]
Steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, on Saturday, April 6.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin............$120
Second cabin............72
Steerage............30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powerful steamships [illegible]
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.
[illegible]
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor next day.
ATLANTIC, [illegible] P. M.
BALTIC, April [illegible] P. M.
REPUBLIC, April [illegible] A. M.
From the White Star Dock, [illegible] Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICES, NO. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin street; also evenings, No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute. FREDERICK L. KING, Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Morgan............March 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Price............April 3, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, March 2......EUROPA......Wednesday, March 27
Saturday, March 9......IOWA......Saturday, March 23
Saturday, March 16......ANGLIA......Saturday, April 6
Saturday, March 23......TRINACRIA......Saturday, April 13
And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, March 28, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, 120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail April 4, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN,
AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO,
CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU
AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Jeff Maury, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Captain ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for the last named ports received until 4 o'clock P. M. of March 28.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. S. Curtis............March 28
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau), April 4
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton............April 11
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman............Saturday, March 30
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)......Tuesday, April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken............Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)......Tuesday, April 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALAHASSEE, Tampa and St. Augustine
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, March 30, at 3 P. M., from pier 19 North River.
Insurance ½ per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street,
or to E. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will sail on Saturday, March 30.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain Samuel L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
VICTOR,
Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, March 27, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES,
on Saturday, March 30.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston, and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Salg News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—HAY OR FREIGHT BARGE OF 200 tons; will carry 1,200 bales; well sell cheap. Address F. W. T., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A LIGHT TRIP HAMMER, ABOUT FIFTY pound head, for cash. Address, stating where can be seen, BLACKSMITH, box 115 Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor Suit, cost $400, for $150; one do., $75; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit in crimson satin, cost $550, for $250; Turkish Suit, seven pieces, two colored reps, silk tassels, made to order for $450, for $275; walnut rep Suits, $35 and $50; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table for half cost. Residence 252 West Forty second street, near Seventh avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

AT PICKHARDT'S—MANUFACTORY OF FINE PARlor, Library and Bedroom Suits, and also the best Parlor Bedsteads in New York. Apply at 162 Bleecker street.

A.—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVING BEFORE APRIL, a private family will sell, in lots to suit purchasers, all their Carpets, first class Household Furniture, viz.:—Pianoforte, Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut; Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Turkish Chairs, &c. Call at residence 138 West 23d street, near 6th avenue.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUIT MANUFACTORY, 1,[illegible] Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets—Magnificent Parlor Suits, all styles and colors satin, brocatel and reps, from $50 up to $500; also Turkish Suits, Lounges and Easy Chairs, at a great bargain for cash.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell superb Drawing Room Suit, covered brocade, cost $500, for $150; one do., $140; do., $90; Etageres, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Mirrors, Bookcase, Paintings, velvet medallion Carpets; rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture, en suite; Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, Linen, half original cost. 58 West 16th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING AT IMmense stock and low prices, at S. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE.—PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURniture to dispose of will hear of a purchaser by addressing FURNITURE, box 128 Herald office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—BLACK WALnut Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Lounge, Dishes, &c.; all in complete order and new last May. Rooms to let. 136 East Twenty-eighth street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done in short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

charity was near at hand. Rev. Father Burke is shortly to lecture in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd in this church for the above object.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE PULPIT.

THE MILL STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, POUGHKEEPSIE.

Sermon on "Truth" by the Rev. James C. Beecher—His Idea of What Constitutes a Christian and How to Become One.

Since the pastorate of Rev. James C. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, over the above church began, about a month or so ago, increased religious interest has been manifested by the congregation. The reverend gentleman, with the characteristic enthusiasm of his family, has infused new zeal into the membership, and a new era of spiritual prosperity is dawning upon the church. The interior of the church edifice has recently been refrescoed and refitted and presents a fine appearance. Yesterday morning a large and devout congregation assembled to listen to an able discourse on "Truth." Mr. Beecher's text was Corinthians I, viii., 2—"And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know."

The reverend gentleman opened his discourse by saying—Pilate asked the Master,

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"

and received no reply. In very much the same spirit men and women have been and are repeating the question, asking for some complete formula containing the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth; some formula of faith absolute, unquestionable, exhaustive, something which, being learned and professed, there shall be nothing more to learn. In response to this demand men and colleges of men have endeavored to

CRYSTALLIZE REVELATION

into set form and shape, and make what is called a "system," and this system is declared to be the truth. So it happens that we find, I don't know just how many, different schools answering the question of Pilate, which our Lord did not answer, and since no two give the same answer, but, on the contrary, contradict and wax

CONTENTIOUS ONE WITH ANOTHER,

it is at least probable that none have replied correctly. From this standpoint the question has no answer. There is not, and cannot be to men, any such thing as that of which Pilate questioned or which scholars pretend to describe. For us

SPIRITUAL TRUTH IS RELATIVE.

We may know a truth or many truths. God alone knows the whole truth concerning anything in the moral world. Absolute truth involves the past, the present and the future. God alone is competent for that. The root of all that is is deep buried in the past, and the top of all that is is away

ABOVE THE CLOUD

of the future. We see only the present, except as by faith; somewhat of the past is explained, somewhat of the future is revealed, and only so much of either as we are able to comprehend. The truth to any man is precisely that amount of revelation which he fairly holds and lives by; no more and no less. The fullness of truth is in God alone. That is God's truth. Ours is just that portion of God's truth for which we have capacity, and which we adopt as a formative influence—make a part of our inner life. You cannot force more than a pint of water into a pint cup, though you dip from the ocean. What you take up depends entirely on what you dip with. The smallest vessel holds true sea water; the largest only an infinitesimal part of the whole. No man needs to know the truth respecting God or revelation from God. Whatever of truth one knows and feels and uses, that is to him the truth, and will be the limit of it until by it he enlarges to greater capacity. I suppose the true philosophy of Christianity to be that we should go back in the life of Jesus—back, back, no matter how far in the inspired history—just so far as to be able fully to appreciate the character of Him who came to reveal

GOD AND TRUTH.

This is why the perfect manhood of our Lord is so determinately set forth in the Gospels, in order that somewhere in that life we may find a point where our own life and it come together. That point is the truth, and from it growing, and by its inspiration living, we shall be led higher and higher. Just how much of feeling one must have in order to begin to be a Christian is a question better let alone than tampered with. Every man will testify according to experience, and the range may be anywhere

FROM ZERO TO FEVER HEAT.

My impression is, that the beginning to follow Christ is, or may be, one of the coolest, calmest acts of a lifetime, and a possible act at any moment, independent of excitement or outward pressure. If any one asks, then, How shall I become a Christian? I reply, by beginning to be one, and now is the accepted time. If one so beginning asks, How shall I mature in the Christian life? I reply, by going ahead just as you began, counting every experience an advance—no experience a finality. No man should say he has experienced religion as indicating a finished work. A growing man experiences religion every day, and the day he stops growing he stops being a Christian. On the other hand, he who at any point of his life is moved by the Holy Spirit to desire a higher life, and in consequence of that desire begins to follow the dictates of conscience, and seeks a pattern life, adopts the life of Jesus, and by His comforting Word is led to follow on—he is a Christian, no matter how far back in the revealed life the two lives have come into unison.

SMALLPOX.

Excitement in Newburg.

NEWBURG, March 23, 1872.

There have been several cases of smallpox here during the past few days, and considerable anxiety exists regarding the possible spread of the disease. This anxiety has not been at all allayed by the bungling management shown in one of the cases. This case was that of a man ill with the disease and living in a tenement house in North Water street. While in a semi-delirious condition he commenced abusing his wife, and a couple of officers were sent to arrest him, they not knowing the nature of the disease. When they discovered that he had the smallpox they of course declined to make the arrest. Then he ran about the streets, and, it is feared, may have imparted the contagion to others. At length on Friday he was secured and removed to the "pest house," a small structure situated on the grounds of the Newburg Almshouse, but his removal was made in such a way that it will be singular if the result is not a further spread of the disease. The vehicle was an ordinary express wagon, used every day in the conveyance of mails, baggage and goods about the city, and crowds of children gathered at the house and near the wagon at the time of the removal. The families living in the house have been allowed to circulate freely among their neighbors. On Friday night the patient referred to in his delirium attacked his keeper in the pest house, knocked him down and made his escape. The inmates of the almshouse, gathered in their sitting room, were favored with the first call from the escaped patient, and it is stated that he afterwards ran at large through the city. However, on Saturday he was again secured and returned to the pest house.

A Case in This City.

James Collins, twenty years of age, was found on the corner of First avenue and Thirtieth street last evening, suffering from smallpox. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital by the police of the Twenty-first precinct.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Robbery.

On Saturday night the house of Thomas Leslie, at the corner of Tompkins avenue and Kosciusko street, was entered by a sneak thief during the temporary absence of the family and robbed of $200 worth of clothing.

Cowardly Assault.

While George Vine, a bill poster, was engaged in putting up bills at the junction of Fulton and DeKalb avenues on Saturday night he was attacked by three men, who beat him until he was insensible, and then left him. One of the rowdies used a bottle. The injured man was taken to the station house, where his wounds was dressed, after which he was conveyed to his home, 36 Henry street.

Reckless Shooting.

Yesterday the police of the Eighth precinct arrested Lawrence Hayes, Michael Toner and John Ward for a felonious assault, having, while in a drunken brawl at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, on the night of the 21st instant, shot a little girl named Catharine Dean. During the affray one of the accused drew a pistol and discharged it twice, and one of the balls entered the left side of the little girl. The accused were locked up to await examination.

Capture of an Old Offender.

Officer Connery of the Third precinct arrested Patrick Mungerford on Saturday night on a charge of rescuing a prisoner from him on the night of the 19th of January. The officer attempted at the time to arrest James Flaherty, who was intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Amity and Hicks streets. While on the way to the station house with Flaherty Richard Dunn and Mungerford assaulted him and rescued his prisoner. Dunn was arrested at the time, but Mungerford left the city and did not show his face again until Saturday night. He was locked up to answer.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY DROWNED.

On Saturday afternoon a boy eight years old, son of Henry Miller, of Glen Cove, L. I., ventured on a pond and broke through the ice. Before assistance could reach him he was drowned. His body was recovered soon after.

JULES FAVRE'S BOOK.

The Relations Between the Holy See and the French Republic.

Cabinet Revelations—A Friend, but a Worse Enemy—The Roman Question and How It Was Regarded—The Price of Italian Co-operation with France—Italy Could Do as It Pleased—Antagonism Between Religion and Civilization—The Men Who Figured on the Stage in Hastening the Overthrow of the Pope.

ROME, March 8, 1872.

Why was this book written? To throw light, the author declares, upon the relations between the Holy See and the French republic, from September 4, 1870, to July 22, 1871. A far different motive, we fear, must be assigned, for no one single additional ray of light was needed to prove that M. Favre, the King of Italy, the Chevalier Nigra, Count Beust and Prince Bismarck, with all their cabinets, colleagues and followers, were the declared enemies of Pope Pius IX. It had become a subject of painful interest to some, of painful apprehension to others to watch the tortuous and subtle dexterity with which all the Powers of Europe played the game of Fagan upon the white-haired Pontiff. That he had no rights except the right to feel hurt was conceded on all hands; there are they were particular that his feelings were to be "respected" while they took from him every vestige of the patrimony of his See. In the four hundred and odd pages of

CABINET REVELATIONS

which make up the volume before us, M. Favre shows talent which no political Fagan can do without and, beyond that, reveals the motive which inspired the book, too clearly to be mistaken. After having worked diligently during ten weary and most eventful months at endeavoring to abstract, without being detected, he was subjected to the humiliation of seeing the National Assembly condemn his left and disinterested labors and sweep away their fruits by a vote of 431 to a paltry 82. This vote, from which the traditional and "friendly" Left abstained, was given on July 22, and by it the entire question of the conduct to be pursued by France concerning the temporal possessions of the Papacy, was relegated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Up to that trying day the composition of the book before us had not, in all probability, been imagined. The most splendid burst of indignant eloquence of which M. Favre may be capable would fail to convey an adequate idea of how deeply the vote of the Assembly wounded him. The next day he handed to M. Thiers his resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs Ten days later, the acceptance of that resignation restored him, he tells us, "to liberty." He was certainly enabled to wash his hands of the Thiers government, and to exhibit his profound contempt by throwing open to the world those secrets of the cabinet which the old-fashioned honor of other times had always regarded as a sacred trust.

WHAT THE BOOK SHOWS.

But the book is providential. It shows that facts justified the vote of the Assembly, and would justify that respectable Legislature in passing a vote of censure which would be but a very slight penalty after all upon the ex Minister for the undignified manner in which he conducted the business of his bureau, and this, irrespective of the merits of the question intrinsically considered. We will not discuss its intrinsic merits. But it is worth while noting that there never was a century since the birth of Christianity in which many thousand persons of all classes and among all nations were not found ready to deprive ecclesiastics of their property, whether acquired by gift or purchase. Though congresses of social science might well occupy themselves with the question, yet it is not precisely an etanological phenomenon. For it is common to all races and limited in its action to one particular class of ecclesiastics. At any rate, history in this respect is constantly repeating itself.

THE PATRIMONY OF THE HOLY SEE

has been "expropriated" no fewer than ten times in as many different centuries; and though the idea with which M. Favre starts, as from a fixed principle immovably riveted in his "inner sense," is that the Pope has no rights which any one is bound to respect in the matter of the Papal patrimony. Yet, as has been said, it is upon grounds of a totally different nature that M. Favre merits the sharpest censure of the Assembly.

THE STATUS QUO OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

On the 6th of September, 1870, not more, and probably less than forty-eight hours after the author had become "le Ministre d'un émeute," the Italian envoy, M. Nigra, presented himself to the self appointed "government" of France. He told M. Favre that he was charged officially by his government to declare that the *status quo* of the Roman question "could no longer be supported." He declared that "our interest and our honor command us" to take Rome. He even says "the safety of the Papacy demand it no less imperiously." What touching solicitude! He reminds M. Favre of his past political life, and appeals to him to be consistent and denounce the Convention of September 15, 1864, by which the King and government of Italy had pledged their honor to France to protect the Papal dominions from all spoliators. The King and government of Italy in choosing that particular moment to declare their fixed purpose to violate that Convention, showed no respect for the Papacy, for France, or for their own solemn pledge. No sooner was France prostrate at Sedan than they telegraphed to M. Nigra what to say, and how to say it. Did M. Favre, mindful of his country's dignity, protest against the Italian message? Quite the contrary. "I feel," he said, in reply to M. Nigra, how much there is that is irrefutable in your observations. The Convention of September 15 is quite dead. However, I will not denounce it. If quite dead there was no necessity so to do, and then to whom could he denounce it? To Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin and Gambetta? M. Favre's sense of the ridiculous would prevent that. France, he went on to say, was unfortunate just then, and he himself "too unhappy to have the courage to afflict a venerable old man." Under other circumstances he would be most happy. And then he did "not wish to sadden his Catholic fellow countrymen." This was a stale point. "I cannot, nor do I wish to hinder anything," and so on. It would be difficult to say which of the two diplomats played the more ignoble *rôle*. Fourteen days later Victor Emmanuel's cannon had battered down the Roman gate of Porta Pia in spite and in contempt of the September Convention; in fact, we may say with the approbation of the man who had proposed to the world to represent France and see to the execution of her contracts.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COULD DO AS IT PLEASED.

"The incident which I have just related," says M. Favre in the opening of his third chapter, "was the point of departure of the policy from which I never deviated." That incident was the conversation with M. Nigra. The "policy" was that of loyal neutrality, which he tells us on the same page he would not [illegible] could I have seen the slightest prospect, "even eventual," of obtaining armed assistance from Italy. The convention he declared was "quite dead." He would "neither invoke nor denounce it." He could not, and would not "hinder anything" that the government of Italy might choose to do. That certainly was [illegible] with a vengeance on the one hand and [illegible] a [illegible]. What else can it mean when he says he would not have adopted that course if he could have seen a prospect of armed aid from Italy? [illegible] their [illegible] to Italy, [illegible] the Holy See. His [illegible] which made [illegible] the appearance of an action against the Holy See, I would not have [illegible] if I had been able to count upon a chance of armed support." The plain meaning of which is that if he could have even suspected a chance of armed aid from Italy he would have gladly co-operated against the Holy See.

THE PRICE OF THAT CO-OPERATION

was armed aid to France, which [illegible] proposed to pay, for the very [illegible] reason that in the [illegible] of [illegible] M. Favre she had [illegible] expectation that was accepted. M. Nigra [illegible] the declaration from [illegible] of the [illegible] of France [illegible] that the September Convention was [illegible] right [illegible] Italy and [illegible] would [illegible] as are her [illegible] but when he says he was equally convinced that that same system would "treat with due respect (*ménager*) the elevated and respectable interests of which the Holy Father is the august representative," he says what he knew and wished in his heart, would prove untrue. His own words, quoted from the same page and given above, prove it; and had armed assistance from Italy been forthcoming he would promptly have found the "courage to afflict a venerable old man" and joyfully have "saddened his Catholic fellow countrymen."

NAPOLEON III. AND THE POPE.

M. Favre goes over the history of the relations between the government of Napoleon III. and the Holy See, and says what every one acquainted with the matter knows full well—that the ex-Emperor was not among the warmest friends of Pius IX. He too, would gladly have "afflicted the venerable old man" if he had had the good fortune, like M. Favre, to have discovered some excuse for a "system of loyal neutrality." He tried hard to "reconcile" the Pope and Victor Emmanuel. The passages quoted by M. Favre from Napoleon's manifesto on the subject to the Legislature in the session of May 26, 1862, are touching in interest. The ex-Emperor's missionary labors in endeavoring to convert the Pope to "liberalism" and modernized Christianity. All thrown away! "In spite of their evident correctness," says our author, in allusion to the remarks of the imperial missionary in the document above, "those declarations resulted in nothing the dispositions of the Court of Rome." Quite true. Then came

THE CONVENTION OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Mark the manner in which M. Favre speaks of it—"It gave Rome to Italy (!), while imposing on the Italian government the obligation of abstaining from all violent undertakings against the political government." Now, if it gave Rome to Italy, the Convention is a lasting monument of the most appalling bad faith. And again, if it gave Rome, while imposing upon Italy the obligation of abstaining from the only means she could use to get what was thus given, does it mean that Napoleon intended possessing himself of the city by violence in order to give it to his Italian ally? The words of the Convention will not, of course, support M. Favre's interpretation—"Italy reserves to herself to cause it (the Convention) to be respected by whomsoever, whether having to do with insurrections from without or with foreign Powers. She will continue to pursue within the conditions of the Convention, the conciliation of the essential interests of Italy with those of the Papacy, on the basis of the separation and reciprocal liberty of the powers of the State and of the Church." To the mind untutored in the idiolatry and philosophy of which M. Favre, the ex-Emperor, the King of Italy and ever so many more are disciples, the above extract sounds like the most unmeaning jargon and, in fact, every line is in contradiction with the next following. "Italy will cause it to be respected by whomsoever." No other Power dreamt of attacking the Papacy. "That Italy will pursue the 'conciliation of the essential interests of Italy with those of the Papacy'" has as much common sense in it as to talk of conciliating fire and water. To secure reciprocal liberty to the moral and civil powers of any government is to unite them in a common interest, not to place them in dangerous antagonism. But to continue. The effect of the Convention upon the Holy Father strikes our author as unreasonable and absurd. "The Holy See, which was not in any way a party to this Convention"—and why not?—"replied by a violent declaration of war"—against Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel? Not at all—"against modern society" (!). So he kindly lets off the interlopers who took a course of action without condescending to consult one of the parties most deeply interested; but in this "declaration of war," not against "society," but against "men who apply to civil society the impious and absurd principle of naturalism" (Encyclical of December 8), he was only doing what M. Favre must acknowledge to be in defence of those "elevated and respectable interests of which the Holy Father is the august representative." So much for "reciprocal liberty" of the Church, &c. Next we come to

OCTOBER, 1867,

and the attempt made by Garibaldi. Events at this time certainly show how farcical was the famous September Convention. Victor Emmanuel never lifted a finger, while the Emperor Napoleon, wishing, no doubt, to spare the feelings of the Italian King, "believed himself obliged to organize a new expedition to protect the Holy See." This, we are told, "was going gratuitously to meet a series of sterile humiliations." Possibly, but Napoleon is not very sensitive. He made an appeal to all the Cabinets of Europe, showing the necessity for a common understanding on the subject of the Holy See. M. Favre says they declared unanimously that a congress could sanction no other solution than that already brought about between Italy and the Holy See. This is not very clear unless thrown out as a sarcasm on the September Convention, which Italy plainly showed she had no intention of adhering to. We are told that Prussia and Austria were "particularly explicit" in their replies. Napoleon, therefore, stood alone, and capped the climax of his involuntary heroic attitude as sole defender of the Pope by uttering through his parliamentary organ, M. Rouher, the famous *jamais* of December 2, 1867. The next Imperial move manifested an evident *malaise*.

THE FAMOUS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

was opened, and the ever faithful defender, against his will, cast about for means to annoy, and, if possible thwart, it. In this work the Emperor was aided by a number of persons whose names are of no consequence. Part of the plan was to demand, among other extraordinary things, that a representative of France should be admitted "to defend our interests in the Council." The sixty or seventy French bishops already there went for nothing, or could not be counted on to defend "our interests." Every one knows that the various demands were refused. In all this M. Favre believes the Imperial government to have been actuated by the noblest motives. The chief wire puller for the Emperor, the Count Daru, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is described as "a sincere Catholic," and he, during himself on all his attempts to interfere with the Council, proposed, by way of avenging himself, the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. (Page 26.) This the wily Emperor dared not do, and thereupon the Count, "consulting but a delicacy rare enough to merit praise," resigned his post. How M. Favre delights to honor such men! The Count's successors, the famous Emile Ollivier and the no less famous Duke de Gramont, followed in his illustrious footsteps, and lectured the Pope and Council soundly, moved by a "solicitude for the Church" and for "our interests," and then abandoned the intractable and ungrateful ecclesiastics. "This policy," says M. Favre, "was not proud, but it was wise." The Holy See was left "to the responsibility of its own acts." Then came

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

It has been seen from the events described that, notwithstanding the obligations assumed by Victor Emmanuel in the September convention, the Emperor Napoleon felt compelled to save Rome and the Holy See from Garibaldi, whose volunteers were repulsed at Mentana. We know what would have then happened had not Rome been occupied by French troops. The Sicilian raft and annexation would have been repeated. In the teeth of this that "sincere Catholic," the Count Daru, did his utmost to withdraw the French troops, and was followed in that purpose by M. Ollivier and the Duke de Gramont. Equally persistent were the efforts of those three Ministers to overawe the Ecumenical Council, moved, as they declared, by "solicitude for the Church," a solicitude which depicts in very striking colors the species of liberty they desired to accord to the Church and its august chief pastor. Had not the war occurred at that critical moment there is much reason to believe that the efforts of the French Ministers would next have been directed to attempting to close and disperse the Council by force; and, looking at the opinions and dispositions of the various Cabinets of Europe at the time, it must be feared that the attempt would have succeeded. Not having made that attempt, having permitted the Council to proceed to a vote on the question of Papal infallibility, and not having withdrawn the French troops, coupled with the affair of Mentana, were among the inexcusable blunders (*maladresses*), in the judgment of M. Favre, which deprived France of Italian aid. The conclusion is by no means warranted, for he tells us further on (page 189) that Italy and Prussia were bound together by a treaty which Napoleon had fully sanctioned. Further, that the Italian partisans of unity attributed to Prussia all the honor of the cession of Venetia, while bitterly denouncing France for not aiding Italy at Custozza and for constantly occupying Rome. M. Favre, who went to Florence at the end of September, 1868, to study the situation, knew perfectly well that, in any event, Italy would never break with Germany in order to aid France.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ROME.

Finally, the French troops were withdrawn by the Duke de Gramont, whose despatch on the subject to M. de Banneville, French Representative at Rome, is very characteristic, the most salient point of which is that if France were victorious the Holy See would be all right. Immediately after the withdrawal of the troops the Italian Minister, Visconti Venosta, addressed a circular (August 29) to the diplomatic agents of the government abroad, stating that the moment had come to occupy Rome. Professing, in the language of the circular, the most unbounded respect for the Pope and Catholic Church, the sincerity of his declarations must be absolutely rejected on reading the three concluding lines of this document, where he speaks of the

"ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT AND THE SPIRIT OF CIVILIZATION

and liberty." The intention of a Minister holding such a belief, in occupying Rome, must be to crush that antagonism, and if he did not mean that, he is doubly dishonest. If such a man be in the slightest degree honest he cannot respect, much less protect, a system which is opposed to all that he professes to respect and protect. As a public Minister, charged with the protection of [illegible] when he finds "religious sentiment" pitted against "civilization and liberty," he cannot be the friend of both, but must put down one or the other. This is the [illegible] logic, and in accordance with it M. Venosta decided to occupy Rome. Events favored M. Venosta and his wish was gratified. The same events threw the question into the hands of M. Favre, who says [illegible] "The empire had abandoned the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] was able [illegible] as a Minister of France I owed [illegible] [illegible] M. Venosta [illegible] [illegible] respect and [illegible] writing to M. de Behaine, Envoy at Rome, that the Government of the National Defence [illegible] neither [illegible] nor recognize the temporal power of the Holy See." At Rome, on the same day, [illegible] an emissary from [illegible] the Italian government had decided to take possession of the State of the Church, including the city of Rome [illegible] the 12th.

THE ITALIAN TROOPS ENTERED THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

On the 20th they bombarded the Eternal City, and on the same day the government of the National Defence shut up in Paris by the Prussians, was [illegible] M. Favre [illegible] [illegible] Paris. He continued to hear, however, from time to time from M. de Behaine. Through this gentleman he learned what had happened and the humiliation of the Pope caused him the keenest joy. He speaks of this humiliation as a "sublime transfiguration" of the Papacy. "God," he says, "had chosen the noblest figure that his history has ever described" for this transfiguration. "Tender and convinced apostle of national independence and of liberty," and so on through a page of eulogium, every word of it true, but every word and the spirit of it an insult. And when M. de Behaine writes to him that "the Holy See can still appreciate at its high worth the moral support which the religious, chivalrous and generous sentiments of France afford him," M. Favre coolly takes it all to himself, and has the inelegance effrontery to say, "I have had the lively satisfaction to obtain the approbation of the Holy See for my language and for my acts." An idiot can go no farther.

M. DE CHAUDORDY'S PART.

At Tours M. de Chaudordy took charge of the programme. But there was little danger of mismanagement, "M. de Chaudordy had received my instructions," and very kind and condescending has that gentleman been in carrying out those instructions. For all the harm that had been done him the Pope retaliated by a prayer to the victorious King of Prussia to accept an armistice, spare the effusion of blood and allow Paris to receive supplies of food. This generous and humane act M. Favre also took to himself personally. "I was profoundly touched on learning that generous intervention upon which I had no right whatever to count." Truly, no right whatever. Then came

THE RELEASE OF PARIS,

the peace and the appearance upon the scene of M. Thiers. M. Favre wrote constantly to M. de Behaine to keep him well up to the mark. There was to be no let down. Nothing, not even the Pope's blessing, which M. de Behaine conveyed to M. Favre in a despatch, could make that upright statesman swerve from the rectitude of his intentions. He feared some counteraction on the part of the National Assembly and resolved to "cut short those intrigues." He instructed M. de Behaine to preserve "excellent dispositions for the person of the Pope; discreet and firm maintenance of the policy I have always followed." He adds that it would be better not to confer on questions of policy, "even indirectly," with Cardinal Antonelli. That is to say, M. Thiers was now at the head of the provisional government at Bordeaux, and M. Favre thought it as well to be cautious.

A REMARKABLE AVOWAL.

Note what followed. He wrote, on March 10, to M. de Behaine—"I persist in considering the *statu quo* as the only reasonable policy. For the rest, I shall draw up our resolution definitively when M. Thiers shall return to Paris." M. Thiers arrived at Paris on the 15th, and, after a conference with him, M. Favre wrote, he says, a detailed despatch to M. de Behaine, "To explain to him my views and trace a line of conduct for him." One would suppose that had been done before and irrevocably. It seems not. A new light had broken upon him. "I have the honor to be a Minister of France, and it is by her will I should be inspired." This is entirely new language. "I have too long and too publicly combated the temporal power of the Holy See for all men not to know that I have been and remain its convinced adversary. But I recognize that this opinion, at the same time I maintained it, was not that of the majority of my fellow citizens. I recognize further that it is not, at the present moment, that of the President of the Council, and that, although not having as yet had occasion to declare it, it is not that of the majority of the Assembly, to the sovereign authority of which I ought to be the first to submit." (Pages 70 and 71.)

M. THIERS' VIEWS.

This truly remarkable avowal, the only merit of which is candor, forms the substance of the promised despatch to M. de Behaine, which was to contain "our" final resolution. M. Favre does not favor us with the original text; but, surely, is not his own summary of its contents the strongest accusation, and does not the use he made of the position he usurped on September 4 entitle him, on his own confession, to the vote of condemnation passed on July 22? But he goes on to say (page 71) that M. Thiers and the Assembly "considered the temporal power necessary to the Holy See," while he discreetly hopes his government will not think of "imposing it upon the Italians by force of arms," and then has the coolness to give the following instruction:—"We are not to occupy ourselves at all (points) with the temporal power; we consider it as outside the question (*hors de cause*)." Here is another flagrant violation of his position. Who are "we?" None others but the Minister, on the one hand, who is but the clerk of the government, and the Envoy on the other, who is the clerk of the Minister; and the upper clerk tells the lower clerk that their principal is to be ignored! Worse faith to the Holy See it would be difficult to imagine.

M. Favre next tells us of his share in the appointment of a French representative at the Vatican. His idea was that one and the same person should represent the country at a future day, near the Court of the Italian King as well as at the Vatican. Did he not know that the Pope could not consistently admit such an arrangement? On this subject M. de Behaine wrote his views in a despatch, which is a very remarkable production and not at all flattering to the intelligence of its author. M. Favre and M. Nigra, however, found its arguments "irrefutable," which is not surprising.

MORE ON THE SUBJECT.

This is about the substance of the thing:—M. Favre had declared to M. de Behaine that "not for anything in the world" would he make or accept representation at the Vatican by an ecclesiastic. M. de Behaine, taking the cue from his chief, says in the despatch alluded to:—"The Cardinal has not added, but I believe I ought to press this point, that the Holy See would be nothing less than charmed to see foreign governments adopt the idea of being represented near the Pope by ecclesiastical agents. Of all the combinations from which it will soon be necessary to choose, that would be unquestionably the most hurtful to the political and even spiritual interests which it is the mission of foreign agents to protect at Rome." (Page 79.) The Pope charmed to see adopted a system of representation which would be most hurtful to the spiritual interests, to say nothing of political, which it is the mission of agents to protect at Rome! The remainder of the despatch evinces the grossest ignorance and stupidity, or else a quality infinitely worse, particularly where he speaks of the ecclesiastical diplomat "obliged by his conscience to sacrifice his inspirations as a statesman to the respect he would owe to the dogma" of Infallibility! As if in that respect the conduct of a layman could be conscientiously different; but then we know what the statesmen of M. de Behaine's stamp would do.

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

It was finally settled that M. de Choiseul should be sent to Florence and M. de Harcourt to Rome. About the same time the question of expropriating certain convents in Rome and the almost utter impossibility for ecclesiastics to appear in the streets of that city without being subjected to gross insult and often to personal violence, originated in some minds the idea of referring the whole matter to a European conference. This proposition afforded M. Favre another very favorable opportunity of proving his devotion to the cause of humiliating the Papacy. He feared the possibility, though ever so remote, of the re-establishment of the temporal power. In the proposed conference and in the course of action it might resolve on adopting there could be no danger to France. There appeared to be a prospect that Austria, Bavaria and even Italy were willing to accept a conference. Prussia did not oppose the idea. The project was gaining ground. The Pope liked it—all the more that it would relieve France of sole responsibility. M. Favre lost no time in writing to Vienna, Florence and Rome. His despatch to the latter city is given, very nearly in full, and he tells us that the reasons for opposing the project, contained in the three despatches, are detailed in that before us addressed to M. de Behaine. One of the others would be more satisfactory; but for reasons best known to himself M. Favre preferred giving us this one, which, however, tells us quite enough. (Page 84.) Suffice it to say that the project was killed. Killed, of course, on principle; just as the hostages were murdered in Paris. M. Favre then tells us that Cardinal Antonelli adopted his views! As a proof, he adduces and points a despatch from M. de Behaine. This is utterly untrue, and an extraordinary instance of bad faith. M. de Behaine says:—"The reflections which Count de Beust's project suggests to you, of examining, in a conference, the reciprocal conditions of Italy and the Papacy, have obtained from the Cardinal Secretary of the State a full and unreserved approval." The question presented, and as understood and accepted by the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary, was not at all the question of "reciprocal conditions," to the discussion of which, it is manifest, the Pope would never consent. In other words, the Cardinal's approval is given to only a part of M. Favre's despatch, while the latter endeavors to make it apply to a condemnation of the Conference as at first understood and attributed, not to Count de Beust, but to Mr. Gladstone. A careful re-reading of those pages confirms us in this view, and creates a suspicion that the turn the matter took is due to M. de Behaine, and, in fact, M. Favre says as much in his reply to that gentleman, whom he appreciated as an invaluable aid.

M. D'HARCOURT'S POSITION AT ROME.

With such a Minister for instructor the position of M. d'Harcourt at Rome was very difficult. He could not please the Pope, to whom he was accredited, while he certainly was not sent there to gratify the Italian government. M. Favre gives us his letter of instructions to M. d'Harcourt. We have also M. d'Harcourt's address to the Holy Father, and the reply of the latter, in which occurs the famous "error," as it has been charitably called, in regard to the restoration of the States of the Church. M. Favre says it was an error of his copyist, but how happens it that he comments upon the erroneous statement all through page 110? One would suppose that he would make his comment while the original lay before him the copy containing the "error" being afterwards made for the printer. But let it pass.

M. FAVRE'S ENMITY TOWARDS THE POPE.

M. d'Harcourt having been reduced by a series of despatches, to a very harmless condition, M. Favre proceeded to place the Cabinets of Florence and Vienna in the same position of patient tranquility. The plan was interrupted momentarily by the Paris insurrection and the necessity of putting a stop to the attacks of the Italian revolutionary press. M. Nigra said his government could do nothing, the press being free in Italy, but M. Venosta [illegible] those very creatures which at one word from him [illegible] into comparative silence. We [illegible] propose now to discuss the secret of that power possessed by the Italian Minister. But M. Favre had not much time left wherein to work. The Italian Parliament proposed to meet in Rome on July 3 and June was fast speeding away. Another interruption to the completion of his plan was caused by the arrival of Pius IX. at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. That was the 16th of June, and all the world was astir to compliment the venerable man who had reached the years of Peter. M. Thiers, as head of the French government, wrote His Holiness a letter of congratulation, which appears in full in M. Favre's book. It contains, however, no expression that need alarm the most liberal mind. All the courts of Europe sent addresses and from many countries money, in considerable quantity, was poured into the impoverished Papal treasury. Again the so much dreaded question of the temporal power showed itself for a moment, and again our Cerberus dashed in to worry it. He conceived a new plan and wrote to M. Venosta a letter full of the usual counsels on the subject of moving to Rome. He was moved, he said, to offer his advice and new plan on behalf of "the triple interests of France, Italy and Catholicity." He was much more solicitous about the latter than any pope or bishop that Rome ever saw. His especial mission on earth appears to be to defend the Catholic Church against the attacks of the Pope.

M. FAVRE'S NEW PLAN

was what he calls a 'composition' (*atermoiement*) or compromise, and consisted in making Rome the capital *de jure*, while Florence was to remain the capital *de facto*, the former to be governed by an Italian prefect, a plan perfectly shallow and valueless; and if that would not answer he proposed an adjournment of the "material operation" of transferring the capital. The plan was not accepted by M. Venosta, who issued an official communication to the various foreign representatives, notifying them that the government would be transferred to Rome on July 1. Would M. Thiers decide that the French Legation should or should not go to Rome? That was a serious question for M. Favre. Accident came to his relief. It happened that most of the foreign Ambassadors had obtained leave of absence. M. Favre then made up his mind to follow Austria's lead, and resolved that if M. de Kubeck, the Austrian Envoy, should absent himself the example should be followed by M. de Choiseul. But Count de Beust, as might have been foreseen, instructed M. de Kubeck to go to Rome, which conduct M. Favre affects to find strange, inasmuch as the Austrian Chancellor decided the matter without consulting the French Cabinet. M. Favre, who says he regarded the whole affair as one "entirely of sentiment," wrote to M. de Choiseul to come to an understanding with the representatives of the Catholic Powers, and informed M. Venosta that France did not desire to be 'first at the Quirinal.'" The Pope was very much offended by the decision of M. de Beust, and hinted at the possibility of being obliged to leave Rome. Then M. Favre found himself in another dilemma, from which he was extricated by the ingenuity of M. de Choiseul, who conceived the idea of avoiding the difficulty by sending to Rome his First Secretary, M. de Villestreux, he himself taking a leave of absence. Efforts were made to induce Austria to follow this example. But M. de Beust alleged that he was bound by a speech he had made in the Reichsrath, and that M. de Kubeck should go to Rome. M. Favre had highly approved, and therefore found himself committed to, the plan of M. de Choiseul, a plan which Cardinal Antonelli remarked did not affect the question fundamentally, though it might be taken as an evidence of good feeling on the part of the French government. The question not being radically altered, it was not very difficult for M. Favre to reconcile the Austrian and Italian Cabinets to this new position. M. de Villestreux went to Rome, where he was presently followed by M. de Kubeck. M. Venosta was much elated at his triumph, while on his side M. Favre claims that this "delicate matter" had "terminated to our honor."

THE STRANGEST PART

of this termination is the idea entertained or affected to be entertained by M. Favre that all parties concerned were satisfied. But to his great disgust and alarm there were two parties very far from being in that frame of mind. Those were the Pope and the French Catholics; we might well add the Catholics of the entire world. There is not a page in M. Favre's book in which he does not reiterate the avowal that his desire to please Italy without offending the Pope was the motive of his conduct. To do the one and not offend the Pope was to propose to do two contradictory and diametrically opposed things, in only one of which he could possibly succeed; therefore, neither his avowal nor his conduct was honest. He had succeeded admirably in pleasing the Italian government; and, having weighed down the scale on that side, he affects astonishment and anger at seeing the other side rise. "Could they let things remain as they were?" he cries, with the whine of a passionate child. No, they could not allow things to remain as they were; but, without pretending to trouble M. Favre, the French Catholics proposed simply to petition the Assembly to do something which M. Favre has bent every nerve not to do. The prospect that the "August old man," as he frequently calls the Pope, with an affectation of reverence he does not feel, might receive some consolation from France was too much for his feelings. Judging others by himself, he says (page 146), speaking of the French bishops, "the essential thing for them was to make a noise and thus attract the notice of the crowd. Possibly, to the "liberal" mind, the consecration of bishops points to no higher motive. But the secret of this really unworthy anger and unseemly abuse was in the fact that the Assembly and M. Thiers had resolved upon discussing the matter. We know the results of that discussion—one, the virtual condemnation of M. Favre; the other, the book before us.

WITH THE EVENTS OF THE 22D OF JULY

the historical part of this book concludes. The author adds a few words of gratitude to Gambetta, eulogizing M. de Rémusat, who succeeded him in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and speaks feelingly of himself in connection with his retirement from power in obedience to "imperious conscientious duty." He feels that he is the innocent victim of circumstances, "one vanquished, whom defeat has robbed of prestige." He is the man who has capitulated and "become odious." He is resigned even to finding himself "held responsible for the misfortunes of the war." He would have retired to obscurity long since had he not desired "to finish the cruel work of negotiation," "to deliver up those inches of the territory of France, to hand over those stones of her fortresses." He goes bewailing the blindness of his country in many respects, but especially in regard to the temporal power of the Papacy, and then passes to other themes.

HOW FRANCE SHOULD ACT TOWARDS ITALY.

In discussing the conduct which, in his judgment, France should pursue toward Italy, he criticises favorably the doctrine of national unities, and takes occasion to express surprise that M. Thiers should hold opposite views. He thinks that Italy would have become one long ago but for the "domination and sovereignty of the Papacy, which have been the principal obstacles to her unification." He admits that "the vitality of the municipal *régime*," which built up rival republics, as well as the rivalry in art and luxury which marked every city and petty principality contributed also to prevent it. "But from the end of the fourteenth century the great men of the Peninsula—Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli—aroused the soul of the country and dreamed the reunion of her divided fragments. They pointed out the Holy See as the direct hindrance to that salutary transformation." That is to say, at about the time when the Papacy was in exile, banished from Italy for some three-quarters of a century.

The policy of Cavour, the early anti-Papal career of Napoleon III. and the tragic story of Orsini, with his letter to the ex-Emperor, which is given in full, are well touched upon as bearing upon the subject. Then the war against Austria, begun in the Tuileries on New Year's Day, 1859, in a way not creditable. Then the sudden peace, followed presently by the adventures of Garibaldi in the Neapolitan kingdom, and a panegyric upon that individual "who, like the valiant heroine of Orleans, has received from God a heart, pure and simple, ineffable goodness, an ardent faith, a tender and mystic soul, and unmistakable firmness in his resolutions." Alas! the quotation is correct and literal, and there is much more of it, which we have not the courage to give. Immediately after this eulogy, and as if part of it, he says:—

WHO MADE ITALIAN UNITY.

"Nothing, then, is more unjust, and, above all, more inexact, than to accuse France and the Emperor of having made the unity of Italy. If it is meant that we have made her independence that is right." (Page 184.) Few men would have the hardihood to assert that the government of Napoleon III. was "too much under the influence of the ultramontane clergy." M. Favre says it: (Page 188.) He says it in order to flatter Italy at the expense of his own country. Through four or five pages of comments upon the Latin races he is extremely complimentary to Italy, as a preparatory step to encouraging her to do away, once and for all, with the influence of the Holy See. To this crowning effort he devotes the last chapter of his book.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

He replies to those who claim that the temporal power is necessary, by arguing that the secular government of the popes was not perfect. What, indeed, upon earth is perfect? He adjures France not to attempt to restore it. "This game," he says, "must not recommence." France must not "impose upon the unhappy Italians the theocratic despotism which has so long crushed and corrupted them." She would find herself compelled to abandon the "work of iniquity." This manner of treating the Papacy is no more than might be expected from M. Favre, but when he says "the primitive Church did not recognize any supreme chief" he enters where, for want of space, we cannot follow him. If the eight or nine hundred bishops of the Catholic Church, including Pius IX., will accept M. Favre's exposition of the "truth" it will not be for us to complain. But if they do not accept either his doctrines, his statements of facts or his extracts from ecclesiastical writers, including many popes, as fairly given and free from the slightest tinge of bad faith, then no one should blame us either for observing what he so much admires, a "moral neutrality," or for pinning our faith to the side that may appear to us to have the weight of historical truth and ecclesiastical records to support it. M. Favre has a way of saying things that does not carry conviction. He is constantly eulogizing the Church and the Popes, and is constantly flinging both to the dogs in a very contradictory and inconsistent manner. His eulogies are therefore, liable to suspicion, and smack of insincerity, all the more that he is constantly [illegible] of his perfect sincerity. The Catholic Church, we presume, knows her own interests best, and it is idle as well as impolitic to tell her that she does not. If she, being the best judge, cannot separate from, or rather cannot allow herself to lose her title to one inch of ground in Italy, without feeling that she loses a faculty for her mission of saving souls from eternal ruin, then the interference of M. Favre and of men like him should cover him and them with ridicule in the eyes of every man who can put two and two together. M. Favre should remember that this Catholic Church which refuses to accept him as a teacher is composed not alone of eight or nine hundred bishops, but of a laity computed at two hundred millions exclusive of M. Favre and those who agree with him, for M. Favre must know that the Church is the union of bishops, priests and laity, in one mind and one set of ideas. Those, then, who differ in even one particular, are not members, nor is the solicitude of such castaways, for the Church, much regarded by those who remain faithful. It is idle, therefore, for M. Favre to preach to the Catholics of France or even of Italy, for if they follow his teaching they cease to be in communion with the Church. It is not the Pope and Cardinals alone who desire to retain the temporal possessions of the Papacy, but the entire Church, acting as one body, for what they believe to be the highest interests of humanity. This is a point which M. Favre has altogether overlooked or is ignorant of, and in taking leave of him, for want of space, the reflection again occurs to us: Why was this book written?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mrs. John Wood appears for the last time as "La Belle Sauvage" this week, with the commedietta of "Checkmate" as an introduction. Next week the bill will be changed for Burnard's burlesque, "Poll and Partner Joe."

BOOTH'S.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the lady who supported Fechter during his engagement in this country, makes her first appearance at this theatre to-night as Rosalind in "As you Like It." The last notable representative of this character in this city was Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WALLACK'S.—"The Veteran" is likely to be true to its name in the length of its run at this standard theatre. With such an admirable cast and such superb mounting it is no wonder that the house is constantly crowded since "The Veteran" was produced.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.—Many of the theatres are now devoted to the concert business on Sunday evenings. Last evening very attractive concerts were given at the Grand Opera House, Union Square Theatre and Liederkranz Hall, and several other houses propose entering the field in April.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Lalla Rookh" has got out of the shoals and reefs of first representations into the deep water of a successful run. With a little more judicious pruning of the dialogue, say the whole of it, the fine scenery, well selected music and enticing ballet will be relieved of an unnecessary incumbrance.

COMIQUE.—Josh Hart, desiring to satisfy the metropolitan public as to the Roman proclivities of the fair Worrell Sisters, proposes this week to introduce them as classical exhibitors in a burlesque called "Julius the Snoozer." Probably the death of the first Cæsar will be enlivened by a chorus and walk around.

THE EASTER SEASON OF OPERA.—On Easter Monday an Italian opera season will be commenced at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Mr. Carl Rosa. The principal artists in the company will be Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel, Santley, Mme. Vanzini, Miss Jenny Burk, Miss Clara Doria, Tom Karl, Joseph Herrmanns, Signor Ronconi, Aynsley Cook, Gustavus Hall, Ryse, Miss Schofield and Mr. Colesa. The chorus will consist of sixty voices, with an orchestra of like number. Such a combination is unparalleled in the history of the the Academy.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.—This magnificent work was performed yesterday afternoon at St. Francis Xavier's church by Professor William Berge's choir. The solo quartet consisted of Miss Teresa Werneke, soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, contralto; Signor Tamaro, tenor, and Signor Bacelli, basso. The rendering of the work was highly creditable, especially that of the "Inflammatus," by Miss Teresa Werneke, and of "Cujus Animam," which were gems in their way. This is the best choir in the city for Catholic music, as the skill and musical ability of the conductor make the proper interpretation of great works a necessity, and the voices of the soloists are particularly trained to that end.

OLYMPIC.—Pantomime-like, "Humpty Dumpty" is susceptible of constant changes. Next week an entire transformation is promised, as on Saturday night the piece will reach its 250th representation this season. In the change, all the sensations, except the cat duet, will be withdrawn, and will be replaced by a grand combination of new features. New dances by the Kiralfy troupe, fresh pantomime tricks, a new burlesque opening, and new scenery will be the leading features of the reconstructed "Humpty Dumpty." Miss Lulu Prior, a charming young actress, takes the principal part in the introductory burlesque; the Wilson Brothers, European gymnasts, a juggler, two character singers, and a man who plays on eighteen drums at once, will appear.

NILSSON.—The matinée at the Academy of Music on Saturday, despite the unseasonable weather, was crowded fully as much as any of its predecessors. And yet the performance of "Roberto Il Diavolo" was by no means worthy of such patronage. The *mise en scène*, appointments and ballet could scarcely be worse and the chorus and orchestra were manifestly reduced on the occasion. Nilsson's Alice, although a very charming impersonation, cannot be placed on a level with her Violetta, Lucia, Mignon and Ophelia, and Mlle. Duval makes a rather unsatisfactory Isabella. Brignoli appears to the best advantage in the title *rôle*, except in the absurd ballet scene, and Jamet's voice is scarcely deep and dramatic enough for the arch fiend. The unaccompanied trio in the second act was given without a blemish. It is the most difficult concerted piece in opera. "Hamlet" will be presented to-night for the last time, with Nilsson as Ophelia, Miss Cary as the Queen, in a nineteenth century evening dress; Jamet as the supernatural King, Barré as the rollicking Hamlet and Coletti as the bridal-veiled Ghost. The three painted shelves will be set up for the last time to represent the "weeping brook," and the heroine will be gently wafted between these shelves on "the traveller." Alas! poor Shakspeare.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Frou-Frou" is announced for revival at Daly's, for this evening. It will be acted every night during the week, and will be the Matinée attraction of next Saturday. The cast embraces most of the artists who appeared in the piece upon its original production at the Fifth Avenue during the spring of 1870—including Miss Agnes Ethel, who has not acted here since two seasons ago. "Frou-Frou" completes the round of revivals with which Mr. Daly has favored the friends of his charming theatre following the withdrawal of "Divorce." Nightly the auditorium has been well filled and sometimes crowded—noticeably so on Friday and Saturday evenings. Since we last called attention to the old comedies in course of representation at this house, Mrs. Inchbold's "Wives As They Were," and "The Provoked Husband; or A Journey to London," by Colley Cibber and Sir John Vanbrugh, have been performed, and on Saturday evening a very brilliant week was brought to a close by the revival of "London Assurance," which has got to be regarded as one of the happiest comedy successes of Mr. Daly's company. "Wives As They Were" received an even and creditable representation on Thursday evening, but developed nothing to call for special remark, except we note the dignified repose and natural tenderness which characterized the personation of Sir William Dorillon by Mr. George H. Griffiths, who in that part made his second appearance with Mr. Daly's company. The Miss Dorillon of Miss Kate Newton was also a remarkably graceful and effective performance. On Friday evening "The Provoked Husband" was acted before a large audience. It is 140 years since Sir John Vanbrugh, dying, left his sketch of the Wronghead series of this comedy to Colley Cibber to finish out. Colley was the Boucicault of his day, and signalized his "adaptation" of Vanbrugh's play by the invention and introduction of the scenes in which the extravagances of Lady Townly and the quarrels of Lord Townly are the prominent features. The two sets of scenes are connected by the very faintest link—Manly's acquaintanceship with the Townlys and the Wrongheads—but in the strong contrast between the two the height of dramatic aim is reached, and perhaps that was all that Cibber desired. All these characters are natural enough even to the eyes of to-day's playgoers, but the diction of the play is of that old fashioned formal character which is worse than broken Dutch to modern ears. Mr. Daly's company have hit upon the happy idea of giving as much every-day life and vigor to the performance of these old plays as the language permits, and thus they are vitalized. The cast of the "Provoked Husband" on Friday included Mr. Harkins as Lord Townly, Mr. James as Mr. Manly, Mr. Davidge as Sir Francis Wronghead, Mr. Lemoyne as John Moody, Mr. Fawcett as Squire Richard, and Mr. Parkes as Count Bassett. Miss Fanny Davenport invested the gay and giddy part of Lady Townly with all that wealth of natural spirit and exuberant gladness which belongs to her. In the affecting and repentant scene of the fifth act the contrastive sadness of tone and emotional power she displayed won the tribute of a hearty and spontaneous outburst of applause. Miss Davenport has every reason to be proud of her success in so exacting a part. Mrs. Gilbert's Lady Wronghead was also one of those perfect bits of old comedy ladies for which we have had to applaud this artist so often before. Miss Cary's Jenny was hoydenish and good, and Miss Deitz's Lady Grace was invested with that ladylike essence which marks every performance we have at Miss Deitz's hands. Mr. Daly announces for next week the first production of the new Parisian sensation, "Article 47." This play was still running in Paris at last accounts; it was first played in October last.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Tony Pastor has an operatic novelty this week.

The Zigzags will appear to-night at the Union Square.

"Julius Snoozer" is the reigning feature at Bryant's.

The San Francisco Minstrels have a burlesque on "Rigoletto."

"The Sea of Ice" will be the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre this week.

Mlle. Janauschek is reaping a harvest of money and popularity in the South.

Miss Kellogg has been engaged to sing at the Boston Musical Jubilee in June.

John Henry Cooke and Charles W. Fish are the latest stars of the New York Circus.

The last nights of "Buffalo Bill" are announced at the Bowery and the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Miss Henrietta Markstein announces a grand concert at Association Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mr. [illegible] announces the last week of his season [illegible] James "Dolly" Davenport has a benefit to-night.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 85

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA. HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

FOOTE'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—AS YOU LIKE IT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LALLA ROOKH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAVAGE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LUBLINE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HUNTING A TURTLE—BUFFALO BILL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—FEDE-FEDE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SEA OF ICE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BUFFALO BILL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—JULIUS THE SEIZER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 25, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The Swamp Angels; What the Editors of the Chivalry Think of Newspaper Enterprise; Clippings from Lumberton; Terror and Safe Bravado—Meteorology: The International Congress at Vienna This Summer—The Snow Storms on the Plains—The Mormons: The Movement for Admission into the Union—Obituary—River and Canal Navigation.
4—Religious: Palm Sunday: Glad Hosannas to the Prince of Peace in All the Churches: Dr. Rylance on the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem: The Lessons of Palm Sunday and the Undecaying Power of Faith, by Dr. Friel; Henry Ward Beecher on the Imagination; The Catholic Mission to the Colored Race Described by Dr. Vaughan; Dr. Andrews on Christian Self-Sacrifice.
5—Religious (Continued from Fourth Page)—Jules Favre's Book: The Relations Between the Holy See and the French Republic—Music and the Drama—Smallpox—Brooklyn Affairs.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Our Complicated and Oppressive Revenue System—The Reform Needed"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Alabama Claims—Cable Telegrams from England, Ireland, Italy, Austria, France, China and Japan—Queen Victoria—Personal Intelligence—News from Washington—The Rev. Dr. Houston—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Weather—Business Notices.
8—Hohenschwangau: The Mountain Home of Bavaria's King; The Palace; Its Legend, History and Past Associations; His Majesty's Characteristics; The King and the Players; Cuba: The Grand Duke Alexis' Farewell to Havana; Dr. Howard's Terrible Fate; Interview of a HERALD Correspondent with the Aged Captive; Condemned, But Innocent; Latest About the Insurrection—"With Military Honors"—Meeting of the Internationals—The Death of Mr. Norton.
9—Financial and Commercial: Retrospective and Prospective; The Vagaries of the Speculative Current for Six Days; The Rise and Fall of Erie; The Truce in Pacific Mail; The "Jump" in Quicksilver; The Demoralization of Union Pacific; The April Settlements and the Strategy of the Cliques—English Racing—Steeple Chasing in France—Trotting in California—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—The Dominican Monk: Father Tom; Burke's Masterly Analysis of the Times We Live In—Opening a Great Organ—Literature—Literary Chit-Chat—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

"FESTINA LENTE."—Governor Parker is "making haste slowly" in accepting the labor reform nomination for the Vice Presidency.

THE RIVER OPENING.—The steamboat Walter Brett on Saturday pushed up the river as far as New Hamburg. A few days more and the blockade will or ought to be broken at Albany.

THE KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* mentions, in connection with the name of Horace Maynard, the Latin maxim—"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" Does it mean that Maynard's Congressional laurels are dying out?

OUR LATE SNOW STORM extended from the latitude of Washington northward into the New Dominion, and westward beyond the Mississippi. Now, if we have a heavy and extensive rain storm we shall before the close of this week have the breaking up of a hard winter.

THE PRESENT WILL BE A LIVELY WEEK in Connecticut. Both parties have brought out their big guns, and a rattling fire all along the lines will commence to-day and be kept up until Saturday night next. From present appearances the republicans have the heaviest artillery, although the democrats produce a splendid array of oratorical metal. This day week will tell the story of how the battle was won or lost.

THE NUMEROUS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES at work upon frauds, corruptions, &c., here and in Brooklyn, and at Albany, and Washington, and Trenton, and Harrisburg and other places, too numerous to mention, are getting on as well as could be expected. Among them all much good, we hope, will follow their disclosures; but the biggest mare's nest of all the alleged corruptions involved is that discovered by Carl Schurz in the French arms business. So far this witness on the subject before the committee appears a regular know nothing, while in his fiery declamations before the Senate he appeared to know everything.

Our Complicated and Oppressive Revenue System—The Reform Needed.

We hear of a great many proposed reforms at the present day, and there is hope that some of them, through the power of the press and public opinion, will be carried out. But in nothing is reform so much needed as in our revenue system. We mean by this not only a reduction of the revenue to the lowest sum possible that an economical administration of the government will admit, but also a thorough change in the principle and plan of taxation. We never have had a simple, good and steady revenue system. Even before the war, when sixty to seventy millions of dollars were a sufficient income for the necessities of the government, taxation was too complicated, and, therefore, unnecessarily expensive in the collection, while it was so frequently changed to suit the policy or views of the different parties that succeeded each other in power that business was disturbed and the country checked in its development. With the war and the enormous demands of the government for means to carry it on taxes were multiplied so much that people were bewildered, as well as burdened, with the number and variety of them. Almost everything under the sun was taxed, and many things that little more than paid the expense of collection. The greater part of these taxes exist now, though there has been a small reduction of the number, and a slight modification in the amount of some few others. Virtually the system is the same as at the close of the war, and little less complicated. To go through the lists of imposts with a view of understanding or remembering them would be more puzzling than the most difficult mathematical problem.

These numerous imposts, many of which have yielded little to the government, have arisen partly from the ignorance of our legislators and partly from the habit of log-rolling in Congress to accommodate the different sections and interests. The cotton manufacturers of New England, wanting high protective duties, strike hands with the iron protectionists of Pennsylvania. The wool grower and manufacturer, the sugar planter, the lumberman, the ship builder and those specially interested in other industries do the same. One member of Congress says to another, "You help me and I will help you." Thus the tariff is made up and taxes imposed, more with a view to favor special interests and localities than upon general principles. Not that which is best for the nation at large or the mass of the people is considered, but that which will benefit particular classes. These remarks apply, however, to manufacturing industries chiefly; for, strange, to say, the greatest interest of all in the country—the agricultural interest—is least protected or promoted by legislation. Nor is special legislation for its protection either practicable or demanded. Free trade is its best protection. That opens the markets of the world to our agriculturists, creates a greater demand for their vast products, and, as a consequence, promotes every branch of trade connected with agriculture. It is estimated by Mr. Wells, in the report he made as Special Commissioner of Revenue, that more than fifty per cent of the industrious classes were agriculturists, and that their production was little less than half the total products of the country. We see, then, how an unjust and oppressive system of imposts operates against more than half of the community, and in favor of special classes. Instead of log-rolling protective legislation, by which the agricultural population is victimized and the development of agriculture retarded, we ought to have a simple plan of raising revenue that would bear on all classes alike, and that should be derived chiefly from luxuries.

It is probable now that Congress will take the duty off tea and coffee, which will reduce the revenue thirty millions of dollars or more. While this may be acceptable to all classes and be felt pretty equally by all, and while it will tend to cheapen living, the effect will be inconsiderable. This tax is so generally diffused and the amount that may be saved to each family or person by abolishing it will be so small that there will not, after all, be much difference in the cost of living. It will be but a short step in the way of revenue reform. Those who are advocating the abolishment of the duty on tea and coffee are protectionists for the most part, because they expect that with this reduction of government income other duties and taxes which afford protection to certain interests will be continued. But there are other things which enter more largely into the cost of living, of the household and clothing, and of the mechanical arts and industry generally, which need to be relieved of the burden of taxation. We want, really, a sweeping measure of reform, that will take off a hundred millions of taxes at least, and the relief thus afforded to be such as the mass of the people will feel and the government expenses of revenue collection be greatly reduced.

The English system of taxation is on the whole, perhaps, the best model to follow, though there is in the United States, as in some other countries, exceptional conditions or circumstances that require a modification. We could not do better, certainly, than to copy England in the principle she acts upon of raising a large revenue from a few articles. Her revenue, for example, is, in round numbers, about three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Out of this a hundred and sixteen millions is drawn from excise—that is, from taxes on spirits, beer and other like luxuries, and from licenses to sell these. This is exclusive of the customs duties on importation of such articles. If we raised as much from the same source it would be nearly half what the whole revenue demand of the government ought to be under an economical administration. And why not? Our population is eight or nine millions greater than that of Great Britain, and consumes more, probably, of these excisable luxuries. What so fit to be taxed? They are not necessaries of life, and are almost always injurious. The property tax of England yields about thirty-five millions of dollars and stamps about forty-six millions. The customs yielded something over a hundred millions. Of course there are a number of articles taxed under the heads of stamps and customs, but these are few comparatively to the taxes imposed under these heads in the United States. There are other sources of less amounts of income, which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. The whole system is based upon the principle of imposing as few taxes as possible with the largest return that can be obtained. This simplifies it, reduces the cost of collection and enables the government to exercise more easily a strict control over its officials and the public. The more the taxes are multiplied and the larger the number of officers employed to collect them the greater the frauds and more difficult it becomes to collect the revenue.

Suppose our government were to raise from excise a hundred and sixteen millions, thirty millions from tobacco in its various forms, which is another luxury injurious to the people, thirty or forty millions from a tax on property in some constitutional form, which would be easily collected and at little cost, and from customs duties on a few articles of luxury to the amount of eighty or a hundred millions, an ample revenue would be raised and the whole list of vexatious and burdensome duties and taxes, including the income tax, would be swept away. What a simple system of raising revenue this would be! How thorough and easy might be the supervision of the government over it! Three-fourths of the army of employés now under the Treasury Department would be discharged and the expense proportionately reduced. But there is no hope of this much needed reform until the Secretary of the Treasury abandons his absurd policy of calling for an enormous revenue, more than what the government requires, and till Congress ceases its log-rolling protective legislation. A great deal of the corruption at Washington, and the number of subsidy and other schemes to deplete the Treasury spring from the temptation which an enormous surplus revenue affords. Birds of prey assemble where the carcass is. Instead of burdening the country now with taxation, the policy should be to reduce the revenue to the lowest sum necessary for the support of the government and payment of interest on the debt, and to leave to the increased millions of population and multiplied wealth hereafter to bear a portion of the obligations incurred in preserving the Union. The abolition of our multifarious and oppressive taxes now would do much to stimulate industry, increase production and wealth, and make the payment of the debt very easy in a few years hence.

The Sad Case of Dr. Howard—Appeal to the Spanish Government.

We call attention to the letter of our Havana correspondent, but more especially to the portion narrating the terrible fate of Dr. Howard. It is a case which appeals to all our sympathies, as, indeed, it cannot fail to appeal to all those who feel for the sufferings of the innocent and oppressed. Dr. Howard, it appears, was convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude by the Spanish authorities in Cuba on the accusation of only one witness, and that witness evidently a false one. His accuser was a captured insurgent leader. This man, in order to escape the death penalty, proposed to make important revelations to his captors. The revelations consisted in the false charge against Dr. Howard of having given aid and comfort to the insurgents. The Spanish authorities lent him a willing ear, and the wretch purchased his life at the cost of a base falsehood. But once within the limits of the United States he made another declaration, asserting Dr. Howard's perfect innocence of the charges he had brought against him. Dr. Howard has vainly appealed to the United States for protection. The Spanish authorities deny his claim to American citizenship and have not heeded the remonstrances of our Consul General at Havana.

We do not propose to enter into subtleties and legal quibbles on the question of Dr. Howard's nationality. Enough for our purpose to know that Dr. Howard was born in these United States, that he now innocently bears the felon's doom and drags the felon's chain. This is a powerful claim for our intercession. Dr. Howard is an old man, a man of culture, and three daughters in distress weep over the mournful fate of their aged father. Consul General Torbert appears to have done all in his power to obtain the release of the unfortunate gentleman, but it was in vain to look for justice where passions and prejudices have an unbridled sway.

We make an appeal to a higher authority—to the government of Madrid and its supreme head, King Amadeus, with whom the clamor of an ignorant mob can have no ruling consideration. We are confident that our appeal will not have been made in vain; but we also look to Admiral Polo, the new Spanish Minister at Washington, for prompt intercession. He is a just man and an advocate of clemency. He has spoken words of peace and amity, and we believe him. Here is a good beginning for him to make. No better opportunity could have presented itself for the inauguration of his diplomatic mission. Nor can the Spanish government refuse justice to a man wrongfully accused, who has already suffered what must be agony worse than death, to one of his age, culture and frame of mind. The vessel that carries Dr. Howard is now on her way to a Spanish penal colony in Africa. We hope the day of her arrival there will also be that of his liberation.

THE BRITISH CROWN REPRESENTED ON THE CONTINENT.—Queen Victoria arrived at Cherbourg yesterday afternoon, where she embarked on a special train for Paris. Her Majesty, with the members of her suite, were due in the French capital at an early hour this morning. The Queen will, it is said, decline to see President Thiers, and continue her journey towards Berlin after a polite expression of her personal good feeling for the Chief of the French republic. The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Rome. His Royal Highness is personally acquainted with the Pope, and also with Victor Emmanuel, so that British diplomatic action moved simultaneously from London, Rome and Berlin, may produce a very decided influence as to the future direction of public affairs on the Continent.

TALKING OF "PRESIDENTIAL SIDE SHOWS," the Chicago *Republican*—administration—remarks that the venerable Chief Justice Chase "comes upon the scene at the eleventh hour, with his old properties of four years ago, and sets up his side show to draw off the few cautious gentlemen who are skulking about the big tent seeking free admission, with the hope of being engaged as actors when the company gets under way."

The President and a Mexican Protectorate.

The mutual advantages which would accrue to both the United States and Mexico from a protectorate of the former over the latter have, it would appear from our special despatches, been made apparent to the President through the channels of his Mexican experiences and the editorial columns of the HERALD. Under whatever aspect the case may be viewed, the experiment of a protectorate would be worth the trying. Day after day our Mexican despatches mark the recurrence of ubiquitous *pronunciamentos*, forced loans, bloody battles, with one man killed and another wounded; provinces in revolt, government generals joining insurgents, insurgent generals betraying their fellows, both parties seizing Custom Houses, varied with a little performance over the Texan border in the shape of ox and hog thievery, occasionally seasoned with the murder of unarmed citizens. The President, with his knowledge of the rich future in store for Mexico, if once she had a stable, powerful government, sees the deplorable features of her present and past history, and appreciates the benefits to civilization and humanity in its establishment on a firm basis. It is hard, however, to blame him too severely for a reluctance to let out on a Mexican protectorate such another nest of hornets as stung his St. Domingo annexation project to death. But, waiving all this, in view of the great question of the public good, we insist that it is no time for timidity. The President has reduced it by a very plausible course of reasoning to a matter in which Congress must take the initiative. He favors the project within these bounds, and it remains to be seen whether our national legislators will do their clear duty in the matter. The Mexicans themselves must be made to understand the fact that their everlasting revolutions in their own and forays into our territory are sources of menace and weakness to the United States and the whole system of republican government. It is hinted that intervention would bring a war to our doors. If it did the difficulty would soon be satisfactorily settled, and we could then guarantee a free and firm government to the Mexican people, a great fat land, with a delightful climate, to the sturdy toilers of the world, and a perfect immunity from the princes out of place that Europe may have on hand. Is not all this worth the experiment of a protectorate?

THE EVANSVILLE (Indiana) *Journal* is anxious to know the use of the democrats running a candidate for elector at large when the democracy do not intend to run any candidate for the Presidency. The St. Louis *Republican*—democratic passive organ—might answer this conundrum.

Progress on Our City Charter at Albany—A Clean Sweep.

The bill providing a new charter for this most unfortunate of cities in its municipal affairs has been undergoing in the committee of the Senate a regular overhauling from stem to stern. By the amendments agreed upon, with the consent or without a protest from the Committee of Seventy, all the heads of departments now in office are to go out, and new men are to take their places, by election or appointment. There are to be two branches of the Common Council, each to consist of thirty members, six of whom are to be chosen from each Senatorial district, and these new city fathers are to serve without pay. Cumulative voting is still adhered to. They want to see how it will work. The Committee of Safety, of six members, is to be appointed by the two oldest Judges of the Superior Court. The City Chamberlain is to be retained and invested with large powers, as a check on the Comptroller. The salaries of all the principal officers are fixed, those of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Comptroller at $10,000 each, and so on, with a sliding scale downward. The bill as amended is the special order in the Senate for to-morrow, and unquestionably on the various amendments proposed there will be an animated discussion. What shape the charter will finally assume no man can tell, but we are assured that in some shape or other we shall soon have a new charter.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.—Earl Granville's second note to the American government on the Alabama claims question is said, on English newspaper authority, to be most friendly and conciliatory in tone, very verbose, and decisive against submitting the indirect damages claim to the Geneva Court. The steamship Baltic, which bears the despatch outward, is expected to arrive at New York on Easter Sunday, a season of reconciliation, good feeling, hope and resolution for fair dealing in the future. It is to be hoped that His Lordship calculated the sailing time of the vessel before he penned his missive.

THE ST. PAUL *Press* considers the nomination by the Chicago *Tribune* of Horace Greeley for Vice President "one of the curiosities of political mountebankism." It is only another scene in the political side shows now amusing the people all over the country. The venerable philosopher is reserved for a higher position than the Vice Presidency.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE in the neighborhood of Tientsin still endure terrible suffering, resulting in the death of thousands, from the effects of famine consequent on the destruction of the crops by river floods. The army was mutinous at one particular point, and, judging from the latest news, His Celestial Majesty does not progress near so comfortably as his neighbor the Mikado of Japan, who is engaged in giving beneficial effect to measures of public reform and for the attainment of a solid national advance.

THE CHICAGO *Tribune* thinks that the editors of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "might as well be republicans of the order of Greeley as to be democrats of their present stripe." The *Courier-Journal*, like the *Tribune*, is fond of gay colors—political organs, as it were, of the Dolly Varden pattern.

WITH ONLY A VOTE of three hundred and nineteen in New Hampshire, the labor reformers can hardly expect to carry the country in the next Presidential election. That number does not even come up to King David's Scriptural four hundred malcontents.

The International Meteorological Congress—A Second Brussels Conference.

The latest move in the scientific world is the proposed early calling of a grand International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna. The distinguished men who have taken the initiative in this matter are Mr. Buchan, of Scotland, M. Dové, of Berlin, and Professor Buys Ballot, of the Royal Dutch Meteorological Society. Ever since the session of the famous Brussels Conference of 1852, held in the international interests of navigation and commerce and the systematic arrangement for deep sea and other researches, the value of such meetings for interchange of scientific opinion has been fully demonstrated. Professor Ballot, of Utrecht, in a circular distributed very widely, has just announced the outline of such subjects as require the special attention of the International Congress, and he suggests the propriety of meteorologists generally publishing in advance their views on the important subjects of discussion.

"Man is by nature a meteorologist," some one has said; but this very fact, if true, may explain the tardiness with which the weather has become a matter of scientific inquiry and rigid analysis; and the want is deeply felt of organized, co-operative and world-wide observations of the atmosphere in order to bring up meteorology to the standard of its sister sciences. In the decisions of such a body as it is proposed to convene at Vienna there will be many points in which, as Professor Ballot suggests, the old question—if Rome or Geneva shall impose their sceptre on the world—will be revived. But this is an objection to every effort for international co-operation in such labors, and may as well be met and overcome now as hereafter. The aerial ocean, now the subject of so much interest and investigation, is a complete mechanism, with phenomena

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

It is idle ever to hope to comprehend or discover its laws and idiosyncracies unless all nations can combine to some extent in synchronous reports, based upon similar readings of instruments of one pattern, giving results that are easily compared with each other and can be harmoniously charted. If discord threatens the deliberations of the Congress as to the prime meridian from whose time all observations are to be made—whether that of Berlin, Paris, Washington, Greenwich or St. Petersburg—it might be settled by taking the meridian of some island like that of Ferro, in mid ocean. Such difficulty, however, is not likely to arise, and the labors of the Congress will, no doubt, prove of the greatest utility to all the nations who are represented in it. In a very short space of time the United States has organized a Meteorological Office, which, in the avowed opinion of many foreign authorities, is already in advance of the older institutions of the kind in Europe. We are, of course, deeply interested in having our system extended over the whole field of meteorologic research, and our Signal Office, never quiet, is throwing out its Briarean hands in every direction for information of atmospheric phenomena. The United States was foremost in the proposition and support of the first Brussels Conference, and is ripe for the investigation of all such questions as are proposed for the Vienna Conference. M. Ballot may be regarded as the leader and pioneer in such matters in Europe, and he already has the earnest sympathy, as he will assuredly have the solid support, of our American meteorologists and government officials in all that concerns the welfare of true science. We wish him every possible success in immediately consummating the plans and fixing the time for the assembly of meteorologists at Vienna.

Italian Opera in New York—The Nilsson Revival.

This evening "Hamlet" will be repeated at the Academy, the last performance here of Nilsson and the Strakosch Italian Opera Company prior to their departure to fulfil a brief farewell engagement of four nights at Washington. The company then returning to New York a Nilsson matinée will be given at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday, April 6; but whether this special engagement is or is not to be the last of the public entertainments in New York of the sweet singer of Sweden prior to her departure for Europe we have yet to learn. At all events, her great American campaign, as a musical and financial success, is without a parallel, excepting only that of our first Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind.

But the visit of Nilsson, in the revival, nay, in the resurrection, of the Italian Opera in New York, after it was supposed to be dead beyond recovery, has made a far deeper, more grateful and more enduring impression upon our musical world than that of any European operatic missionary to these shores. And how admirably this delicate young woman has borne all the hard work, all the trials of this rough winter, and all the fatigues of travel and of exposure to the sudden changes of our wintry climate, fulfilling, with an exception or two, every engagement in every place, through a period of many months, and always excelling in every *rôle* undertaken, we need not here recite. We regret that the day is fast approaching when she will leave us, but we hope before long to welcome her return. We dare say that if the Academy were capable of seating ten thousand people the standing room would be all appropriated this evening. On the 1st of April the Parepa-Wachtel-Santley Troupe open a new season with the "Trovatore."

CHANCELLOR LOWE'S BUDGET.—The British Treasury budget will be submitted to the House of Commons this evening by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe. It is thought that the project will contain a proposition for a reduction of two per cent on the income tax. This would make John Bull, senior and junior, in high glee for Easter Sunday, as it would enable the middle classes to put a good many more plums in the pudding, and thus cause the Parliament to come to the general debate of Mr. Lowe's measure in much better humor after the recess.

ASKS AN INDIANA journal—"How would it sound for a democrat to shout 'Hurrah for Davis?' To which a republican editor responds—"Prefix 'Jeff' to it, and it would be the most natural sound in the world." It is just as likely that the democrats will shout "Jeff" as that they will sing songs of praise for "David."

Famous Thoughts from the Pulpits.

The anniversary of the most solemn event which the Christian Church commemorates is drawing near, and the hearts of the friends of Jesus are touched afresh with the remembrance of His love and of their obligations to Him. And those, too, who have no conscious interest in His salvation feel at such a season as this a solemnity and a thoughtfulness which they cannot account for. The story of the Saviour's bitter persecutions, His "agony and bloody sweat," His triumphal entry into Jerusalem amid the hosannas of the multitude and the rejoicings of those who had so oft and so eagerly listened to His words was repeated yesterday in many a Christian temple and home in this land. And it can never be read or heard thoughtfully and alone without producing a good effect upon the mind. In the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches especially the event was solemnly and appropriately observed. Dr. Rylance, in St. Mark's church, pictured the scenes which transpired on the road toward Jerusalem, and contrasted the changeful temper of the people, who, at the beginning of the week, had shouted hosanna to the Son of David, the King of Israel, and at the end cried as lustily for the release of Barrabas, the murderer, and for the crucifixion of Jesus. His whole course, as the Doctor remarked, showed unselfishness and a meek desire to bow to the will of the Father. The Rev. Dr. Friel well said, in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, that we cannot dwell upon Christ's life and passion without giving our hearts and souls to Him. The contemplation of His death must be the sure pledge of our love to Him, which should never wither or decay, but be always green. It has been the greatest difficulty," said the reverend speaker, "for some to understand that there is a future to live for—a higher reward to be attained by man than the mere perishable things of earth." And yet men receive facts of smaller moment upon far less evidence. In the New England Congregational church, the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Boston, spoke touchingly about the manner of Christ's death, and the different stages of Christianity. He portrayed the spirit with which the Saviour bore all the cruel mockings and scourges, the insults and indignities that were heaped upon Him, and added that "it seems to be in human nature to mock the unfortunate." Whatever has been touched by Christ, he said, has been sanctified. The cross, until Christ died on it, was an emblem of infamy, now it is the pinnacle of churches, the ornament of woman. 1800 years ago all the men of learning mocked Jesus; a few women only worshipped Him, and they were deemed the maddest of the mad. Now whole continents confess His glory, and kneel before His throne.

Mr. Beecher got off some good things yesterday in his treatment of the use of the imagination in spiritual life and its relation to faith. Faith, he said, makes noble natures stand out populously in the heavenly land by awakening the affections of the heart. The imagination enlarges the range of our being; it gives a new power to man's thoughts, and by it we open up new possibilities and the imagination in the real sense is sanctified. Mr. Beecher familiarly illustrated the drudgery of daily life and brought out so fully and so pathetically the contrast between the present life and the future and the faith and imagination necessary to enable us to "endure as seeing Him who is invisible," that his audience was moved to tears and he himself almost broke down. Dr. E. G. Andrews encouraged St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, to practise Christian self-sacrifice by setting before them the noble example of Jesus Christ, whose utter self-abnegation stood out in striking contrast with man's selfishness. The Doctor illustrated from nature the necessity for a vicarious atonement. An enlarged civilization, he added, is the result of the sacrifices of pioneer life, and the existence of a nation where the principles of liberty are conserved and enlarged, is the result of the sacrifice of thousands who stood the shock of battle to preserve their native land. Dr. Andrews showed that such a life of self-sacrifice conduced to the development of the noblest type of Christian manhood.

The character of Moses—a prophet whom the Lord knew face to face—was painted in glowing colors by the Rev. Mr. Backman for the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of colossal character, who resisted all the corrupting influences around him in the Egyptian court and maintained his simplicity. The prominent traits in his character, as brought out by Mr. Backman, were his strong faith in God, his cheerful obedience, and his profound devotion to his work and his people and his wonderful benevolence. These traits were illustrated and elaborated. Mr. Hepworth had a tender word to say about the refreshing and restraining influences of home. In illustrating the ideal home of the soul he presented an old-fashioned thanksgiving dinner in a New England home, and said that nothing showed the enduring power of home life more than such a dinner. But he thought that in these days we are too civilized to have such a dinner. We don't care to see our aged parents, with ungloved hands and awkward gestures and bad grammar, sitting at our city tables. The importance of home life in giving inspiration to patriotism and to religion was ably set forth by Mr. Hepworth. Dr. Morrison preached in the Church of the Messiah on the elevating and ennobling power of religious truths, and illustrated his theme with many Scriptural incidents.

Very different was the sermon preached by Dr. Chapin, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, from some of the utterances made in that place since the meetings were begun there. There was none of the cant, and clap-trap and see-saw meaningless trash which has been at times delivered to the multitudes there in the name of the truth as it is in Jesus. It was a simple exposition of Christian prayer and Christian life, with Christ the ideal and the central figure of the soul. We can commend the discourse to those ministers among us who, as Dr. Chapin remarked, "sometimes in a critical mood" compare Christ and Socrates, and the comparison is sometimes made with the balance slightly in favor of the heathen philosopher. But, the preacher asked, how had Socrates moved men, or who had ever died with his name on their lips? Hundreds of thousands had been moved by Christ, and

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

through faith in His name had triumphed over death. We publish other discourses to-day, which, with those noticed, we commend to our readers, in the confident hope that this week may be to them in fact, as it is in name, a holy week, and that out of the spiritual sorrow and mourning through which they may pass they shall come forth rejoicing and happy on Easter Sunday.

Personal Intelligence.

General W. H. Smith, of Illinois, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. D. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is a guest of the Hoffman House.

Judge E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut, is staying at the Sturtevant House.

Captain H. B. Seeley, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman O. P. Snyder, of Arkansas, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel J. A. Pemberton, of Georgia, is now at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain Dicken, of Halifax, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. J. Florence, the comedian, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel D. W. C. Simpson, of Texas, is sojourning at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel W. E. French, of Cheyenne, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Prince Napoleon is selling his Swiss property.

—Dr. Döllinger completed his seventy-third year on the 28th of February.

—Señor Ochoa, the distinguished academician, who is well known as an editor of Spanish classical authors, is dead.

—Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, on leaving Rome, went to Naples, whence he proceeded to Sicily.

—Queen Victoria has hired the Villa Delmar at Baden for the term until the 15th April.

—Marshal Canrobert arrived at Versailles recently, and has already visited M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon.

—M. Courbet, the artist of the Commune, though the doors of his prison have been thrown open, has expressed a wish not to leave the Maison de Santé, in which he was confined, for the present.

—Marshal MacMahon and General Bourbaki have given an assurance to M. Thiers that they will always support the legally established government.

—The King of Bavaria wrote a congratulatory letter to Dr. Döllinger on the occasion of his seventy-third birthday.

—The King and Queen of Denmark, with Prince Waldemar and Princess Elvira, will shortly embark at the Piræus for Brindisi, and visit Naples, Rome and Florence on their way to Nice. King Christian IX. desires to preserve a strict *incognito*, and will, therefore, travel as Count of Falster.

—The Pope is going to hold another Consistory for the nomination of bishops in the beginning of March. There are still sixteen Italian sees vacant, and for those His Holiness is determined to provide without further delay.

—The Princess Caroiath is in treaty with the municipality of Florence for the purchase of the Palazzo Riccardi. This lady (the widow of a husband she married, divorced, and then remarried) has resolved to live in Florence, and has announced her intention of becoming the proprietress of the finest palace she can purchase.

—Notwithstanding what has been stated General Ladmirault, in spite of the entreaties of M. Thiers, has not withdrawn his resignation. The government seeks a successor, but it is difficult to find one, on account of the guarantees and promises demanded from him. Chanzy is spoken of. MacMahon has tried to induce Ladmirault to remain, but the latter refuses.

—Dr. Maffei, of Italian origin, during twenty years attached to the Emperor as physician, was really arrested recently in Paris as already stated. He was accused of engaging in an active Bonapartist propaganda. Proof, however, was wanting, but as Maffei is Italian, the government expelled him from French territory. The arrest was not maintained, as on the following day he was liberated.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley and extended its influence eastward to Lake Erie and thence to Florida, with easterly to southerly winds and rising temperature. An area of cloudy weather and rain has extended from the Western Gulf States to Tennessee and the South Atlantic coast, and thence northward to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, cloudy weather with light rain and snow. Clear weather continues over the New England and Middle States very generally. The lowest barometer is central over Iowa and Missouri.

Probabilities.

The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the Eastern Gulf and gradually extend to the Atlantic coast. The area of cloudy weather and rain will extend by Monday morning over North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio, and as snow eastward to Lake Huron, and during Monday as rain and snow eastward over the Middle States very generally. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley during the night, and on Monday extend over the upper lakes and the Ohio Valley and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	38	29	3 P. M.	49	44
6 A. M.	35	30	6 P. M.	46	44
9 A. M.	37	31	9 P. M.	44	37
12 M.	42	44	12 P. M.	41	35

Average temperature yesterday 36¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 41¼

SNOW STORM IN MAINE.

Railroad Blockade and Effort for Relief.

BANGOR, Me., March 24, 1872.

The heaviest snow storm of the season commenced here at ten o'clock last night and lasted twelve hours. Some fifteen inches of snow fell. The roads are very badly blocked. The storm must have been lighter west as the night express train on the Maine Central road arrived, but three hours late without a snow plough.

Three engine and a snow plough were sent out on the European and North American road at five o'clock to clear the road, but no train will probably get through to-morrow.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 24, 1872.

The propeller Daniel S. Miller arrived here from New York to-day, the first boat since the cold snap.

JUDGE DAVIS AND THE BAY STATE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24, 1872.

The Massachusetts Labor Reform State Committee repudiate the protest of the Eight Hour's League against the Columbus platform, and agree to sustain the doings of that Convention.

A DEATH DESERVED.

Missouri Rowdies Stoning Trains—One of the Scoundrels Stabs a City Marshal and is Shot Dead.

ST. LOUIS, March 24, 1872.

The trains on the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad have been stoned lately and the lives of the passengers endangered by a gang of scoundrels, near Pinckneyville. Two men were arrested in the act, and, while being searched by the City Marshal, one of them drew a knife and slashed him, inflicting a wound thirteen inches long, whereupon the Marshal shot the desperado dead.

A MISSOURI JUDGE IMPEACHED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24, 1872.

The Lower House of Legislature yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Judge Philander Lucas, of the Fifth Judiciary district. The charges are wilful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct and abuse of judicial authority.

PICKING A DETECTIVE'S POCKET.

While walking down the Bowery yesterday morning Detective Elder, of the Central Office, observed one of the light-fingered fraternity attempting to pick his pocket. The man was at once throttled and taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as Mike Lloyd. He goes to the Island.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Earl Granville's Second Note to Washington—Conciliatory in Words but Unyielding in Principle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 24, 1872.

The London *Observer* (newspaper) in its issue to-day says that the second note of the English Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, in reply to the American despatch on the Alabama claims case, is most friendly and conciliatory in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of the claims for indirect damages to the Court of Arbitrators at Geneva.

The *Observer* describes the despatch as very lengthy.

ENGLAND.

The Treasury Budget and Prospect of a Tax Reduction—Revenue Income and Extension of the Commercial Interests—Customs and Direct Fiscal Imports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 24, 1872.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is expected that he will propose a reduction of two per cent on the income tax.

The Pressure of Taxation on Property and Income.

The debate on Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe's budget—even if he should propose a reduction on the income tax—will cause to be brought before Parliament, for more complete discussion at a future period of the session, the whole question of the comparative pressure of taxation upon property and income in Britain. We, therefore, append to our news telegram from London a statement of facts which will materially aid to the elucidation of the subject. Discussion has turned of late in Britain to the direct taxes levied upon property and income—real estate and personalty—and also upon industrial incomes. It is asked which of these sustains the heavier burden of the State? The figures show that £1[illegible],000 of rates are charged solely upon net income of £93,000,000 out of the £390,000,000 of property and income liable to income tax in England and Wales, while the total £30,000,000 of direct taxation of England is distributed—£3,500,000 on £145,000,000 income from earnings; £10,500,000 on £152,000,000 income of personal property, and £15,500,000 on £93,000,000 net income of real property. Deducting from the direct taxation the classes who are excluded—*i. e.* the incomes below £100 a year, and the wages of the working classes—the taxable property of the British kingdom is thus represented:—Gross value of real property (less £53,000,000 sterling of mortgages), £93,160,000; personal property and mortgages, £152,725,000; property and earnings, £330,000,000.

THE CUSTOMS INCOME AND COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS.

As a source of balance for his ledger account, with the income tax reduced, Mr. Lowe will show that the declared value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom during the fiscal year of 1871 was £330,035,143, *being an increase of ten per cent*, of which total £69,068,301, or nearly one-fifth was from the United States. To Russia there were British customers to the extent of £23,540,332, and to France £25,416,141, although a falling off of about eight millions was consequent on the Franco-Prussian war. Of Egyptian produce Great Britain took £16,335,647, and of Turkish £8,057,840, while China figures for £11,478,126. From Germany the total was £19,170,453; from Holland, £14,017,207; from Belgium, £13,639,010; from Spain, £7,974,225, and from Sweden and Norway, £7,556,511. From the English Colonial possessions the leading totals are—India, £36,877,212; Australia, £14,517,530, and Canada, £9,258,430.

IRELAND.

Political Conservatism and Clubbing in Cork.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, March 24, 1872.

A meeting was held at Cork last night to denounce the International Society. The proceedings were disorderly. There was some fighting among the audience.

ITALY.

British Royalty Represented in Rome—French Diplomacy and the Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 24, 1872.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Alexandra of Wales have arrived in this city.

M. Fournier, the new French Minister, has also arrived.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved Minister Sella's financial scheme and adjourned until April 15.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Adjournment and a Pleasing Recess.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, March 24, 1872.

The Reichsrath has adjourned until the 7th of May.

HERR STRAUSS AND THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

Herr Strauss, the famous composer of dance music, has accepted an invitation to assist at the World's Peace Jubilee to be held in Boston in June.

THE REV. DR. HOUSTON.

The Investigating Committee of the Methodists—Fresh Charges Coming In.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24, 1872.

The investigation on the part of the Church into the charges made against the Rev. Dr. Houston, the Methodist divine whose alleged immoralities with the youthful sisters of his congregation, an account of which has appeared in the HERALD, and has made him an unenviable notoriety, will begin this week. The presiding elder of the district, Rev. Samuel Rodgers, has appointed the following clergymen as

THE COMMITTEE

to make the investigation:—Rev. A. W. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Washington district; Rev. J. S. Gardner, Fredericksburg, Va., and Rev. Dr. S. Regester, of the Maryland Agricultural College. Dr. Huston having charged the clergy of the Baltimore districts with being imbued with a feeling of jealousy and hatred against him, the presiding elder selected the committee from other districts, and the high character of the gentlemen named is a guarantee that the investigation will be conducted with the single purpose of getting at the truth.

DR. RODGERS WILL PRESIDE

over the committee himself, and will see that there is no intimidation of witnesses, but that all shall have an opportunity to speak both for and against the accused. The number and variety of the charges made against the reverend gentleman will make the investigation a long and tedious one, and it will probably be a month before it can be completed. They include almost all grades of immorality, and are daily accumulating. Letters are being received by the committee from

KENTUCKY, OHIO AND GEORGIA

from gentlemen of high standing in the Church, relative to his career before he came to Baltimore, and there is every reason to believe that his character, past and present, will be fully developed before the investigation closes. So far as the actual development before the committee little will be known, as the proceedings will be private; but if there is the least shadow of truth in the documents now in the hands of the committee Dr. Huston's life has been

A CAREER OF FEARFUL CRIME,

such as has never before been presented to the American people. The statements of his alleged victims, young girls, almost children, are of the most polluted and damaging character.

A MARYLAND TANNERY BURNED.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 24, 1872.

The building and stock of the Washington County Leather Manufacturing Company, the largest tanning establishment in the South, were destroyed by fire this morning. The buildings were new and extensive and the machinery of the most approved patterns. Loss $70,000, insurance $38,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty's Journey Towards Berlin by Cherbourg and Paris—President Thiers' Executive Compliments To Be Declined.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 24, 1872.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria departed this morning for Berlin, via Paris.

A despatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, on which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at two o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Queen will politely decline to meet President Thiers, and continue her journey to Berlin as privately as possible.

FRANCE.

The Revenue Income Satisfactory and Commerce Slightly Reassured—Paris in Siege—Pressmen and Pistols.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 24, 1872.

The taxes established within the last few months have produced 590,000,000 francs, which exceeds the estimates over 30,000,000 francs.

The government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw materials for use in manufacture until after the conclusion of the legislative recess.

PARIS IN STATE OF SIEGE.

The Committee of Initiative has reported unfavorably to the Assembly on the proposal to raise the state of siege in Paris.

PLEASANTRIES OF THE PRESS.

A duel was fought yesterday between M. Rogat of the *Pays* (newspaper), and M. Richardet of the *Corsaire*. The latter was wounded in the chest.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Loss of a Steamer—Sufferings of the Celestials from Famine—Military Mutiny and Its Punishment—Popular Progress Under the Mikado.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1872.

The steamship Great Republic, at this port from Hong Kong, supplies the following news report from China and Japan, additional to the contents of the telegram forwarded to the HERALD yesterday:—

China.

The advices from China are dated in Hong Kong on the 17th of February.

The steamer Suwonado was lost on the rocks near Foochow. All hands saved.

Terrible suffering still prevails in the flooded districts near Tientsin. Many persons were dying daily from want of food.

Details of the revolt of the native troops in Cavita, Manilla, show that the conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island, and had not accident precipitated matters to a crisis before the time arranged by the conspirators few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons are filled with suspected persons, including many Creoles.

Every insurgent taken was bayoneted or shot.

Japan.

From Kanagawa comes the following intelligence of the progress of affairs in Japan, under date of the 20th of February:—

The Japanese government has assumed the liabilities of the deposed princes to foreigners for loans of money and ships or goods supplied.

The prosecution and deportation of native Christians continue.

A daily mail has been established between Jeddo and Yokohama. The railroad will be opened soon.

The empire is quiet.

UTAH.

The Snow Disappearing in the Mountains—Mining Prospects—The Mormon Prisoners—The Railroad Again in Order.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 24, 1872.

Passengers report the Union Pacific in fine order, and that trains are running on time. The snow is rapidly disappearing in the mining districts. The miners anticipate an unusually prosperous season, and business prospects generally were never so favorable.

SPECULATORS FLOCKING IN.

A large party of Eastern capitalists arrived last night to examine the mining property.

MORMON PRISONERS.

United States Marshal Porter reports that he has 128 prisoners in his custody awaiting trial, mostly for high crimes.

A GENTILE PAPER.

The *Daily Review*, Gentile organ, will reappear next week under the control of Oscar G. Sawyer and Samuel St. John.

FIRES.

Two Blocks of Buildings Destroyed in Bangor—The Origin of the Conflagration—Fire in Springfield, Mass.

BANGOR, Me., March 24, 1872.

A fire broke out in Berry's block on the corner of Main and Limerock streets, in Rockland, at twelve o'clock Saturday night, destroying that and the adjoining brick block, including Limerock Bank, express office, Western Union Telegraph office and several other offices and stores. The fire originated in the store of P. R. Moore & Co., probably from the ignition of a large invoice of new goods from the stove, near which they were piled. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph office no further particulars have been received, but communication will, probably, be established by three o'clock P. M. to-morrow, instruments and supplies having been forwarded from Portland for that purpose.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24, 1872.

The interior of a new house on Pearl street, owned by J. R. Beck, was burned out this afternoon. Loss, $5,000. Insured for $6,500 in the North American, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Fire in Maine.

BIDDEFORD, March 24, 1872.

A fire broke out this afternoon in Hobson & Stimpson's sawmill, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The fire soon extended to the large building known as the Shannon Mill, operated by G. H. Adams as a general manufactory of lumber, and by J. A. Johnson, manufacturer of sash, blinds and doors. The building and contents were wholly consumed. Hobson & Stimpson were insured for $1,000 in the Bay State Company of Worcester, and Adams had $2,000 in Messrs. Dow & Coffin's Agency, Portland. Johnson's insurance policy in the Royal, of Liverpool, was cancelled two weeks since.

The occupants of the two story dwelling house opposite side of the street, in attempting to move a stove, upset it and set fire to the house, which was pretty well gutted. Total loss, $32,000.

Fire at Comac, Long Island.

On Saturday night the farm buildings of Mr. Daly, at Comac, were destroyed by fire. Two horses, two cows, wagons and harness were burned. Loss $5,000.

WAR ON THE LONG ISLAND FISH OIL FACTORIES.

The people of Greenport and Shelter Island have commenced a tirade against the fish oil factories. For many years the proprietors have expended thousands in trying to prevent the smell. Failing, they stole a march on the people, and had the law prohibiting them from allowing the refuse to run into the bays repealed. The factory proprietors have been notified to remove their factories before May 1. The laboring classes side with the factory proprietors. They are benefited to the extent of over one million dollars annually, while the income from all the factories foot up several millions. The proprietors give notice that they will not remove, and hold that they can now prevent the offensive smell.

LECTURE BY DR. COLTON.

Dr. Colton will give another of his amusing exhibitions at the Cooper Institute, this evening, aided with music by the Boone Sisters.

WASHINGTON.

A PROTECTORATE OVER MEXICO.

President Grant on the Situation There.

EARL GRANVILLE'S SECOND NOTE.

Something that Schenck Could Not Epitomize---What Must It Be?

Our Private Claims Against Great Britain, $25,000,000.

POLO DE BARNABE A FRIENDLY SPANIARD

Murmurs of Change in the Foreign Ministries.

Value of Government Securities.

COLFAX ON COLD WATER.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1872.

A Protectorate for Mexico—What the President Thinks—Willing, but Congress Must Move First.

The articles in the HERALD in favor of the annexation of Mexico, or of establishing a protectorate over that unhappy country, have created great attention here and have been under discussion by the administration. President Grant is known to take a deep interest in all Mexican questions. His service in that country during the war made a favorable impression upon his mind as to the resources of the country, its capacities for a good government and what might come of the country under a firm and resolute authority. He thinks that there could be no greater blessing to the Mexican people than the establishment of a protectorate by the United States. He feels that it would be a triumph of the administration, and would go far towards carrying out those theories of manifest destiny, which are so dear to the American people. He feels that we should not leave the country at the mercy of a foreign prince like Maximilian, and that as long as the country in unable either to command respect for its flag abroad or obedience to its laws at home it will be at the mercy of any adventurous Power.

The argument that in the event of such an occupation of Mexico by a foreign army we should be justified in going to war under under the Monroe doctrine he regards as an argument in favor of a protectorate now. It would be much cheaper and easier to prevent the landing of a foreign force or the intervention of a foreign prince than to drive them out after intervention had begun. The difficulty in the Mexican question is twofold. In the first place his experiences with St. Domingo are not calculated to inspire him to new enterprises in the tropics, nor would he care to invite the misrepresentations and criticisms that were inspired by his independent efforts to annex St. Domingo. If there is to be any movement looking towards annexation it must come from Congress. The protectorate theory is only another phase of annexation.

The idea has long been familiar to our politics. Sam Houston, of Texas, when in the Senate, was the champion of the protectorate scheme, but the cold judgment of President Buchanan was against it, his experience with Mexico when Secretary of State during the Mexican war not being of a character to excite him in favor of any measure that might lead to war. If a protectorate were decreed it is thought that Senator Schurz would support it, as he pronounced himself in favor of a policy of this kind towards St. Domingo. The difficulty about a protectorate would be a legal one. In St. Domingo we had the assent of Baez, the President, and the Legislature to annexation. But there is no assurance and no intimation that Juarez and his Congress would consent to any interference on the part of the United States. The Mexicans have all the pride of their Castilian ancestors, and would rather be an independent nation of banditti than a dependency of any Power. A protectorate, until asked for by Juarez, could only be by an occupation of the country in force, and this would be war. War can only be declared by Congress. We have no army to march into Mexico. Even if a protectorate was established peaceably we should have to send 50,000 men to exterminate the banditti and suppress the smouldering insurrections. All of these considerations have been carefully reviewed by the President, to whom the Mexican question is one of great interest, and upon which he is as well informed as any man in the country. He appreciates the force of that public opinion which the HERALD so clearly represents, and would most heartily give it effect and purpose, but he is in the hands of the law-making power. The administration will not look unkindly upon the movement, and if it takes shape no one will more willingly support it than the President.

The Alabama Claims—Granville's Second Letter—Schenck's Epigrammatic Impossibilities—The Private Claims.

The contents of the despatch of Lord Granville to Mr. Fish, in reply to our recent note on the subject of consequential damages, are not known. Mr. Schenck telegraphs that the note is elaborate and argues the question, but that it is impossible for him to give even an idea of what it contains. The General's incapacity to indicate in two or three pregnant telegraphic sentences the meaning of an important public document, and thus give his government valuable and timely information and enable it to take advantage of time in continuing the discussion, has excited a little surprise and leads to the suggestion that a good HERALD news editor would be an accession to our London Legation. In the absence of this information, the administration advances no theories or problems as to the result of the negotiations. It is believed that Lord Granville simply discusses the whole question from the generally understood English point of view, and makes no proposition for compromise other than an absolute surrender of the case for consequential damages. If it were otherwise General Schenck would have telegraphed it. The impression is that Lord Granville and Mr. Fish look upon time as the great pacificator, after all, and that they mean to gain time by prolonging the discussion, so as to allow the passions of the people to end and the statesmen to come to a better understanding.

The State Department will send to the American agent and the counsel at Paris, in a day or two a printed statement of the private claims against England on account of the rebel privateers. The claims for direct and actual losses amount to about nineteen millions of dollars, and over six million dollars more are charged for detention of vessels, loss of prospective freights and mercantile profits, with other consequential damages.

Foreign Ministers and Possible Cabinet Measures.

It is well understood that Mr. Curtin will return from Russia. He does not expect to go back to St. Petersburg, but will take an active part in the campaign. It is not known whether he will support the Cincinnati or the Philadelphia Convention, and he probably does not know himself, but will take the course most likely to secure his election as Senator in place of Cameron. It is not improbable that some of the Cabinet officers who contemplate retirement may avail themselves of the vacancies about to be created at Madrid and St. Petersburg—and possibly Berlin, Pekin and Jeddo—to go abroad, as Cameron did when he withdrew from the War Department under Mr. Lincoln.

The New Spanish Minister and His Friendliness to the United States.

The stories to the effect that the new Spanish Minister is hostile to the United States, and has so expressed himself, and that his coming here is a menace to this country, are disproved by a despatch received from our Minister at Montevideo. The Minister says that when Admiral Polo De Barnabe was in command of the Spanish squadron in the South American waters, he was always a warm admirer of America and our institutions, and that this admiration was not the mere phrases of diplomatic courtesy, but genuine and hearty kindness and sympathy and friendship. This despatch has made a pleasant impression at the State Department.

Six Months' History of United States Securities.

A communication on the credit of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, the sixth of a monthly series, is now in print, making a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages. This communication gives for the month of December, 1871, for each of the outstanding classes of coupon securities of the United States government the average market price of the security in currency, including the accrued interest, its corresponding gold value excluding the accrued interest, and the corresponding calculated rate of interest realized to investors in each security as indicated by its average market price and the period which it has to run before payment. There is also appended a summary statement of current illustrative events. Similar values are also presented by half months, months and quarter years for the entire period of six months ending with the 31st of December, 1871, for each class of security. Statements for the months of January and February, 1872, of like character, have been prepared, but are not yet in print. An inspection of the columns in the tables for December, which exhibit the calculated rates of interest realized to investors in coupon securities of the United States, shows that of the various classes of securities those at five per cent interest, payable in gold, were the most popular, the calculated annual rate of interest realized to investors being but slightly in advance of five per cent. The currency sixes, so called, or Pacific railroad securities ranked next as to popularity, the rate realized being about 5¼ (5.22) per cent. The six per cent gold interest securities of 1881, issued in 1861, come next in order, the calculated realized rate of interest being 5½ per cent. The five-twenty six per cent gold interest securities, of various dates of issue, rank next in order of popularity, the late issues of these five-twenty securities being, in general the favorite, as having the longest time to run before payment. From the tables comprising the six months' summary it, moreover, appears that, during a period of six months, ending with the close of 1871, the price of securities were most depressed in the month of October and most buoyant in July, August and December. The depression in October was coincident with, and, believed in, large part, to have been occasioned by the destruction of a considerable portion of the city of Chicago by the fire which prevailed from the 8th to the 11th of that month; the fall in the prices of United States securities from the 7th to the 10th of the month averaging fully 2 per cent. The advance in the prices of securities in the latter part of November and in the month of December is manifestly attributable to the healthy stimulus imparted to every department of industrial and commercial activity by the encouraging result of the election in city of New York early in November.

The Japanese at the Signal Bureau.

Last night the military officers of the Japanese Embassy visited, by invitation, the Signal Office to witness the manner of receiving and preparing the weather reports. There were present General Myer, Colonel Mallory, Lieutenants Craig, Jackson, Greeley and others. Mr. Schaeffer, the observer, showed them the manner of reading the scientific instruments and the mode of transmitting the results by cipher. The Japanese were much interested in witnessing the transmission of the reports by telegraph. Mr. Maynard, the manager, answering their questions through the interpreter regarding the working of the instruments. General Myer afforded every facility, and neglected no means to enable them to understand thoroughly the complete working of the system in its various branches. From twelve o'clock to half-past one the reports were received and translated, the bulletins prepared, and the large weather map changed to indicate the state of the weather, and the small map set up and printed, each of the Japanese present receiving a copy of the last named. General Myer complimented all the employés upon the satisfactory manner in which they performed their duties, and afterward entertained his distinguished visitors with refreshments.

The United States and Spanish Commission.

The United States and Spanish Commission, which was organized here in June last, has not yet decided any claims. The delay is owing to the difficulties on the part of Spain in taking and filing proofs as offsets to those of Americans in support of the facts presented in their memorials. The claims are for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property by Spanish authorities in Cuba since the commencement of the present insurrection.

The Senate Investigating Committee.

The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment expect to finish the New York Custom House branch of the inquiries this week, only four or five witnesses remaining to be examined. It is probable they will next call witnesses on the St. Domingo subject. Only one witness has thus far given his testimony, and he—General Babcock—knew of no corrupt influences having been used to promote annexation.

The New Civil Service Regulations.

The regulations of the Civil Service Advisory Board, now in course of preparation, will, when completed, be presented to the President. There have as yet been no appointments made under the rules heretofore adopted, for the reason that the details of investigation and examination contemplated by the rules have not been completed.

The Robeson Investigation.

Among the witnesses summoned to appear to-morrow evening before the special committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Secretary Robeson are Surveyor Wood, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, Engineer King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; William Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Gideon Welles; William H. Allen, formerly Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and his son, who was at one time a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Vice President Colfax as Father Mathew.

Lincoln Hall was crowded this afternoon, speeches being made by Rev. Messrs. Chickering and Hall, Senators Buckingham and Ferry, and Vice President Colfax, all on the subject of temperance. Mr. Colfax said he did not come to speak on political parties or legislation, but on liberty from the enslavement of intemperance. He was there not to denounce, but to persuade—not to demand, but to plead. Intemperance crowds courts, fills jails, peoples poorhouses, wrecks bodies, shatters minds, imperils souls and fills the world with woe. He urged a temperance revival to save the young as well as old, the pledge to be the banner of the cause and sympathy for the fallen; its inspiration warning all against the dangers of moderate drinking, without which as a commencement there would be no intoxication. He said, before and inspiration continued to cry, "Beware!" Scaffolds and prisons and poorhouses, families once happy, homes once comfortable, hearths once joyous—all echo the warning, "Beware!" The only rock of safety was total abstinence.

Those Stale Old Claims.

Senator Cameron will soon address the Senate on the bill providing for liquidation of the French spoliation claims.

The House Barrel of the Arms Committee.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have nearly concluded their investigation as to the sale of arms. They have summoned Mr. Richardson to appear before them.

Trumbull and His Fee.

It is now given out as a new move on the administration chessboard that before Mr. Trumbull was asked to accept a government retainer in the McArdle case application was made to Mr. Edmunds, who declined on the ground that he could not, as a Senator, accept a fee from the executive branch of the government.

Smallpox at the Capital.

The Health Officer reports a material abatement in the number of smallpox patients during the past week. The whole number reported was eleven, of which three cases proved fatal.

Personal.

General Robert O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster on the Pacific coast and formerly a division commander of the Army of the Potomac, is at the Arlington. He came to Washington in reference to the Quartermasters' bill before Congress, by the passage of which the rank conferred on him at the close of the war would be injuriously affected.

Richard H. Dana, of Boston, formerly United States District Attorney, and widely known by his connection with the prize cases before Judge Sprague during the blockade running era, is at the Arlington.

Simon de Visser and family and George R. Chittenden, all of New York, are stopping at the Arlington, and T. Seymour Scott, of Philadelphia, and Charles Callender, of Newark, are at the same hotel.

General Jacob Ammen, a brigade and division commander in the Western armies during the war, is the guest of his brother, Captain Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation.

Representative Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, formerly Minister to Portugal, has returned to Washington, and has rooms at the Ebbitt House.

General Rufus Ingalls has left the Arlington for New York, and Mr. D. W. Gooch has also departed from that hotel for Boston, his business before Congress being closed.

J. W. Groesbeck, United States Army, and Francis H. Swan and George Dewey, United States Navy, are at the Ebbitt House.

E. T. Hubbard, of California, is among the arrivals at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, of Pittsburg, is at the Ebbitt House.

TRAPPING A BURGLAR.

A Thief Caught in the Act.

For some time past Mr. George B. Clarke has been missing goods from his clothing store, 112 and 114 William street. Determined to put an end to the depredations of the thief or thieves, Mr. Clarke, Jr., and Officer McLaughlan, of the Second precinct, secreted themselves in the building last Saturday night and quietly awaited developments. About two o'clock in the morning they were startled by a noise at one of the windows. Lying still they were very soon rewarded by seeing a man, who had previously raised the window, prying open the inside shutters. A moment more and he had gained an entrance, and no sooner had he struck the floor than McLaughlan's powerful hand gripped his throat and he was a prisoner. Yesterday morning he was taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed to answer.

THE WELD PROSECUTION.

BOSTON, March 24, 1872.

The *Advertiser* will state to-morrow morning, upon authority, that there is no truth in the rumor that the prosecution of William F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New York, for alleged frauds on the revenue, has been compromised by the payment of $600,000.

JAPANESE VISIT TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24, 1872.

The Japanese visited several of the Catholic churches to-day and witnessed the religious observances of Palm Sunday. Monday will be occupied in visiting the Mint and Tuesday in a tour among the Manayunk cotton and woollen factories. On Wednesday they go via. Reading to the coal regions, and from thence to Newark and New York.

STATEN ISLAND FERRYBOATS.

Last evening the Staten Island ferryboats resumed their night trips. Deputy Sheriff Seebacher has still two deputies detailed on each boat.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 951, R. C. 217, 169, R. C. 156, 109½, 1223½, 1209, 1143, 1359, 723, 1059, 1237, 1389, 2253, 821, 1297, 383, 761, 773½, 1009½. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 642, 432½, R. C. 66½, R. C. 36½, 594½, 466, 24, R. C. 342½, 305, R. C. 2½, 382, 486, 430, R. C. 60½, 418, 444½, 448, 592, 1713.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Barnard.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 2, 18, 135, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 99, 100, 101, 1, 10, 24, 27, 46, 47.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Calendar called at twelve M.—Nos. 47, 61, 74, 82, 85, 88, 152, 155, 163, 168, 170, 174.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1459, 1497, 183, 1697, 1165, 613, 783, 1583, 1819, 1341, 1571, 1569, 1669, 1185, 1743, 1789, 1813, 132, 1803, 99. Part 2—Held by Judge McCunn—Court opens eleven A. M.—Nos. 1068, 750, 540, 382, 624, 548, 90, 516, 1046, 1218, 368, 863, 610, 1266, 1126.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1301, 35, 1493, 173, 1033, 1384, 1374, 1391, 1250, 1427, 1436, 1445, 1521, 1522, 1523.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 8225, 8291, 9183, 8153, 8255, 8747, 8124, 8177, 8440, 8341, 9147, 8311, 8313, 8293, 8295, 8302, 8303, 8307. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea—Court opens and calendar called ten A. M.—Nos. 9070, 9224, 8619, 8816, 8837, 9230, 9233, 9234, 9235, 9227, 9038, 9139, 8573, 8164, 9226.

DIED.

TIMMS.—On Saturday, March 23, at the residence of her husband, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin J. Timms.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Washington avenue corner of Mary street, Morrisania, at one o'clock, on Wednesday.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

A Beautiful June Crowns the Spring, like KNOX Hats the gentlemen who admire elegance. 212 Broadway.

At Hitchcock's 439 Third Avenue.—Houses, Lots and Farms, bought, sold and exchanged. Lots $10 monthly.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Hat go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A.—Money, Money, Money.—Liberal Advances made on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry by JAMES P. MATTHEWS, 6 1/2 Broadway, corner Fourth street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Gentlemen every day and all night, ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; advantages unequalled. [illegible] outdone.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary Drawing of April 4, 1872. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

A.—Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world, the only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for Invalids.—The most nutritive preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most delightful beverage. JOHN F. HENRY, Agent.

Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and Information given. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to 766 and 768 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Sackett's Magic Colorine Changes the Hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold by all druggists. Depot 122 Liberty street, New York.

363 Broadway.—Bargains in Hats for Men and Boys. Special Notice.—Gentlemen's Dress Hats on sale at wholesale prices.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOHENSCHWANGAN.

The Mountain Home of Bavaria's King.

THE ENCHANTED PALACE GARDEN.

The Palace—Its Legend, History and Past Associations.

HIS MAJESTY'S CHARACTERISTICS

Royal Apartments of Hohenschwangan and Their Features.

THE KING AND THE PLAYERS.

HOHENSCHWANGAN, Feb. 20, 1872.

It is not too much to say that I am writing to you from one of the most charmingly romantic spots of all these beautiful Bavarian highlands, from the favorite autumn residence of the young King of Bavaria—Hohenschwangan. And, being here, I intend to write not only about Hohenschwangan, but about its very romantically inclined occupant, who is just now undoubtedly one of the most interesting royal personages of Germany. I have now been some days among these delightful mountains, and, after glancing at the royal residences on Lake Sternberg and up at the Lindenhof, I have at last found a delightful resting place among the untold beauties of the Hohenschwangan.

HOHENSCHWANGAN.

One approaches Hohenschwangan with a certain curiosity. The Municheans speak of the place with reverence, telling you it lies up away among the mountain fastnesses, close to the borders of Tyrol; that there the King loves to bury himself away from the world, instead of attending to affairs of the State, and that thither in mid-winter his Ministers have to follow him in sleighs in order to get the royal signature or consent to matters of pressing public business. The Munichean dreams of his King among the mountains as closeted with Wagner and listening to the "music of the future," as hunting the chamois or wandering or riding among the snow-clad peaks. Nay, romance begins in the life of King Ludwig at home; for in Munich itself the monarch has managed to wrap his life and movements in a mystery as pleasant as it is curious. The story of the full moon which Ludwig was said to have had put on the top of one of his sleeping apartments was all fiction.

A MUNICH MYSTERY.

Let me record one Munich mystery. Nearly every traveller visiting Munich has heard that in the Royal Palace there is a beautiful winter or palm garden to be seen, full of the most wonderful plants and contrivances for royal pleasure. The first thing on visiting the palace is to see this celebrated garden. Most people having seen one garden of Palm in the palace imagine that they have seen the one. But they are mistaken. If you stand in Ludwigsstrasse and look on the roof of the palace you will see an immense arched glass roofing. Under this is the royal winter garden, a miniature paradise, and at the same time forbidden to be entered by friend or stranger. It is a sacred ground, on which even the royal princes dare not appear without permission. Servants of the castle who have lived there for years say they have never seen inside this paradise. I know only one individual who says he has seen it, and he wrote of it thus:—

A MINIATURE PARADISE.

"Up there, though we live in the severe North, the foot treads among beautiful palms; luxuriant greening vegetation obstructs the view, spreading broad, rich green over the great iron ribs that bear the edifice of glass, hiding them completely from the eye. Amid the green wilderness sparkles a beautiful lake; upon its waves glide majestically, and water birds of multifarious plumage live at ease amid the broad-leafed, luxuriant growth of vegetation. You scarcely believe your own eyes; you know that you are high up, on the roof of the Royal Palace; you imagine you are dreaming; yet it is all a reality. The magic which has been here called forth by royal word is palpable. There rests a small boat; jump in and permit yourself to be rocked by the clear, deep water, in which fish carry on their playful pranks; get consolation in the clear wavelets; they are cold and wet—palpable reality. In astonishment you go onward; the eye looks into endless distance, the rippling waves of a broad, blue lake are seen, and beyond extends far away a high mountain chain. Wild-looking snow peaks, higher than those of our German Alps, peer up against the deep blue sky. Now you believe all: you would not be surprised if you were to see a steamboat ploughing that distant lake, coming to take you across to those fabulous mountains. But this time it is magic that blinds the eye. Optical delusion, decoration, painting and machinery have cooperated in the production of a *Marchen* upon which you are compelled to believe, so plastic, so beautiful, so natural is everything there in that edifice of wonders, of which so much has been fabled and which so few men have seen. But what I relate is no fable, but pure truth, which you can believe in confidence."

A MAGIC MOON.

No one can now be surprised at the story of the gas moon, which, we are told, is to be found at Schlossberg. The King could not sleep. He missed the calming influences of the moonbeams. He called for the mechanical director of the Court Theatre to his Schloss, and ordered him to make a gas moon for his sleeping room, just like the beautiful one used in the scenes at the Court Theatre. Rumor at the time said that after great difficulties and much expense the artificial moon was made to shed its refulgent beams upon the couch of the young monarch, who then, surrounded by sweetest dreams, slept. The same era in Ludwig's life produced

INNUMERABLE STORIES

of the youthful pranks and follies. Foreign journals gave Ludwig the credit of being the handsomest monarch in Europe, but they hinted mysteriously at the same time, and tapped significantly upon the forehead. People said that he was so enamored with Wagner and his productions that he would have the great musician play his music of the future before him the whole night through. Others said that the young ruler had once been seen bareheaded, on horseback, riding furiously through the suburbs of Munich. Then he became affianced to the Princess Sophie, of Bavaria, youngest daughter of Duke Max, of Bavaria; but again evil report said that she had been turned off because she could not enjoy Wagner's music, though other reasons were at the bottom of the affair. These and a thousand other stories still cling pertinaciously to the young King, though it is certain that he has outgrown many of his earlier fancies, and is settling down into a very respectable monarch, and, in my mind, a much better one than the average, in spite of his loves, earthly and musical. A few years ago the complaint was general, indeed, that he loved to amuse himself better than to attend to the affairs of State, and the lesson taught to all unfaithful monarchs in that story of King Ludwig the First of Bavaria and his royal love for Lola Montez was applied to the grandson. Then, you remember, Hans von Bulow applied for a divorce, and the young King got his friend Wagner to marry Hans von Bulow's wife. Of course Munich delights in piquant scandals. But moons, midnight rides and royal loves were hardly surprising in a young monarch of nineteen—for Ludwig, born on the 25th of August, 1845, ascended the Bavarian throne on the 10th of March, 1864, and with some unwillingness, preferring to live the easy life of a prince to bearing the important burden of a crown.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF KING LUDWIG

is Schloss Berg, on the banks of the beautiful Sternberg Lake. This is his favorite home, and is furnished with all that can please the royal taste. Passing along the lake road, the Schloss strikes you on the opposite shore on account of its two castellated towers [illegible]. The King's life there is interesting enough, though very simple. The royal table is only prepared for two—the King and his adjutant. It is rarely that princely guests are invited, and the table is sometimes increased by the presence of one of the Ministers. The food is very simple. The King is very irregular in taking his meals. It is reported that whenever the Archbishop of Munich is invited to the royal table His Eminence is never placed in the immediate neighborhood of the King. His Majesty is said to be opposed to the Ultramontanes, especially to the [illegible], which would arrest the stream of science and mental culture.

ULTRAMONTANE ASSUMPTIONS.

A recent writer says that he once expressed himself on the subject of ultramontane assumptions thus:—"They do that which does not concern them, and what they ought to do that they do not." The Archbishop of Munich does not seem to mind the non-attention of his King at table, paying more attention to the savory dishes than to what is going on around him. The reverend gentleman has, indeed, an immense material capacity—the true picture of a jolly old bishop, good-natured and stout. The King is as benevolent as his father of blessed memory. In the neighborhood of Ammergau there lives a poor shoemaker who receives a present of a gulden for the glass of water that he has ready whenever the King passes by. He never makes an excursion in the neighborhood without providing himself liberally with money, returning mostly with empty pockets, in the manner of his grandfather, Ludwig I., who used not only to spend his own money, but that of the members of his suite.

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

A believer in muscular Christianity is Bavaria's King. He is a capital swimmer. Connected with the castle park is a little, simple bath-house on the lake, whither he goes to bathe. Oftentimes he may be seen on moonlight nights in summer time, between nine and ten, far out in the lake, enjoying himself to his heart's content.

ACROSS THE LAKE,

at Sternberg, you see at times a miniature paddle-wheel steamer, called the Tristan. It belongs to Ludwig, and bears him across the lake whensoever the monarch wills it, generally to the paradoxical Island of Roses, upon which is the finest collection in Germany of all known varieties of the rose.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Like many other great men Ludwig is a great friend of tobacco, usually smoking cigars, and often Turkish tobacco from a water pipe (narghileh). He is a great reader and student, and is very well informed on passing topics. An illustration of his reading propensity is given in a royal anecdote. Once upon a time the young King rode up the Herzogstand, a mountain six thousand feet high, between the Kochelsee and the Walchensee, to a house which his father had caused to be erected there, and wanted then to proceed further up the precipitate paths on horseback. His adjutant, however, prevailed with great difficulty in influencing the King to ascend on foot. The King remained upon the mountain three days, had his meals brought out to him upon the plateau of the house, enjoying while partaking of them the beauties of the mountain world about him, and during the finest weather he could not be induced to exchange his book for the rifle, disappointing his hunters greatly. The King, it is said, is very particular about having his selected books along with him in all these mountain excursions. The story connected with the ascent of the Herzogstand ends with narrating how that one night the King suddenly took it into his head to descend to the lower earth again, forbidding the hunters to precede him with torches, since he could find the way as well as any of them. The King is also very fond of taking his drives late at night, and generally drives from his mountain retreats after dark—this, too, in an open carriage, and seeming not to care for wind or storm.

ANECDOTES.

Before introducing you to Hohenschwangan let me reveal you a trait or two of life connected with Ludwig's hunting box, of Lindenhof, situated high up in the mountains, and seven or eight hours distant from the enchanted Schloss Berg. Lindenhof is the favorite autumn residence of the King. It is magnificently and comfortably furnished and occupied by the young monarch when he wishes to "hunt the wild chamois." To reach it from Lake Sternberg you have to do a great deal of climbing, passing on the way to Ammergau until the lovely Alpine valley of the Grasswang is reached, Lindenhoff nestling in the hills to the right. During last summer the young King seemed to favor his Lindenhof residence equally with Schloss Berg. The good artist players of Ober-Ammergau were expecting to see their King at their performance any or every Sunday, and great was the rejoicing in the village when one day a royal courier galloped into the village and announced to the burgomaster that Seiner Majestat would honor the play by his presence on the 25th of September. That day will never be forgotten by the Ammergauers. I think they rejoiced more in the presence of their King than in all the hundred thousand people who visited them during the summer. The King sat in the open theatre during the whole of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until after five in the evening, with the exception of the pause of an hour for dinner. The true-hearted players did their parts. The acting was grand, the singing superb, the scenes beautifully represented. Each player and singer knew that the King's—their King—eyes were upon him. And the King repaid his people by paying deep and serious attention to the play till the end, apparently as surprised as delighted.

THE PASSION PLAY AT AMMERGAU.

Being in Ammergau at the time I rejoiced with the people at the King's visit and his appreciation of the Passion play. It was the fitting crowning of the summer's performances, and repaid the players for many a heartless censure given by Puritanical clergymen from Albion and elsewhere, with their unceasing harpings about the sacrilegiousness of representing Christ upon the stage, and mysteriously intimating every now and then that they had heard that the King of Bavaria was not pleased with the play and would prohibit it in future. Two days after the performance before the King a royal courier galloped into the village, bringing with him his royal master's invitation to ten of the chief players of the village to dine at his castle at the Lindenhof, at the same time handing to the Burgomaster a letter from the King and a thousand guldens for the village, to be distributed for benevolent purposes. The letter read as follows:—

LINDENHOF, Sept. 25, 1871.

MUCH HONORED BURGOMASTER—His Majesty, our most gracious King, who has just returned from Ober-Ammergau, is richly satisfied with the Passion play and most deeply affected by the fervor and warmth of the performance. His Majesty feels justly proud that it is simply valley dwellers of his land whose performances have acquired with right an interest which has reached far beyond the valleys of Germany. Therefore His Majesty sends to the true Ober-Ammergauers gracious greetings and to all players friendly thanks; for never forgotten will remain the grand impression left by the representation upon the mind of His Majesty.

VON EISENBART, Adj.

THE HUNTING BOX AT LINDENHOF.

At one o'clock on Wednesday the 27th of October the invited were to appear at the Lindenhof, the King sending carriages for the journey. The persons selected were the delineators of Christ, Peter, John, Caiaphas, Annas, Judas the Choragus, Pilate, the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. By following them we gain considerable insight into the young King's life and manners. The King was there to receive them, giving to each person an audience of over ten minutes in length, during which time he managed to captivate all the hearts of his guests. Each entered the royal presence with awe and trembling. Peter, the Apostle, will never forget his audience with the King. He returned from it with his forehead covered with perspiration, and would probably have preferred to have seen his Lord and Master after the denial than have been plunged thus into the presence of his King. Judas Iscariot, too, was well received. Said Judas:—"First of all we were shown the dining room; but seeing the mass of silver things, the bouquets, and other ornaments, I thought it was only to look at. But it was to eat! When His Majesty called me into audience I had a queer feeling about the heart; but the King was so cordial that he soon made us all at home. I no sooner entered the reception room and bowed before the King addressed me with the words, 'Oh, Judas!' I then felt all restraint swept away, and we talked together just like two old friends. He praised us very much for our performance.

THE KING AND THE PLAYERS.

Said he, "Judas, your *rôle* is one of the most difficult"—"and thankless," put in Judas. "To the crowd," answered the King, pointing downwards; and, putting his hand to his breast, added, "not to me; I appreciate it. Tell me, Judas," he continued, "what kind of a feeling do you have when you find yourself completely alone on the stage? Do you not fear?" He then spoke of the single actors, said that he would like to see the play again and had paid the greatest attention to all that had passed before him. He had read deeply the literature on the subject of mystery and passion plays, and noticed the singing as being faultless. Then the conversation with Judas turned to Hohenschwangan, Judas displaying evident interest in the new castle which the King is building there. "Have you not seen my new castle?" said the King. "No, your Majesty." "Why not?" "Your Majesty, the travelling expenses thither are too heavy for such people as we." "Oh, Judas, if that be all, I can help you out of that difficulty." "He is a king," concluded Judas, "so good, so grand, we shall never forget it." During the Virgin's audience, the King praised her for playing the difficult *rôle* with so much graceful ease and naturalness, and asked her if she had ever received dramatic instruction. This being answered in the negative he referred to the Mary of 1860, who had been artificially trained in her *rôle*, and whose performance he did not remember with grace. He asked her if the people of Ober-Ammergau and Unter-Ammergau, two neighboring villages, agreed well. He asked her how many brothers and sisters she had; if her parents were alive; referred to Schauer, the Christ of 1860, whose character and life in Munich, after becoming infatuated with success, was known to the King.

AFTER THE AUDIENCES

were over, dinner was served to the simple Ammergauers, while His Majesty mounted his horse for a ride. The Ammergauers enjoyed the dinner, and when through were put into some consternation. A valet informing them that His Majesty would immediately return, and that he would enter the dining hall at the northern door. "Dare we bring a toast to His Majesty?" said they. "Doubtless the King will be very pleased." The King, high, noble, stepped to the doorway, riding whip in hand, and was greeted with three hochs from his talented subjects. He bowed in thanks. Then the Ammergauers sang two strophes of the Bavarian national hymn in beautiful harmony. The King's heart was won. He ordered all the rooms to be opened for the inspection of his "dear Ammergauers," as he called them, wound two bouquets with his own hand for the Virgin and Magdalene, ordered a stock of cigars for the men, and entertained them [illegible] for over four hours, starting at eight o'clock at night for Schloss Berg, where a [illegible] was awaiting him. To complete the story of Ammergau I ought to add that the King has expressed a wish that the Ammergauers should build a small practising theatre, such as they had some years ago, and that whenever the Ammergauers perform any of their secular plays, such as "Otto Von Wittelsbach" (by the same author as the recension of the passion play), or the "Founding of the Cloister of Ettal," they must not forget to invite him. The event proves that the King has capacity to appreciate other plays besides those of Wagner's, and in this has shown much better judgment than the generality of strangers, though it is the same spirit—the love of ancient German mythology and ancient history—that leads him to appreciate Wagner and Ammergau alike. But we must say adieu to the King's Castle of [illegible] in Munich, the Enchanted Schloss on Sternberg, the Nimrod Cot at Lindenhof, and see the King in Hohenschwangan, the castle of poetry and history, of legend and mythology, in which the young monarch received his early training, and where he received impressions which have exerted no slight influence upon his subsequent life. In Hohenschwangan you first begin to understand the true character of Bavaria's King.

HOHENSCHWANGAN.

From Lindenhof thither is a walk of six hours, along the lovely valley of Graswangthal, to a point in the forest where a private royal bridle path leads across the mountains to Hohenschwangan. You ascend the mountain by a zigzag path, and hard climbing and a long walk amid the most romantic scenery brings you at last to the height overlooking Hohenschwangan. It is a scene of calm, romantic, indescribable beauty that bursts upon the view. You descend from amid the cold, snow-capped mountains into a new paradise. A broad plain opens in the distance, and the course of the Lech can be followed for miles; away to the right the Bannwaldsee lake, and as far as the eye can reach the shimmer of the Hopfensee. Underneath us, perched on the mountain promontory that descends to the edge of two sheets of water, is Hohenschwangan. The water to the left, whose deep tone is almost unnatural, is the Alpsee; the one stretching along the promontory to the right is the Swan Lake, water of legendary lore, upon whose wavelets the proud tutelar birds of the castle float with aristocratic dignity, as if they knew that they belonged to the whole region as much as the very forests and rock and had given the name to the valley and the castle.

A LEGEND.

The swan is the legendary bird of Swangan. The legend of the Knight of the Swan, who at [illegible] battle at Nimwegen for the Duchess of Bouillon, is also related here. In the Dark Ages there lived in the castle of Swanstein (now Hohenschwangan) a princess of purest and noblest character, mistress of the castle and the valley. One day she stood upon the parapet of the Schloss and looked far into the valley. Her eye rested upon the Swan Lake. There she saw a snow-white swan swimming gracefully, drawing after it a gold boat, in which a handsome Knight lay asleep. When the Knight awoke and stepped upon shore he greeted the princess with such friendly words that she gained confidence in him, and asked him to protect her against her enemies, especially against her wicked uncle, who had first accused her, before the Emperor, of conduct unbecoming a lady, and on this ground had claimed her wealth. The Emperor commanded that the uncle should do battle with any champion the young lady could procure. The day of the tournament arrived, and the Swan Knight appeared in the arena to fight for the cause of the princess, and killed the avaricious uncle on the spot. In thankfulness the princess chose the Knight to be her lord; he accepted the honor on one condition, namely—that she should never seek to find out who he was and whence he came, otherwise the last hour of their bliss would come. But curiosity was ever woman's weak point. One day she asked her Knight about his descent. On hearing these words he became gloomy and silent, and hurried to the lake. The swan was in waiting with the golden boat, the Knight stepped into the fragile bark, the graceful bird swept its precious charge proudly over the blue waves, and while the princess stood in agony upon the castle turret, she saw the Swan Knight disappear for ever from her sight. The whole legend is in Wagner's "Lohengrin."

ANTIQUITY OF THE CASTLE.

This is Hohenschwangan's legend; its history is even of greater interest. Originally a Roman castle, and later the seat of the nobles of Schwangau, it was afterwards called the Swanstein, the castle of Hohenschwangan proper being situate on the opposite mountain, on the spot where King Ludwig is now erecting a new castle. In 1170 appeared Hiltebolt, of Schwangau, a minnesinger, whose songs, addressed to the beautiful Ella and Elsbeth and other high ladies, are still celebrated, and may be found in the collection of minnesongs. Hiltebolt was a favorite of the old Herzog Welf, his companion in the Holy Land, on the Rhine, and Neckar, in the Mayence and Tubingen quarrels, and all his campaigns were glorified in Hiltebolt's songs. Hohenschwangan is also connected with the history of the Reformation. In the year 1513 Luther found refuge here, when he was compelled to flee with his friend Langenmantel from Augsburg. In the history of Germany's Imperial Hohenstaufens Hohenschwangan has a prominent part. There it was that Conrad, the last descendant of Barbarossa, took leave of his mother in order to take possession of his Italian lands, the heritage from his father. He had collected together his vassals, and, led away by his ambition, left Hohenschwangan to find his death upon the scaffold at Naples. With Conrad ended the great imperial race of the Hohenstaufens. The castle subsequently had different occupants. In the sixteenth century the Emperor Carl V. gave it to Johann von Baumgarten, of Augsburg, whose sons, however, gave it up to the Wittelsbachs—the royal Bavarian House. The castle was by this time falling into decay, and the Tyrol war made it a complete ruin. In 1820 the old ruin was sold for $100 to a peasant, who was about to sell the stones. Prince Ludwig, of Oettingen-Wallerstein, purchased it to prevent its destruction, for $120. Shortly afterwards King Ludwig I. of Bavaria visited the valley. He was charmed with the situation of the castle and caused it to be rebuilt in its original style. He then presented it to his son, the Crown Prince, who subsequently beautified the edifice as it now exists. Artistic and sculptural art, legend, poetry, history, all were called into requisition in the creation of Hohenschwangan.

WITHIN THE CASTLE.

Here it was that King Ludwig II. spent his boyhood. A glance within the castle, among the scenes where the young King grew to manhood, repays us for all the exertions in walking hither from the Lindenhof. After passing through the Knight-guarded portal and the spacious courtyard and finding the Queen mother out for her afternoon's drive, we are conducted by an old servant through the rooms. First comes a lobby, the walls of which are hung with weapons and curiosities of antiquity, and between gloomy stone pillars stand fully equipped knights. At one end, separated by a balcony, is the castle chapel, where the monarch attends early mass when in Hohenschwangan. Painted glass windows allow a soft, mellowed light to fall upon the floor. The lower rooms are all occupied by the servants and officials, the first story by the Queen Mother, the second, containing only five apartments, by the King, while the third is devoted to royal visitors. So small is Hohenschwangan that many of the King's guests have to be lodged at the Alpenrose, the only hotel in the village. I shall not trouble you with detailed descriptions of the rooms. They are simply yet most costly and tastefully furnished and decorated. The table ornaments are the most exquisite things imaginable, all having the figure of the swan worked in or upon them in one way or another. Porcelain vases are supported by the swan; this beautiful bird is made to figure in fountain, chandelier and almost every conceivable article of furniture or luxury. Frescoes by the most celebrated Munich artists adorn the walls of the apartments. In the Queen Mother's suit we find the Hall of the Scyres, the Hall of the Swan Knight, the Hall of the Orient, the Hall of Schwangau, the Hall of Bertha, and lastly the Hall of Females, being scenes from the life of Agnes, Pfalzcountess of Wittelsbach.

THE KING'S ROOMS

are alike beautifully furnished with works of art and virtu. The frescoes are here of a more German national character. There is

THE HALL OF HEROES,

containing a number of representations of the Wylkina legend, the deeds of Dietrich of Berne; then

THE HALL OF THE HOHENSTAUFENS,

showing six scenes from the lives of these imperial German rulers. First we have:—Barbarossa conquers the Turks at Iconium in 1190; Conrad captured, 1268; King Enzius imprisoned at Bologna, 1270; Friedrich II. receives the keys of Jerusalem, 1229; Barbarossa humiliates the Milanese, 1162; Barbarossa's death in the River Sciepb, in Syria, 1190. Then comes

THE HALL OF TASSO,

episode out of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" then the Hall of the Guelphs, the Hall of Antharis, and finally the room containing frescoes representing "Knighthood in the Middle Ages." Statuettes of ancient German heroes, legendary, mythological and historical, stand upon the dressing table of the King's sleeping apartment. Everywhere amid the King's surroundings one sees the monarch's evident love of matters connected with German mythology and ancient history, and I am inclined to agree with a German baron in my party, who asserted that Wagner had not won the King's favor so much by his music in itself as by the fact that he has taken the subject matter of his operas from the rich German life of the past, in which the King himself is deeply read and takes great delight.

THE KING'S LIFE AT HOHENSCHWANGAN

does not differ materially from that at Lindenhof. It was here that he lately gave a fitting welcome to the Emperor William of Germany, in whose honor all the surrounding mountains were illuminated by fires, whose glare was reflected in the two beautiful lakes on each side of the castle. Then the two monarchs, Kaiser and Koenig, attracted by the grandeur of the scene, walked arm-in arm amid the romantic scenery surrounding the castle, receiving shouts and hurrahs of mountaineers from many a mile of the surrounding Alps. People have been surprised at young Ludwig's course in the remaking of Germany, saying that he is now simply a vassal King. A glance at the King's Hohenschwangan shows that the King must early have been impressed with the necessity of German unity. His grandfather, Ludwig I., had the idea at heart, and so had his father, and upon the Queen Mother's table I noticed a "History of the German Emperors." Doubtless many an hour was spent by the King when a boy in gazing at the frescoes representing the most glorious period of German history—the era of the Hohenstaufen—and it seemed to me that, with all these surroundings, the King himself must have felt at times the ambition that a German Emperor should be called from among the Wittelsbachs. A man born and bred among such surroundings could not well be a traitor to the German cause. Bavaria fought against Prussia in 1866 to keep together the Bund, but in 1870 Ludwig did not waver a moment when Germany was called to war. And we know what opposition there was to the war in Bavaria. The Ultramontanes did not conceal their sympathies for France, and it needed a patriotic King and a considerable liberal element to go directly against the majority.

FOLLIES AND EXTRAVAGANCES.

The young King has often been accused of follies and extravagances, to which I am sure he is quite [illegible]. That he is averse to the arduous affairs of government may be pardoned in a young man; but whenever his presence is urgently needed he is certainly to be found [illegible]. In winter his ministers have often to follow him to Lindenhof or Hohenschwangan, [illegible] storm and snow, but in this respect less complaints are made year by year. In the recent Catholic troubles in Bavaria he has had regular conferences with his ministers, and a few days before Lutz's answer to the Archbishop of Munich was delivered in the Chamber of Deputies he came from Hohenschwangan to Munich, in order to have all his ministers together and to hear the reply. In matters public the King is very chary about showing himself. He has a dislike to be gazed at, and has often to be reported unwell as an excuse for not appearing at public festivities, &c. When the Crown Prince of Prussia was in Munich and the two had driven all over the city, both were expected to appear at a banquet given to the soldiers in the Glass Palace, but the King became suddenly indisposed on account of toothache. In the theatre, however, the King often shows himself even more than some people wish. He has frequently given orders that Schiller's "Mary Stuart" or some other classical drama should be given without the omission of a single word. Such a representation has been known to last five hours, during which time the King never left his box, and, of course, aristocratic Munich could not leave the house as long as the monarch stayed. The villagers here tell me that the King is a very good musician, and they often hear him about dusk playing on the piano. I learn also that the monarch speaks perfect English, as, indeed, do nearly all the German princes. The King also takes great interest in agricultural matters, in this inheriting much from his grandfather, the creator of Munich in its present beauty. It is said that he furnished the rough plan for the new castle that he is building on the opposite mountain, and which promises to be a wonder-schloss when occupied.

THE NEW PALACE.

Standing in the valley, with Hohenschwangan to your left, you look up at a fir-clad, steep mountain, at least fifteen hundred feet high. Half way up it, and reached by a winding way, is perched the new Hohenschwangan. Arriving among the workmen you find that the edifice stands on a kind of cone, apart from the great mountain, with which it is connected by a handsome iron bridge called the Marienbruecke. All the stones have to be brought from a great distance in the valley, and, workmen being scarce, it is thought that the new castle will not be finished until 1877, and will cost from five to seven millions of florins. It is a wonderfully beautiful scene that you gaze on from the new castle, and one that should satisfy even a king. I left it with regret, for such beautiful spots are rare. My way back was again over the mountains. From the castle I crossed the Marienbruecke, an airy structure spanning a distance of 100 feet, and a cataract falling 300 feet below you. Formerly a couple of trees occupied the place of the present bridge, and none but those with steady nerves and strong limbs ever dared to cross them, though it is related in the village that the Queen Dowager, when still Crown Princess, once ran across the bridged abyss, to the great terror of the governesses and the admiration of the court. The elevation is at last reached, whence we gained our first look at Ammergau in the morning, and we bade farewell to this delightful, romantic paradise of the Dreamer King.

A TRUE GERMAN KING.

No! dreamer no longer. The world must learn to forget the youthful follies of Bavaria's ruler. He is winning himself a high place in popular esteem, not only in Bavaria but in the whole of Germany, and among the younger princes stands in an infinitely higher standpoint. No German ruler has the welfare of his land more at heart, and none have the idea of the necessity of German unity more thoroughly engrafted upon his mind. Bavaria and Germany are learning to esteem him; his words and actions are those of a true High German.

"WITH MILITARY HONORS."

Funeral of the Late Colonel Le Gal—A Large Parade and Impressive Ceremonies—"Ashes to Ashes"—The Sarcophagus, &c.

The funeral of the late Colonel Eugene Le Gal yesterday was a most imposing spectacle and drew together a vast concourse of persons, many of whom had known and respected the deceased gentleman during his lifetime. Colonel Le Gal was a native of Brittany, having been born there in the year 1817; but he came to this country during infancy. In 1830 he enlisted as a private in the Light Guards; and twenty-three years later, on being promoted to a captaincy, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Ewen, of the Fourth brigade. Towards the close of 1855 he was gazetted major of the Garde Lafayette, and two years subsequently assumed the coloneley. In 1863, being in command of the regimental district, he proceeded to Baltimore, and did effective service in the preparations to resist

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

by the rebels. Subsequent to the termination of our fratricidal strife the gallant Colonel's health rendered him unfit for active service; but his marked ability in military matters and his congenial disposition in the social circle won for him a multitude of friends.

The armory of the Fifty-fifth regiment, the corps last commanded by Colonel Le Gal, was appointed as the rendezvous for those who wished to do honor to the memory of the deceased, and at two o'clock a large muster from the Fifty-fifth and other regiments fell into line in Seventh street. The procession, which was augmented by many ex-members of the late Colonel's corps and his personal friends, proceeded through Fourth street to Broadway, down which they marched to the

MOURNFUL MUSIC

of the regimental bands. Crowds of spectators lined the sidewalks, and the windows of stores and hotels were filled with fair faces. The Astor House banner was at half-mast, and the cheerless expression on the countenance of each member of the Fifty-fifth plainly indicated that the death of Colonel Le Gal was a severe blow to hundreds.

The procession having drawn up in line in Nassau street, the remains of the deceased, which were enclosed in a very handsome rosewood casket, bearing the following inscription, on a silver plate:—

EUGENE LE GAL.
Born A. D. 1817. Died March 20, 1872.
Aged 55.

were transferred from the Park Hotel to the hearse, the bands played a solemn dirge and the mourners trooped through Chambers street to Broadway. Upon reaching St. Paul's church they halted, and the pall bearers, Colonels Stanley W. Cooper, First regiment; Emmons Clark, Seventh regiment; George D. Scott, Eighth regiment; William B. Allen, Fifty-fifth regiment, and Lieutenant Colonels C. R. Braine, Ninth regiment, and A. P. Webster, First regiment, carried the coffin down the aisle into the church.

As the cortege slowly progressed the choir sang the mournful anthem that follows the solemn enunciation, "I am the resurrection and the life," after which the Rev. Dr. Dix read the Epistle from Corinthians, II. xv., 20. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was rendered in a most commendable manner, and on the sermon being brought to a conclusion the procession reformed in Fulton street, from thence the line of march down Broadway to the Cortlandt street ferry was taken. The remains of the deceased were embalmed and carried to New Jersey, pending their final resting place in the family vault of the Le Gals in the New York Bay Cemetery.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONALS

Employers of the Old and New World Discharging Men Belonging to the Association—Invitation from the Colored Men to Join in Their Procession on the 3d of April.

The Internationals held a meeting yesterday at No. 100 Prince street, Citizen Millot in the chair. The spacious hall was crowded, as it was known that important business was to be transacted. After reading the minutes the different officials gave in their reports, showing the society to be in a very prosperous condition. A letter was read from Monthey, in Switzerland, stating that 257 glassblowers were discharged because they belonged to the International Workingmen's Association, and the employers of the various factories in that part of the country have formed a league, binding themselves to give no work to Internationals. Letters from Internationals in France, Germany, England and Italy were read, in which were stated that a feeling of solidarity has been aroused, owing to their particular case, and the relief and all that is deemed necessary for the welfare of the discharged employés is to be immediately sent to them. Citizen Frand, corresponding secretary of the French Internationals of this city, stated that a similar action was taken by his employer last Wednesday. He said that he was a lithographic artist, and foreman over twenty-five men; that he took a prominent part at the banquet last Monday night, and as soon as his employer was informed of the fact he was immediately discharged. His position, which is a profitable one, was offered to several, but none accepted. As soon as the men learned of the fact that he was discharged because he was an International they immediately quitted work. Action is to be taken on the matter, and, as one of the speakers stated, it looked as if there were a league formed between the monarchical aristocracy of the Old World and the financial aristocracy of the New for the purpose of playing the same aggressive game with freedom.

The meeting denounced the action of the Ninth Section in calling the mass meeting in Tompkins square under their auspices. Mr. Drury delivered an eloquent address in reference to the dangers that may accrue to the society from such action as the members of the Ninth Section took. He referred pointedly upon the limitation of the initiatory power of the sections and their relative positions to the Federal Council as representatives of the collectivity. He said it was the desire of many to make the International Association a political one rather than make it what it really is, a society for the investigation of sociology. He appealed to those present to be guarded against such men, and never allow it to become a party machine. A report from Geneva was read concerning the representatives of sections to Federal Council upon a numeric basis. A letter was received and read from the printers of Toronto, Canada, wishing to become members of the Internationals, and explaining the reasons why they intend to strike. They ask aid, if necessary, during the strike that is to take place there. An invitation to join in the colored citizens' procession, was read and received with uproarious applause.

THE DEATH OF MR. NORTON.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest over the remains of Mr. Charles L. Norton, the merchant from Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, this State, who died so suddenly in Wallack's Theatre on Saturday. Dr. Marsh made an examination of the body and satisfied himself that death resulted from disease of the heart. Mr. Norton was fifty years of age and a native of the county in which he lived, where he enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends. The remains were sent on to the relatives by the Erie cars last evening. Mr. Norton had been County Clerk and Supervisor of Chautauqua county.

CUBA.

The Grand Duke Alexis' Farewell to Havana.

DR. HOWARD'S TERRIBLE FATE.

Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the Aged Captive.

Chained to a File of Fellow Sufferers on Board a Spanish Steamer.

CONDEMNED, BUT INNOCENT.

Dr. Howard's Story—His Claims to American Citizenship and Protection.

LATEST ABOUT THE INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, March 17, 1872.

Havana, after nine days of unwonted festivity in honor of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, has again relapsed into its former state, now that this "bird" of an imperial stock, as the Spaniards called him, has sailed away for "fresh fields and pastures new." The epilogue of the splendid and sumptuous course of entertainments offered him was the regatta of last Friday afternoon, which, for its impromptu nature and enthusiasm over it, proved one of the most successful entertainments of its class that has taken place in the waters of Havana for some time. It may rightly be called the Prince's Regatta, as all the prizes were furnished by him. Of the twelve prizes the boats of the American war vessels took six, or just one-half.

The Prince having gone through the official programme prepared for his reception, and as the Captain General intended to leave last Sunday morning—as he did—for the insurrectionary district, Alexis, accompanied by his aids, paid him a visit on Saturday and took formal leave, Valmaseda, after the interview concluded, accompanying him to his carriage. He also visited this day the Cabañas cigar factory and witnessed the operation of cigar making in all its details with great interest. The proprietor, A. Gonzalez del Valle, ordered a workmen to make an "imperial," in presence of the Prince. Alexis watched the operation intently, and after receiving the imperial weed, addressed a few words in Russian to his aid. The cigar maker, soon after the imperial party retired, discovered a broad Spanish ounce under his tobacco leaves. During the evening Alexis attended the opera to witness the representation of the "Favorita." On Sunday

A TRIBE OF AFRICAN NEGROES,

headed by their king, went to the Quinta Santovenia to perform before the Duke some of their national dances, which are the distinguishing features of King's Day, or the 6th of January, on which day all African negroes are at liberty here to raise Pandemonium itself; but not finding His Highness, went on board the Svetlana, where they proceeded to beat their tom-toms, drums and other musical (?) instruments peculiar to Dahomey, and dance the graceful African dances of the period. Alexis gave them $50 to move on. Tuesday noon the Russian fleet got under way and sailed for Rio Janeiro; the vessels of war in port fired salutes, the United States flagship Worcester having the honor of leading off and being first replied to. A numerous crowd thronged the wharves and buildings near the mouth of the harbor to see the fleet sail out.

THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

The unfortunate American citizen, Dr. Emilio Howard, of Cienfuegos, with the particulars of whose arrest, imprisonment and sentence the HERALD is already advised, was sent on last Friday, by the government of this Island, to Spain, in the Spanish steamer *Antonio Lopez*. It is intended that he shall work out his severe sentence of eight years "presidio" in the chain gangs of Ceuta, a Spanish possession in Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar. Your correspondent succeeded in obtaining an interview with him before being removed from the Cabaña fort, and ascertained that although he deeply felt the hardships he has already undergone, yet he trusted that the United States government would not lose interest in his case, but endeavor to obtain his release; that he has found a number of friends who have furnished him with means for his voyage, and upon arrival at Cadiz, numerous letters of recommendation to influential parties in Spain. Your correspondent again visited him on board the steamer, and had a short interview. Down in the depth of the hold, in the fore part of the vessel, to reach which one was obliged to descend three flights of iron steps or ladders, sat this unhappy gentleman, formerly accustomed to the usages and costumes of good society, and now dressed in the common duck clothes of a convict, an old straw hat and untanned leather shoes,

CHAINED

to a file of other unfortunates sent to the same place. One of the file was Don Miguel Machado, an old and very wealthy planter of Villa Clara; two others were negroes. Surrounded by bales, trunks and miscellaneous packages, amid the gloom and reek of the forehold—for Spanish mail steamers are notoriously dirty—Dr. Howard did not forget his claim to be a gentleman, but received your correspondent with a quiet, sad dignity, excusing his inability to rise, and willingly furnished the following particulars:—Dr. Howard's father, although a Frenchman and a colonist of Cienfuegos, came to the United States in the year 1796 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1803. He afterwards emigrated to this island as a colonist of Cienfuegos, in 1821, and died about 1828. Emilio Howard, the subject of this present prosecution by the government of this island, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1815 and came to Cuba when six years of age, returning ten years later to the city of his birth, where he studied medicine and graduated, receiving his diploma. He afterwards returned to Cuba and settled in Cienfuegos, but never renounced his American citizenship. Here he married and practised his profession—in which he stood very high—until this trouble with the government, which resulted from the finding in a surprised insurgent encampment two small homoeopathic medicine cases, with his name upon the lids, and which he declared to have sold many years ago to a Spanish gentleman named Bunyon, who dabbled in amateur homoeopathics, and who was high enough in the confidence of the government to be appointed an officer in the Treasury of Tunas, but who, after the breaking out of the insurrection, returned to Cienfuegos, from whence he joined the insurgents and carried with him the two medicine cases he had purchased of Dr. Howard. He was also accused of having had intercourse with the insurgents; and being related to the two Cavadas—Adolfo and Federico—and to German Barrio, formerly United States Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, his guilt in the eyes of the Spaniards was a foregone conclusion.

ON THIS FRIVOLOUS CHARGE

Dr. Howard was thrown into prison and languished over a year until his case was decided. Since his arrest Consular Agent Morris, at Cienfuegos, and Consul General Biddle, and later since, General Torbert, have been most zealous in endeavoring to have his trial concluded. Consul General Torbert took deep interest in this case, and did all in his power to obtain a release or at least a mitigation of his sentence, but, as the result shows, unavailingly. He also visited Dr. Howard the day of his departure on board the steamer. It is now an affair to be settled between the two governments, and it is to be hoped that the Department of State at Washington will make the just efforts to obtain the release of an innocent American citizen. Recent developments tend to prove what was already beyond a doubt, except to his enemies, the entire innocence of Dr. Howard of any of the charges brought against him. The principal witness against the Doctor was a man named Manuel Capote, who, now that he is safe in the United States, has written to Cuba that all the evidence he gave against Dr. Howard was [illegible] false and without any foundation what-ever; that he was compelled to testify as he did, for he feared the threats of the volunteers that unless he did so he would himself be arraigned and shot.

Domingo Giral, lately a prominent insurgent, arrived here last Wednesday in the Spanish steamer Pelayo and is at present in the Cabañas fortress. Giral was formerly a member of the Cuban House of Representatives, and afterwards served as secretary and aid to General Ignacio Agramonte.

THE INSURRECTION

appears to be strongest in the district of Guantanamo, where the insurgents under the command of General Maximo Gomez offer repeated engagements to the Spanish troops. Valmaseda left last Sunday for the seat of war and seems determined to carry out his promise of suppressing what remains of the insurrection before the rainy season commences. Numerous engagements have again taken place in the Central and Eastern Departments. The insurgents, under the command of General Ignacio Agramonte, lately crossed the *trocha* (military cordon) near the old Havana road, a few leagues from Puerto Principe, and had a severe engagement with the Spanish troops near Las Yeguas. General Vicente Garcia and the two Perallas drew the attention of the columns in pursuit of Maximo Gomez away from the district in which they were operating by some well-contrived strategic movements, allowing Gomez an opportunity meanwhile of burning 117 coffee estates in the district of Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba, stampeding the live stock and liberating the slaves, and, in short, doing all the damage possible. The Havana journals report numerous engagements between Spanish columns and insurgents, giving the usual monotonous and stereotyped details.

BRITISH VANDALS.

During the recent visit of the British fleet at Matanzas the Vice Admiral, with a number of ladies and officers from his three vessels, visited the famed Bellamar Caves. The Captain of the Port exhibited its wonders to his illustrious guests. Shortly after the Admiral's visit a party of about forty seamen from the fleet arrived at the caves, and were admitted at half price. Hardly had the party stepped within the cave before they drew concealed clubs and commenced to knock down and destroy the stalactites and other wondrous manifestations of nature in a spirit of unwarrantable vandalism and brutality. The owner endeavored to restrain them, and begged them to desist, but was set upon by a number, armed with knives, whom he could only keep at bay by drawing his revolver and threatening them; but a raid had been made upon the bar usually kept at the entrance, and the British men-of-war's men were in no state for argument. Mr. Parga, the owner of the caves, immediately made a complaint before the British Consul, and he, as well as the British Consul General at Havana, have favorably received his statement, promising to have the matter inquired into and full damages assessed. This unwarrantable act of folly and destructiveness has naturally aroused the indignation of the people of Matanzas, so proud of their beautiful caves.

The Captain General has prohibited by a circular the introduction into this island of the paper published in New York called *La America Ilustrada*, for its offensive articles against Spanish nationality. The Captain General has also authorized the raising of a subscription to collect funds for the erection of a marble statue in the cemetery here to Christopher Columbus.

The flagship Worcester sailed this morning for Matanzas, where it is proposed to remain about a week. Consul General Torbert and wife are on board for a short cruise, and will return by rail. The Kansas was in port again for a few days from Key West, but returned last Tuesday. The United States Coast Survey steamers Bibb and Bates have also arrived during the week.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ADAMS.

Captain Richard Adams, so long and favorably known in connection with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, having commanded at different times the Columbia, Eagle, and more recently the Morro Castle, died in this city on the morning of the 15th instant, after a sickness of five months. His body was embalmed by Dr. D. M. Burgess. Funeral services were held at the house where he lately lived, which was attended by numbers of American foreign merchants, as well as by Cubans and Spaniards. A long line of carriages followed the hearse which carried the corpse to the landing steps at the wharf, where a number of American men-of-war boats were waiting to convey it on board the Morro Castle, which sails to-day. Captain Adams was one of the oldest and best known commanders of the American Mail Steamship Company, and had made hosts of friends of those who knew how to crack the shell of his brusque, bluff nature and discover the kernel of a warm heart and feeling within. He was born in New York in 1808, and was consequently sixty-four years of age. At one time he was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and will be remembered for his patriotic action in the early years of the war, while in command of the Eagle, of going out of his course to head off a blockade runner, which thus fell an easy prize to the federal vessel in pursuit.

In connection with the steamer Morro Castle, the passengers on her recent trip from New York to this port publish a card in the papers of this city testifying to the seamanship and coolness of Captain Thomas S. Curtis, during the heavy gale experienced by the steamer on her outward trip from New York, and also to the careful and polite treatment of his passengers. The Morro Castle left New York on Thursday, the 7th inst., touching at Nassau on the 13th. From Friday midnight the vessel experienced heavy seas and strong winds from the southwest. On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, shipped a heavy sea, which broke the boxes of the starboard paddle wheel, and Sunday afternoon shipped another heavy sea, which smashed the box of the other wheel. The hurricane lasted from Hatteras to Elbow Key, sometimes blowing from southwest and others from the west, and high seas running from stem to stern and was the most severe of any experienced the last four winters.

FREE ROADS IN JERSEY.

Away With Toll Gates and Toll Bridges—A Bill Before the Legislature to be Looked on with a Suspicious Eye.

As has already been time and again stated in the HERALD, there is not a single road between Jersey City and Newark, the American Birmingham, which is not trammelled with tolls and toll bridges. Stimulated by the agitation in these columns for years past the people in Newark especially are now fully aroused from their lethargy on the subject, and are taking some steps to achieve the consummation devoutly to be wished. Some time ago, under an act of the previous Legislature, the bridge over the Passaic which joins Hudson county to Newark was purchased from the New Jersey Railroad Company for $70,000, the counties sharing the cost equally. On grounds seemingly the same it is sought to acquire power whereby the plank road, with its bridges, may be purchased from the same owners—the New Jersey Railroad Company or their representatives. To accomplish this there is now before the Legislature a bill which has

SOME VERY OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES,

and which it is very likely will meet the united opposition of the Hudson county Legislative delegation. The bill is a long, verbose multiplicity of utterly unnecessary words, and in the first clause provides "that George Peters, A. Bishop Baldwin, Isaac N. Van Wagenen, Marcus Beach, J. Van Vorst, Nehemiah Perry, Peter S. Duryee, Ira M. Harrison, Isaac W. Scudder and Alfred L. Dennis, or a majority of them, be hereby appointed commissioners with full power and authority to contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Newark and New York Plank Road Company, the proprietors of the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack, to purchase and acquire, for the public use of the counties of Essex and Hudson, the rights, franchises, privileges and properties of the Newark and New York Plank Road Company, and of the proprietors of the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack, for the lowest price for which the same can be obtained; provided the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Essex and Hudson counties respectively shall consent to and approve of the said price.

As regards those named for commissioners all are from Essex county except two, Van Vorst and Scudder. Mr. Dennis is President of the New Jersey Railroad, and Mr. Perry a director, so that their appointment as commissioners would give them authority to vote for purchasing their own property ostensibly for the people of the two counties. A still more objectionable feature of the bill is contained in the second clause, which provides that in case the Boards of Chosen Freeholders are not satisfied with the price fixed upon by the commissioners the latter will have power to consummate the purchase themselves, the respective boards being thereby authorized, empowered and required to borrow from time to time * * * * all such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the valuation and expenses aforesaid, which sums of money shall be paid over to said commissioners, to be applied by them to the purposes provided in this act." A feature not the least objectionable is the commissioners is that they should be paid five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in the duties imposed by the act. The

VOICE OF HUDSON COUNTY

has already been heard in opposition to the whole measure, and there are fears of its being carried through the Legislature unless relieved of its unfair and objectionable features. It is estimated that the pay which will probably be asked for the road and bridges by Messrs. Dennis, Perry and Company from commissioners Dennis, Perry and Company will not be short of $250,000. It will take nearly as much more to properly reconstruct the highway and bridges, and then there would be a regular yearly expense to each county. While the people of both counties agree that the having of a great free highway between the two great cities of the State and so with New York would be of inestimable value both to traffic and to real estate property, it is not likely that they will allow the road to be drawn over their eyes by any such bill as that now before the House. It has only been introduced and has had no reading yet.

HEAVY LIBEL SUIT.

John C. Stanton, of Massachusetts, has sued the editors and proprietors of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail and Advertiser* for publishing editorial articles charging Mr. Stanton with attempting to rob the State and private individuals in certain railroad transactions. The case comes before Judge Busteed, of the District Court of the Middle District of Alabama, on the fourth Monday of May next. The damages are laid at $100,000.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

The Vagaries of the Speculative Current for Six Days.

The Rise and Fall of Erie—The Truce in Pacific Mail—The "Jump" in Quicksilver—The Demoralization of Union Pacific.

The April Settlements and the Strategy of the Cliques.

WALL STREET, }
SUNDAY, March 24, 1872. }

In the general trade of the city the week has offered several features of considerable interest. The more important of these was the firmer tone of the grain market, which emerged from its recent depression and underwent a promising revival. This change has been all the more remarkable for the contrast with the immediate previous character of the market, the dulness and depression of which had begun to impugn grain paper with the banks. The cotton trade has been more active and irregular, but on the whole firmer. A newer feature of the market is the speculation in futures running over six months. In dry goods there has been a diminution of the movement and deferment if not check to business by the protracted coldness of the weather. There is little complaint from the [illegible] town trade, and retailers are doing well for the season.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The amount of business on the Stock Exchange has been large and rather better distributed than during the previous week when the attraction was almost exclusively Erie. That stock served, apparently, to revive the speculative sentiment, and once attaining a price which was deemed a discounting of all that is to be done under the new *régime*, the inquiry branched out in other directions, inspiring fair animation in a large portion of the list. The extreme fluctuation in Erie was four per cent, viz., between 48 and 52, with 50 as an average for the week's business. The street has discussed all the merits and demerits of the contest between the two parties, and is inclining to the belief that the McHenry party have gained possession of a majority of the stock. Indeed, it was the discovery of a loan from the London bankers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to the Erie road, amounting to £400,000, that occasioned the decline from 52 to 48. Yet, with this impression existing, the stock recovered by Saturday to 51½. The rest of the list was unsettled and without special movement either way, until after the middle of the week when the relaxation in money gave a sudden and strong upward impetus to prices, the usual gossip being circulated to account for the rise in each specialty as soon as it came into notice. The Pacific Mail litigants buried the hatchet Saturday and are now reported to be working harmoniously, but their plans of operations are not definitely understood. It is generally believed that the "bears" settled on the basis of 64 a 65 with the "bulls," an agreement then being entered into to depress the stock below 60 and load up for a magnificent rise in the spring and summer. It is even said that the "bulls" sold out to the "street" pending the favorable prospects of an increased subsidy, the movement for which in Congress they thereupon helped to defeat. The next string to be pulled will be the bill before the Legislature to allow the reduction of the capital stock to $10,000,000. The Northwestern shares improved nearly four per cent, after an interval of inactivity on the part of the pool controlling them, and Ohios nearly three per cent. The greatest rise was in Quicksilver preferred, which is under the manipulation of the Rothschilds, the part Daniel Drew is playing being simply that of a figurehead for Wall street. The stock has been run up suddenly to discount the termination, on April 1, of the contract with the Bank of California by which the product of the mine has been sold below cost, the price of quicksilver in the open market being nearly twice that obtained for it under this contract. Union Pacific early in the week was in strong demand for the Dutch market, but was freely supplied and broke down, being the weak feature at the close, when the general market was strong.

Money was worth in a few instances as much as ¼ per cent a day, but closed Saturday at 4 a 5 per cent per annum. The sudden change is attributed to speculative manipulation, the relaxation being abnormal and intended to make a market for stocks which the larger holders are unwilling to carry through the expected stringency of the next two or three weeks.

Gold fell off from 110¼ to 109⅞ on the weakness of exchange, the result in turn of heavy shipments of Erie to the London market, but closed at 110 on a pretty large specie shipment notwithstanding and a small loss of specie in the bank statement, the anomaly of which was surprising in view of the heavy coin disbursements of the Sub-Treasury during the week.

Governments were firmer and for a time buoyant and active, but closed quiet and steady.

The Southern State bonds were moderately active and irregular. The Virginia consols were in demand for the German market, and advanced to 59½, thereby causing the failure of a Baltimore firm "short" of them. The new South Carolinas advanced to 33⅞, fell off to 33⅞ and closed 33½.

CLOSING PRICES OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The following were the closing prices Saturday evening for the Southern State bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 67 a 67¼; do. new, 67 a 67¼; Virginia ex coupon, 54 a 56; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 59 a 59½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 15½ a 16½; Georgia sixes, 73 a 75; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 37 a 38; do. funding, 1866, 27 a 28; do. do. 1868, 23 a 24; do., new, 23 a 24; do., special tax, 16 a 17; Missouri sixes, 95¼ a 95½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 59 a 62; do. new, 55 a 60; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 78 a 84; do. penitentiary sevens, 63 a 67; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 62 a 64; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 87 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do. new, January and July, 36 a 38½; do. do., April and October, 35 a 36; Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 57; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 92 a 95; do. interest eights, 86 a 87, do. second mortgage eights, 73 a 78; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 76 a 78; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 90 a 93; do. second mortgage, 79 a 82; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 86 a 87; do. second mortgage, 78 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 47 a 55; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 63 a 65; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 46 a 50; Memphis city sixes, 47 a 49; Savannah city sevens, 85 a 86; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 74 a 76; do. sevens, 68 a 70.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is slightly unfavorable, but is without important feature. The tendency seems conservative, in view of a possible active demand for money in the country about the 1st of April, and the loans have been contracted two millions. The specie item is not readily reconciled with what is generally known of the difference between the Treasury receipts and disbursements of coin during the week, but as the average is a rising one the statement next week may make amends. The following are the totals as compared with the previous week:—

	March 16.	March 23.
Loans	$279,868,900	$277,761,500
Specie	19,604,400	17,436,500
Circulation	28,068,500	28,018,300
Deposits	206,044,900	203,717,000
Legal tenders	48,187,900	42,618,300

—The changes in each item being as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$2,107,400
Decrease in specie	167,900
Decrease in circulation	50,200
Decrease in deposits	2,327,900
Decrease in legal tenders	569,500

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold a surplus of $4,121,075 reserve in addition to the lawful requirement of 25 per cent—a gain for the week of $134,095.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week are shown in the table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	110⅛	110
Tuesday	110⅛	109⅞
Wednesday	110	109⅞
Thursday	109⅞	109⅞
Friday	109⅞	109⅞
Saturday	110	109⅞

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing quotations on Saturday evening for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 115½ a 115⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do. coupon, 115⅝ a 115⅞; do., five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111½ a 111⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅜ a 111⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 111¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1868, do., do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do. do., coupon, 109¼ a 109½; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¼ a 107⅜; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108⅛.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY—HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	90⅞	90½
New York Central scrip	95⅜	94⅞
Erie	51⅝	50
Erie preferred	79½	78⅜
Reading	114½	114
Lake Shore	94	93⅜
Wabash	76⅝	76⅛
Northwestern	82	81
Northwestern preferred	94⅜	92⅞
Rock Island	114	113⅞
St. Paul	59⅞	59⅛
St. Paul preferred	79⅞	79¼
Ohio and Mississippi	48¼	47¼
Union Pacific	38⅛	37⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	43	42
Western Union Telegraph	71⅞	70⅞
Pacific Mail	62	61½

The quotations at the adjournment of the Board at four o'clock P. M. were as follows:—Western Union Telegraph, 71⅛ a 71¼; Quicksilver, 39⅞ a 39½; do. preferred, 49½ a 50; Adams Express, 98 a 98½; Pacific Mail, 61⅞ a 61½; New York Central, consolidated, 91⅞ a 95; do. scrip, 90½ a 90⅞; Erie, 51⅛ a 51⅜; Reading, 114 a 114⅛; Lake Shore, 93⅜ a 93½; Union Pacific, 38⅛ a 38¼; Pittsburg, 91 a 91⅛; Northwestern, 81⅞ a 82; do. preferred, 94¼ a 94⅜; Rock Island, 114 a 114⅛; St. Paul, 59⅜ a 59⅛; do. preferred, 79½ a 79¾; Wabash, 76⅜ a 76⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 47⅛ a 47⅜; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 6⅛ a 6¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 43 a 44; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 25⅛ a 25⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Market Quiet but Firmer—Receipts at the Ports 6,682 Bales—Wheat and Corn Dull and Lower—Oats Firmer—Pork Firmer—Spirits of Turpentine Active and Firm—Freight Market Dull—Rice Active—Whiskey Higher.

SATURDAY, March 23—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market still remained dull and nominal. At Baltimore we hear of sales of 1,500 bags of Rio, per Gray Eagle, 4,000 bags do. per Paladine, and 450 bags per Adelaide, all on private terms. Messrs. William Scott & Sons received the following despatch from Washington in reference to the pending coffee question:—Each house has voted for free coffee, but in different bills. It will undoubtedly be made free during this season, to take effect most likely July 1, 1872. Signed by T. M. Rees, Clerk of the Financial Committee. We quote:—Cargoes Rio ordinary, 14½c. a 15c.; do. fair, 15½c. a 15¾c.; do. good, 16c. a 16¼c.; do. prime, 16¾c. a 17c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 18½c. a 19¼c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 22c. a 23c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot, though inactive, was decidedly firmer, in consequence of a further rise in the price of future deliveries, and quotations were marked up ⅛c. per lb. for all grades. Future deliveries were rather quiet at an advance of an ⅛c. a ⅜c. per lb. The sales reported sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evg.	Total.
Export	—	323	323
Consumption	233	166	399
Speculation	345	8	353
Total	578	497	1,075

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three P. M.—March, 600 at 22c.; April, 2,100 at 22 1-16c., 100 at 22 1-16c., 700 at 22 1-8c., 1,000 at 22⅞c., 400 at 22 7-32c., 1,100 at 22 3-16c.; May, 800 at 22⅜c., 100 at 22 3-16c., 700 at 22⅜c.; June, 100 at 23⅜c., 600 at 23 3-16c.; July, 200 at 23⅛c., 600 at 23⅝c.; August, 700 at 23c., September, 500 at 21⅛c., December, 400 at 18⅜c. Total, 10,600 bales. Sales to-day up to two P. M.—March, 100 at 22c., 100 at 22 1-16c., 200 at 22 3-16c.; April, 500 at 22 3-16c., 900 at 22⅛c., 500 at 22 3-16c., 3,300 at 22⅛c., 400 at 22 5-16c., 200 at 22⅛c.; May, 300 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 13-16c., 1,700 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22 15-16c., 900 at 22⅜c., 800 at 22⅞c., June, 300 at 23 5-16c.; July, 100 at 23¼c., 200 at 23⅜c.; August, 500 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23⅛c. Exchanged—1⅛c. paid to exchange 400 April for 400 July; ⅜c. paid to exchange 100 April for 100 May. Total, 10,800 bales. Grand total, 21,400 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 290; New Orleans, 2,499; Mobile, 146; Savannah, 1,295; Charleston, 422; Wilmington, 94; Norfolk, 683; Baltimore, 328; New York, 772; Boston, 164. Total, 6,682. This day last week, 3,646. This day last year, 13,527. Rates on cotton to foreign ports close steady, as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. a 7-32d.; to Havre, by steam, ⅞c. gold, sail, ⅞c.; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅞d., compressed, ⅝c. sail, to Bremen, by steam, ⅞c. gold, compressed, sail, ⅞c.; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold; to Mediterranean ports, by steam, 1c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛	20⅛
Good ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝
Low middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛
Good middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	24

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 7,705 bbls.; corn, 42,209 bushels; corn meal, 2,860 bbls. and 900 bags; oats, 10,375 bushels; barley, 1,500 bushels. And for the week, flour, 39,646 bbls.; wheat, 6,500 bushels; corn, 244,764 bushels; corn meal, 5,474 bbls. and 3,158 bags; oats, 75,080 bushels; barley, 14,350 bushels. The flour market was dull, but unchanged. The sales, part last evening, were about 14,000 bbls., including 1,200 bbls. of Southern and 200 bbls. superfine rye, all at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet; 200 bbls. Western yellow sold within the range of the appended quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 60
Extra State	6 75 a 7 00
Choice do.	7 00 a 7 50
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 60
Extra do.	6 75 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00 a 7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 50 a 8 00
Family	9 00 a 9 50
St. Louis low extra	7 25 a 8 05
St. Louis straight extra	8 25 a 8 50
St. Louis choice double extra	8 50 a 9 50
St. Louis choice family	9 50 a 11 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 00 a 6 60
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 50
Southern extra	7 00 a 8 75
Southern family	8 50 a 11 75
Corn meal, Western	3 60 a 3 75
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60 a 3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 60 a 3 75
Baltimore	3 65 a 4 00
Calorie	3 60 a 4 00
Puncheons	19 00 a 19 75

—Wheat was dull and 1c. a 2c. lower, particularly for Chicago spring. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 55 for Chicago afloat, $1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1 60 on the track for red Jersey, $1 82 a $1 85 for good to choice white Michigan and $1 95 for extra choice do. Corn was dull and lower. The sales were about 44,000 bushels at 70c. for mixed in store, 71c. a 71½c. for do. afloat, 72c. for yellow. Other descriptions were nominal. Oats were firmer and in fair demand; sales of 35,000 bushels at 51½c. for No. 2 Chicago in store, 52c. for light Southern Illinois, 56c. a 56½c. for white State on the track, 56c. a 56½c. for mixed on the track; market closing firm. Barley quiet, sales 2,000 bushels West-ern at 83c. and 1,600 bushels two rowed State at 75c. Rye was quiet, sales 600 bushels Western at 90c. delivered.

FREIGHTS.—The inquiry for berth room still continued very moderate, but the scarcity of available tonnage keeps rates firm. The chartering business was also quiet, there being but little call for vessels for any purpose. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 26,000 bushels grain at 5½d. a 5¾d. per standard bushel, chiefly at the inside rate, and by sail, 100 bales cotton at 3-16d.; 250 packages provisions at 22s. 6d. To Antwerp, 1,000 boxes bacon, 27s. 6d. The only charter we heard of was a British bark, 264 tons to Havana, general cargo, $1,100 gold. One or two vessels were under refusal for petroleum, but not closed at a late hour.

MOLASSES.—The market for domestic continued quiet but firm. Foreign remained neglected and nominal. We hear of sales of 280 bbls. New Orleans at from 55c. a 68c. We quote:—

		Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba	Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	—
	Clayed	22c. a 24c.	21c. a 25c.
	Muscovado, refining	23c. a 28c.	21c. a 26c.
	Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 32c.	30c. a 36c.
Porto Rico		30c. a 55c.	30c. a 55c.
English Islands		22c. a 45c.	35c. a 45c.
New Orleans		—	55c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was active and firm. Sales, 350 bbls. from yard at 70c. and 150 bbls. at 69½c., closing at the higher price. Rosin was also in good demand at about former prices. We hear of sales of 800 bbls. strained at $4 50, 2,000 bbls. do. on the spot at $4 50 and 150 bbls. No. 2 at $4 62½. Tar, dull and unchanged. City pitch was quiet and low, quoted at $4 50 a $4 62½.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market remained firm, although quiet and nominal. Refined quoted at 23¾c. for prompt delivery or balance of month. Crude in bulk was steady and also nominal, held at 12¾c. a 12⅞c. Naphtha quoted at 10¼c. a 10½c., but nominal at those figures. Case oil was in some inquiry, but we heard of no transactions, held at 27¾c. a 28c. At the creek the market was a shade firmer, but quiet, quoted at $3 50 on both upper and lower roads. The Philadelphia market was decidedly firmer, but dull. Refined held at 23 ½c. a 23 ⅞c. for spot or remainder of month, and 23½c. for first half of April.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 300 bbls.; beef, 47 packages; cut meats, 2,080 do.; lard, 1,810 bbls. and tierces, and for the week, pork, 2,461 bbls.; beef, 1,107 packages; cut meats, 15,686 do.; lard, 11,092 bbls. and tierces and 264 kegs. The market for mess pork was steady for the month, but a little firmer for future delivery, demand fair. We hear of sales of 250 bbls. for March at $13 05, 250 do. for April at $13 10, 250 do. for May at $13 20, and 250 do. for June at $13 25. In jobbing lots the sales were small at full prices. Bacon was in active demand for export at former prices. Sales 2,100 boxes, chiefly short clear, at 7c. for long clear, 7½c. for short do. and 6¾c. for short rib. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at 6c. a 6½c. for the range of city. Western scarce. Beef remained quiet and unchanged. In small lots about 75 bbls. sold within the range of $10 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $16 a $17 for prime mess tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were in fair demand and firm, with sales of 150 bbls. at $22 a $27. Cut meats were quiet, with the usual demand from store, but we learned of no important transactions. We quote:—Smoked shoulders, 6½c. a 6¾c.; do. hams, 10c. a 12c.; dry salted shoulders, 5c. a 5½c.; pickled shoulders, 5c. a 5½c.; do. hams, 8½c. a 9½c.; do. bellies, 7c. a 8c. for packed or loose. Lard.—The market for Western continued steady, but only moderately active. Sales 750 tierces spot at 9⅛c., 1,000 tierces for May at 9⅜c., and 750 tierces for June at 9½c. a 9⅜c. City lard was quiet and lower. Sales, 75 tierces at 8¾c.

RICE.—The market to-day was fairly active for all descriptions, and prices were firm. Sales 110 tierces Carolina at 8½c. a 8¾c. and 100 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7½c.

SUGAR.—There was considerable more demand for raw to-day and the market remained firm. We hear of sales of 1,046 hhds., refining at 8⅝c. a [illegible], and 151 boxes. Molasses sugar [illegible]. We quote:—Cuba, inferior to common refining, 8c. a 8⅜c.; fair to good refining, [illegible]; good to choice refining, [illegible]; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8⅞c.; melado, 4¾c. a 6¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¾c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9½c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 10½c. a 11c.; do., 19 to 20, 11c. a 11⅝c.; do., white, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico (Dutch) refining, 8⅜c. a 9c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅛c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7c. a 8⅛c. New Orleans Refining grades, 8⅝c. a 9c.; grocery do., 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.

STEARINE continued dull, and in the absence of business, entirely nominal.

TALLOW.—The market was moderately active and steady, although not firm. Sales 100 hhds choice city at 9⅞c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 695 bbls., and for the week 4,221 bbls. The market was quiet, but a shade firmer, with sales of 150 bbls. at 89c. a 89½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1872.
Cotton—Holders firm, light offerings, few buyers; middlings, 22¼c. Net receipts, 2,499 bales, gross, 3,071. Exports coastwise, 2,031. Sales, 100. Stock, 186,866.

SAVANNAH, March 23, 1872.
Cotton firm, demand good, offerings light; middlings, 21¼c. a 21⅜c. Net receipts 1,295 bales. Exports To Great Britain, 3,164; coastwise 217. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 45,746.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23, 1872.
Spirits of turpentine firm, at 64c. Rosin quiet, at $3 25 for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $3 05 for hard, $5 05 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar steady, at $2 20.

CHARLESTON, March 23, 1872.
Cotton firm; middlings, 21¼c. Net receipts, 422 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,865. Sales, 500. Stock, 19,565.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1872.
Tobacco strong, sales of 203 hhds at full and unchanged rates.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1872.
Pork—An advance asked, but none established; $12 asked; $11 75 offered. Lard—An advance asked, but none established, steam, 8⅜c.; kettle 8⅞c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged, shoulders, 4¾c., sides, 5⅝c., for clear rib and 6c. a 6⅛c. for clear. Hams sold at 6⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged, shoulders can be bought at 5¾c. a 6⅛c., clear rib sides, 6⅝c., clear sides, 7c. Live hogs steady at $1 90 a $4 50. Whiskey steady at 84c.

BUFFALO, March 23, 1872.
Rail shipments for the week—3,000 bushels oats and 7,000 bushels corn. The market for corn and grain is steady, but dull, and prices are without important change, sales 4 cars Western corn at 56½c. a 57c., on the track; 2,000 bushels Canada barley at 86c., partly on time; 2,000 bushels Western barley at 72c. Pork and lard unchanged. High-wines scarce and nominal. Seeds quiet and unchanged at unchanged rates.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 23, 1872.
Flour unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $8 25 for amber winter, $9 25 for white winter, $10 for double extra. Wheat quiet, sales 4,000 No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 60. Corn unchanged, sales 1,600 bushels at 71c. on the track. Barley quiet, sales [illegible] at 85c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady; shorts, $25; ships stuffs, $25 a $27; middlings, $28 a [illegible] per ton. Highwines, 88c. a 88½c. Railroad freights—On flour to Boston, 63c., to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1872.
Flour quiet; double extra spring, $6 50 a $7 75. Wheat active, No. 2 spring, $1 21¾ a $1 21⅞ cash, $1 21 April. Corn weak, and closed dull, No. 2 mixed, 37⅞c. a 38c. Oats lower; No. 2 at 30¼c. cash, 30½c. a 31c. April. Rye lower, No. 2 at 66c. April, no demand. Barley neglected; No. 2 spring 60c. Mess pork, $11 75. Lard, $8 40. Bulk meats steady and firm. Loose shoulders, 4c. Clear rib sides, 5¾c. a 6c. Clear sides, 6¼c. a 6⅜c. Hams, in pickle, 6⅜c. a 8c. Dressed hogs, $5 10. Whiskey firm at 84½c. Hogs, $4 20 a $4 60. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 4,000 bushels wheat, 40,000 do. corn, 15,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 6,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 do. corn, 9,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye, 7,000 do barley and 6,000 hogs.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 23, 1872.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 257,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds.; receipts for the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 67,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 31,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds., including 5,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. to the United States. Market active; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 9⅜ a 10½ reals per arrobe, Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11⅜ a 13⅛ reals per arrobe. Molasses sugar firmer but not on fancy brands. Muscovado sugar—Demand good, at full prices; inferior to common, 8⅛ a 9 reals per arrobe; fair to good refining, 9¼ a 9⅝ reals per arrobe. Grocery grades, quiet and weak. Molasses—Clayed, active, 5⅛ a 5¼ reals per keg. Muscovado, buoyant, at 5⅞ a 6 reals per keg. Bacon $13 a $13 ½ per cwt. Butter $35 a $38 per quintal for superior American. Flour—Heavy receipts depress the market, quoted at $13 a $14 per bbl. for American. Hams—American sugar cured, $21 50 a $22 per quintal. Lard steady. Potatoes flat at $1 a $1 50 per bbl. Tallow quiet and weak. Wax firm. Honey firmer. Coal oil in fair demand. Shooks dull and declined; box 8¼ a 9 reals; hogsheads, 20 a 22 reals; empty hogsheads, $2 50. Turpentine 11c. a 12c. per lb. Tar, $6 per bbl. Rosin—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $6 a $6 25 per bbl. Freights firm; vessels in demand for the United States; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $1 50 a $1 62½; per hogshead of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $5 50 a $7; per hogshead of molasses to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $3 87½ a $4 75. Freights quiet and weak to Europe; to Falmouth and orders 35s. 6d. a 42s. 6d. per ton. Exchange active. On the United States, sixty days, currency, par a 1 premium; short sight, 1 a 2½ premium; short sight, gold, 12⅜ premium. On Paris, 8¼ a 9⅛ premium.

ENGLISH RACING.

Moreton-in-Marsh Steeple Chases.

Stewards—The Earl of Coventry, Hon. G. D. Pennant, Sir C. F. Rushout, Bart.; Sir W. Throckmorton, Bart., and T. E. Case. A. Brassey, Algernon Rushout and T. Wright, Esqs. Starter, A. Rushout, Esq. Treasurer, Mr. R. King. Weighing Department, Mr. H. Rouse. Clerk of the Course, Mr. E. Weever.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

THE HUNTERS' STEEPLE CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added; four-year-olds, 10 st. 3 lb.; five, 11 st. 8 lb.; six and aged, 12 st. 3 lb.; penalties and allowances; gentlemen riders; professionals 7 lb. extra; about three miles; 15 subs.

Mr. R. Allday's b. h. Morning Star (h. b.), by Neville out of Allera, aged, 12 st. 3 lb. 1
Mr. T. Bowles' Maid of Lorn (h. b.), aged, 12 st. 10 lb. (including 7 lb. extra) 2
Mr. G. Pearce's br. g. Bredon Hill (h. b.), 5 years, 12 st. 8 lb. (including 14 lb. extra) 3
Mr. J. Chetwynd's Trumpeter (late County Court), aged, 12 st. 10 lb. (including 7 lb. extra) 4
Mr. T. Champ's Emperor, aged, 12 st. 10 lb. (including 7 lb. extra) 0
Mr. G. Stratford's ch. g. Trumpeter (h. b.), 5 years, 12 st. 11 lb. (including 7 lb. extra) 0
Mr. J. Fletcher's Solicitor (h. b.), aged, 12 st. 3 lb. 0
Mr. W. Wilson's br. g. Argyll (h. b.), 5 years, 11 st. 8 lb. 0
Sir C. Wolseley's b. g. Leicester (h. b.), aged, 11 st. 10 lb. 0

Betting—5 to 2 against Bredon Hill, 3 to 1 against Morning Star, 5 to 1 against Trumpeter (late County Court), and 6 to 1 against Argyll.

THE OPEN STEEPLE CHASE HANDICAP of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 50 added; the second saved his stake; winners extra; about three miles; 15 subs.

Mr. Lepton's br. m. Vivandiere, by Voltigeur out of Mary, aged, 11 st. 1
Mr. Stevenson's br. g. Gloster, aged, 11 st. 4 lb. 0
Mr. T. E. Case's b. g. Phoebus, aged, 10 st. 7 lb. 0

Betting—6 to 5 against Vivandiere, and 6 to 4 against Phoebus.

THE FARMERS' AND TRADESMEN'S STEEPLE CHASE of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added; 11 st. 7 lb. each; thoroughbreds 7 lb. extra; winners extra; gentlemen riders; professionals 7 lb extra; about three miles; 9 subs.

Mr. L. Lloyd's Congress, 6 years, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 1
Messrs. T. and J. Cook's The Monk, aged, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 2
Mr. F. Carter's Kemerton (h. b.), aged, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 3
Mr. S. A. Gifford's b. m. Princess Louise (late Miss Blunds in) (h. b.), 6 years, 11 st. 7 lb. 0
Mr. J. Fletcher's b. g. Glanis, aged, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 0
Mr. W. Wilson's Guy Fawkes, 6 years, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 0
Mr. R. Allday's gr. m. The Wasp (h. b.), aged, 11 st. 7 lb. 0
Mr. W. Smith's ch. g. Petruchio (h. b.), aged, 12 st. (including 7 lb. extra) 0

Betting—5 to 4 against Congress, and 3 to 1 each against Wasp and Kemerton.

THE SELLING STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added; four-year-olds, 10 st. 10 lb.; five, 11 st. 12 lb.; six and aged, 12 st. 7 lb.; the winner to be sold for 50 sovs.; if for 30, allowed 10 lb.; about two miles; 4 subs.

Mr. Moreton's Fancy Boy, 5 years, by Dundee out of Whimsey, 11 st. 4 lb. (50 sovs.) 1
Mr. R. Land's Balder, aged, 11 st. 11 lb. (30) 2

Betting—6 to 4 on Balder.

THE MAIDEN STEEPLE CHASE, for bona fide hunters; the winner received 10 sovs, second 4 sovs.; about two miles and a half.

Mr. S. Davis' Dainty, by Loyola out of Tittit, 6 years, 11 st. 1
Mr. P. Merton's Ouragan II., aged, 11 st. (carried 11 st. 7 lb.) 2
Mr. W. Wilson's Charley Foster, 6 years, 11 st. 3
Mr. P. Merton's Stonehenge, 5 years, 11 st. 4
Mr. Philip's Marie Louise, aged 5
Mr. G. Elkin's Busy Bee, aged, 11 st. (carried 11 st. 5 lb.) 6

Betting—5 to 4 on Ouragan II., and 4 to 1 each against Charley Foster and Dainty.

Heston Steeple Chases.

Stewards—J. M. Malcolm, Esq., M. P.; T. Collins, Esq., M. P.; W. J. Morgan, J. H. Thomas, George Massey, R. H. Swain, Esqs. Judge—Mr. G. R. Colley. Clerk of the Scales—Mr. C. H. Sharpe. Clerk of the Course and Starter—Mr. W. J. Bland.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

THE HUNT STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added, weight for age, with penalties and allowances; gentlemen riders, professionals 5 lb. extra; about three miles and a half.

Mr. W. Pearson's ch. g. Pensioner, by Flatcatcher or Drummond out of Apropos, aged, 12 st. 7 lb. 1
Mr. H. Seabrook's gr. h. Old Square, aged, 12 st. 2 lb. (including 5 lb. extra) 2
Mr. Brewster's The Sluggard (h. b.), aged, 12 st. 2 lb. 3
Mr. J. Seabrook's ch. m. Plenty, aged, 12 st. 2 lb. 0
Mr. N. Melbourne's b. g. Merry Legs (h. b.), aged, 12 st. 9 lb. 0

THE FARMERS' SELLING STAKES of 2 sovs. each, with 20 added, weight for age, with selling allowances, about two miles.

Mr. J. J. Clarke's br. g. Broughton, aged, 11 st. 2 lb. 1
Mr. W. Pearson's b. g. Brilliant, aged, 11 st. 2 lb. 2
Mr. N. Melbourne's b. g. Merry Legs (h. b.), aged, 11 st. 2 lb. 3
Mr. H. Seabrook's Old Square, 11 st. 2 lb. 0

THE SECOND STEEPLE CHASE of 1 sov. each, with 10 added, about two miles.

Mr. L. Nicholson's b. h. Far Off, 5 years, 10 st. 1
Mr. H. Seabrook's Old Square, 11 st. 2
Mr. Horwood's b. h. Kingfisher, 10 st. 0

THE FARMERS' PLATE of 10s. each, with 10 sovs. added, the second to receive 2 sovs., catch weight, about two miles, was won by Mr. H. Seabrook's Old Square, beating Mr. P. Swain's ch. m. Miss Ithobia, second, and four others easily.

STEEPLE CHASING IN FRANCE.

PRIX D'OUVERTURE (handicap) of 30 sovs.; entrance 5 sovs. each, h. ft. Two miles and a half.

Mr. H. Gibson's ch. m. Belle Duchesse, by Chanatan—Vanna, aged, 10 st. 1
Mr. Maurice W.'s b. m. Contrebande, 6 years, 11 st. 5 lb. 2
M. F. Coppée's b. m. La Germaine, aged, 10 st. 1 lb. 3
Count d'Evry's b. h. Caprice, 6 years, 10 st. 9 lbs. 0
M. Sicard's br. m. Ambroise, 6 years, 9 st. 12 lbs. 0
Mr. E. Bull's ch. g. Brockesby, aged, 9 st. 2 lbs. 0

Betting—5 to 4 against Contrebande, 3 to 1 against La Germaine, and 4 to 1 against Belle Duchesse. Contrebande made the running to the last fence, where Belle Duchesse got on terms with her and easily won by half a length; La Germaine was a bad third.

PRIX DES TRIBUNES (Selling Stakes) of 4 sovs. each, with 20 added; weight for age, selling allowances. Two miles and three-quarters.

M. Girard's b. m. Sultane, by The Nabob—Caveat, 6 years, 10 st. 1 lb. (£40) 1
M. F. Coppée's b. h. Duncan, aged, 10 st. 1 lb. (£40) 0

No betting. Duncan made all the running, but, breaking down, Sultane came in alone.

PRIX D'ESSAI of 40 sovs.; weight for age; penalties and allowances. Two miles and three-quarters.

Baron de Terwagne's ch. h. Le Saphir, by Ventre St. Gris—Antonia, 6 years, 11 st. 1
Mr. J. Bartholomew's b. h. Villers Robert, 6 years, 11 st. 2
Mr. H. Gibson's b. m. Spécifique, 6 years, 11 st. 3
Count d'Evry's ch. m. Flora, 5 years, 11 st. 0
M. Lechron's br. m. Succursale, aged, 11 st. 0
Duke de Fesenzac's ch. h. Le Chat, 4 years, 10 st. 0

Betting—2 to 1 against Villers Robert, 3 to 1 against Le Saphir, 4 to 1 against Spécifique, and 5 to 1 against Le Chat. Le Saphir made all the running, attended by Villers Robert, the former winning after a fine race by a neck; a bad third; Le Chat fell.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Thursday and Friday, March 7 and 8, 1872.—Trotting race, three in five, in harness and to rule; purse, $150.

Mr. Harrison entered d. g. Jefferson	2	1	1	0	2	1
Mr. Crittenden entered s. g. Joe	1	2	2	0	1	0	2
Mr. Franklin entered s. g. George	3	3	3	0	3	0	3

Time, 2:52—2:49—2:49¾—2:52—2:51—2:47¾—2:50½.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Friday, March 8, 1872.—Trotting race, mile heats, three in five, to rule.

Mr. B. Connor entered b. g. Charley, in harness 1 1 0 1
Mr. P. Farrell entered br. g. Democrat, in harness 2 2 0 2
Mr. Gannon entered b. g. Brooklyn Boy, in harness ..... Drawn.

Time, 2:40½—2:43½—2:45—2:51¾.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ASIA.—A new scheme for accelerating trade between England and India has come into prominence since the success of the Suez Canal; this is by connecting Egypt with the Persian Gulf. A railway from Ismailia to Bassorah, through Syria and the Euphrates Valley, besides shortening by five days the transit of mails between England and India, would, as is pointed out, connect Egypt with Persia—or, in fact, Africa with Asia.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

WHEELWRIGHT—STERNBERG.—On Friday, March 22, by the Rev. Mr. Terry, of St. John's chapel, GEORGE WHEELWRIGHT, of Brooklyn, to A. AUGUSTA STERNBERG, youngest daughter of the late P. L. Sternberg, Esq., of Buffalo.

Buffalo papers please copy.

Died.

ACHELIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 24, THOMAS ACHELIS, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 27, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 275 Henry street, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ADAMS.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, March 15, 1872, Captain RICHARD ADAMS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 122 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, at two o'clock P. M.

Charleston (South Carolina) papers please copy.

ARCHER.—On Sunday, March 24, 1872, at his residence in Yonkers, N. Y., CHARLES ARCHER, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, March 27, at two o'clock P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth street depot at 11:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, March 23, CARRIE BELL ARMSTRONG.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, March 21, at his late residence, 327 Madison avenue, FRANCIS MARLBOROUGH BABCOCK, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, March 25, at ten o'clock, from St. George's church, Stuyvesant square. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

New London (Conn.) papers please copy.

BACHE.—On Sunday morning, March 24, S. ADDIE, wife of John O. Bache and daughter of the late James A. Coffin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARLOW.—On Saturday, March 23, GEORGE BARLOW, native of Essex, England, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 315 West Fifty-seventh street, on Tuesday, March 26, at twelve o'clock, thence to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the house.

BEEBE.—On Saturday, March 23, at the residence of her daughter, 102 Leroy street, ELIZABETH, widow of Martin Beebe, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Berean Baptist church, Bedford and Downing streets, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

New London (Conn.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Sunday, March 24, WILLIAM THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Mary Jane Boyd, aged 3 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 73 Perry street, on Monday, March 25, at half-past one o'clock.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 24, MARGARET BROWN, wife of Captain William Brown, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Mount Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., and Columbia Chapter, No. 3, Rose Croix, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 175 Elizabeth street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

BULKLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, March 23, MARY, wife of Erastus Bulkley, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 120 Rodney street, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at four o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hoosic Hill for interment.

CLAPP.—On Saturday, March 23, FRANCES CLAPP, widow of the late Foster Clapp, aged 79 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 26, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Southack, 2 Fifth avenue.

COCHRANE.—On Sunday, March 24, at two o'clock A. M., of pulmonary consumption, ROBERT COCHRANE, late foreman for Fairbanks & Theall, aged 34 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 26, from his late residence, 755 Washington street, at two o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Montreal Witness please copy.

CONROY.—On Sunday, March 24, ANN CONROY, a native of Ballinasloe, county Galway, Ireland, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, Thomas Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Weghten, 3 Greenwich street, on Tuesday, March 26, at two P. M.

CROSS.—On Friday, March 22, JOHN, son of John and Eliza Cross, in his 1st year.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Allen street Methodist Episcopal church.

DERMODY.—On Saturday, March 23, 1872, MARY DERMODY, the beloved wife of Michael Dermody, native of Craughwell, Galway, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 17 City Hall place, on Monday, March 25, at two o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Galway, London and San Francisco papers please copy.

DALY.—On Saturday, March 23, after a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH ANN DALY, aged 15 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from her late residence, 229 East Twenty-second street.

EGAN.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Sunday, March 24, ANNASTATIA EGAN, the beloved wife of Thomas Egan, aged 54 years, a native of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

Her remains will be taken from the Donworth House to Yonkers Cemetery, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M. precisely.

FLANNELLY.—On Sunday, March 24, JAMES S. FLANNELLY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, William M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 303 East Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, March 24, MARY ELIZABETH GRAHAM, a native of Tuam, county Galway, Ireland, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Vincent McNamara, [illegible] avenue, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

HERON.—On Saturday, March 23, JAMES HERON, aged 45 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Park Lodge, 516, F. and A. M., Metropolitan Chapter, R. A. M., and New York Lodge, No. 7, A. F. A., and sister lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 25 West Twenty-sixth street, on Monday morning, March 25, at ten o'clock.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER, No. 140, R. A. M.—Companions, You are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, this Monday, 25th inst., at nine A. M., at the rooms of Park Lodge, Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased companion, James Heron. By order of ISAAC TEICHMAN, H. P.

HEYNER.—On Saturday, March 23, of consumption, CHARLES F. HEYNER, aged 29 years, 5 months.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 35, K. of P., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Ferry street, Hunter's Point, on Monday, at ten o'clock A. M.

HIGH.—On Sunday morning, March 24, ANNA SHEDDAN, wife of John J. High, and daughter of Rev. S. S. Sheddan, D. D.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 26, at three o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, 57 Seminary street, Rahway, N. J. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt street at one o'clock.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 22, 1872, HENRY J. HOWLAND, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 151 East Seventy-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Athens, Greene county, N. Y., for interment.

JARDEN.—On Sunday, March 24, DAVID JARDEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of New York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., also members of John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 144 Smith street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

JONES.—On Sunday, March 24, REBECCA G., only daughter of Joseph H. and the late Eliza Jane Jones.

Funeral services to be held at one o'clock, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Banker, 221 Eighth avenue.

LANDERS.—On Saturday, March 23, FRANKIE, youngest son of John and Caroline Landers, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 142 Columbia street, on Monday, March 25, at two o'clock P. M.

LAWLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, JOHN J. LAWLOR.

His remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, corner York and Jay streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at nine o'clock A. M., funeral at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th instant. His friends and those of the members of the literary society attached to the church of which he was a member are invited to attend.

LOUIS.—At New Orleans, La., on Friday, March 22, CASIMIRA LOUIS, aged 71 years.

MINER.—On Sunday morning, March 24, CATHARINE, wife of William B. Miner, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 140 Second avenue, at half-past one P. M., March 25. The remains will be taken to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, March 24, MICHAEL B. LYNCH, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Mathew Lynch, and his brother-in-law, John Hayes, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 403 Broome, corner Marion street, on Tuesday, March 26, at one o'clock P. M. precisely.

MUNDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, WILLIAM NOYES MUNDELL.

Funeral will take place from the Washington street Methodist Episcopal church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MOCKLER.—On Sunday, March 24, Mrs. ALICE MOCKLER, wife of Mr. Nicholas Mockler, native of Mullinahone, county Tipperary, Ireland, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 231 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 26, at two o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, March 23, JOHN MORRIS, son of Thomas and Margaret Morris, aged 11 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 427 Greenwich street, on Monday, at two o'clock.

MCKENZIE.—On Saturday, March 23, JANNET McKENZIE, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 54 Vestry street, to-day (Monday), at two P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 22, SUSAN NEXSEN, wife of Rev. Samuel Nichols, in the 74th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, 25th, by 12:15 train. Closing services will be held at the Mountain Grove Cemetery, at Bridgeport, at a quarter-past three P. M., at which relatives and friends are also invited to attend without further notice.

POLHEMUS.—On Thursday, March 21, of paralysis of the brain, HARVEY B., son of Abraham Polhemus, Sen.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 48 East Fourth street, on Monday, March 25, at two P. M.

RENTELN.—On Sunday, March 24, JOSEPH RENTELN, the youngest son of August and Maria Rentein, aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 26, at one o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 944 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 23, 1872, SARAH, widow of Abm. Russel, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas Carpenter, in the 88th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 52 West Washington place, on Thursday next, the 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RYDER.—After a long and severe illness, JAMES RYDER, aged 30 years, a native of county Sligo, Ireland.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 193 North Fourth street, Williamsburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at one o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 23, ROSANA MCCABE, wife of the late James Sheridan, aged 42 years, native of the parish of Kill, county Cavan, Ireland.

Her funeral takes place this day (Monday), from 267 Floyd street, at two o'clock P. M.

SHORTRIDGE.—On Sunday, March 24, of scarlet fever, GEORGE WATSON, only son of George E. and Mary V. Shortridge, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 234 West Thirty-ninth street, on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family invited.

SIGLER.—On Saturday, March 23, CORNELIUS SIGLER, aged 65 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Thirtieth street Methodist Episcopal church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Monday, at one o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 23, at two P. M., GARRETT SMITH, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 146 Forsyth street, on Monday afternoon, March 25, at two o'clock.

KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 235, F. & A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to the Lodge Room, on Monday, 25th instant, at one o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Garrett Smith.

E. T. STEWART, Sec'y. JAMES M. MILLS, M.

SPAULDING.—On Friday, March 22, ROSE SPAULDING, a native of Mulingar, county Westmeath, Ireland, the beloved wife of Patrick Spaulding, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son Bernard and son-in-law Thomas Cockerill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 510 West Thirty-sixth street, on Monday, March 25, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.; thence to St. Michael's church, West Thirty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul; thence, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

UTTER.—On Saturday morning, March 23, after a brief illness, ABRAM UTTER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, March 25, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 65 avenue D.

WANDELL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 23, SARAH A. D., wife of John C. Wandell.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 311 East Forty-ninth street, on Tuesday, March 26, at twelve o'clock M.

WIGGINS.—On Sunday, March 24, EGERTON L., youngest son of John and Eliza Wiggins, aged 9 years, 2 months and 17 days.

God called our little lamb away
To dwell with Him above,
Oh, how hard it is to part
With those we dearly love!

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Grove street, on Tuesday, March 26, at two o'clock precisely.

WHITTY.—On Saturday, March 23, at his residence 277 First avenue, surrounded by loving relatives and friends, JOHN WHITTY, late of the city of Dublin, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above address on Monday afternoon, March 25, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 23, SUSIE, youngest child of Stephen H. and Elizabeth Williamson, aged 16 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 44 Livingston street, on Tuesday, March 26, at two o'clock P. M.

WINTERBOTTOM.—On Sunday, March 24, at his residence, 197 Spring street, THOMAS WINTERBOTTOM, in the 60th year of his age.

Full particulars in To-morrow's Herald.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FATHER PRESTON'S LAST ADVENT LECTURES, "The Vicar of Christ," have had received the high approval of His Holiness the Pope. See letter in the last number of the "Tablet" from His Holiness to Rev. Father Preston, congratulating him on this work, and imparting to him his Apostolic benediction, given at St. Peter's, in Rome the 15th day of February, 1872. The publisher, Robert Coddington, 246 Bowery, will forward copies of this new celebrated book to any part of Ireland or England, post free, during the Easter holidays. Holy Week books, "The Soul on Calvary," approved of by His Grace Archbishop McCloskey, have also just been published by ROBERT CODDINGTON.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs, also Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

PURCHASERS OF TABLES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR advantage to call at my warerooms and examine the French design beveled Tables, with Decker's new improved wire cushions. Second hand Tables, complete, for $175, $200 and $225. W. & R. GRIFFITH, 40 Vesey st.

FOR SALE.

AN UNSURPASSED OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS—First class country trade; established forty years, present proprietor wishes to retire. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD AND DRINKING SALOON for sale. Location unsurpassed; chance to make money, terms easy. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS FOR SALE—HALF INterest in wholesale and retail Drug Store; best business point in town, sales $180,000 a year. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A. NOTICE.—IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE BEST corner Liquor Store, city, extensive cash trade, chance rarely offered, call at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS—FORTY YEARS, $60,000 a year, Hardware and House Furnishing; best opportunity ever offered, location unsurpassed. Particulars at 23 Chambers st. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A NO. 1 FRUIT STAND FOR SALE, LOCATED ON best business thoroughfare; splendid chance to make money; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS, OLD ESTABLISHED corner Liquor Store, situated on best part of the city. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A BARGAIN JEWELRY STORE IN TWENTY-FIRST ward, Brooklyn, doing a good business; Stock and Fixtures cost $3,500, will sell less than $2,000. Inquire of WELLS & WYCKOFF, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street, New York.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, CAPITAL CORNER Liquor Store, Lease, cheap rent and good Stock, neighborhood populous; trade averages over $25 daily and increasing. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; best location for doing a large business in this city; a rare chance. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FANCY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—Also Restaurants, Hotels, Hardware and House Furnishing Stores, Groceries, Tea Stores, Meat Markets, Wine and Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores corner Liquor Stores, large Livery Stables, down town Lunch Rooms. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PROMINENT WEST SIDE AVENUE CORNER Liquor Store; complete; elegantly fitted up; offered at bargain, or at auction Wednesday. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 848 Hudson street.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A GOOD GROCERY Store. Lease and Fixtures of a large corner Store and Dwelling for sale. Apply at 258 Sixth avenue, corner Seventeenth street.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE—WITH SODA WATER apparatus and ice cream arrangements and manufacturing [illegible] complete, and now doing a good business. 136 Eighth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN GOOD LOCATION, IN Jersey City, doing a good business; long lease; terms easy. No agents. Address box 3,788 New York Post office.

DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION!—THE STORE 5 7 DE KALB avenue, Brooklyn, if not disposed of before Thursday, will be sold on that day at auction, at 11 o'clock. Particulars at STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 75 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO and Cigar Store, situated in one of the best thoroughfares of Brooklyn, with Horse, Wagon and Route, doing a business of $1,050 to $1,200 per week; sold together or separate. Inquire of THOS. HOYT & CO., 401 Pearl street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW AND second hand, all makes, all prices and all cheap. HEALY & SCRIPTURE, 56 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, IN A THRIVING TOWN a short distance from this city. The store has been established about five years and is doing a prosperous business. Inquire of J. M. PARKER, 119 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE SIZE LILLIE'S FIRE and burglar proof Safe, in every respect as good as new; for sale at a discount. Address box 3,845 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery store; also fine Grocery Horse and Wagon; will be sold separately. Inquire at 126 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first class Liquor Store. Apply at 846 Eighth avenue, corner of Fifty-street.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED HARDWARE Store, with long lease; cheap rent; sold on account of sickness. Inquire on premises, 771 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT BUSINESS, including Dining Room, Lunch Room and Bar, to which is attached Lodging Rooms or Residence; in perfect order. Apply on the premises, 42 White street.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, WITH OR WITHOUT THE Property, including two Horses, two Wagons, Harness and Fixtures; baking an average of 60 barrels per week. Inquire of NICHOLAS HEMERICH, 705 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, FINELY LOCATED, AT A sacrifice, if sold within short time; good Horse, Wagon and route, 4 years' Lease; everything complete; baking about 50 barrels per month. Apply for two weeks at 121 Bond street, Brooklyn, after 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE LIQUOR STORE. 239 Broome street, corner of Norfolk.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE HERRING CHAMPION Fireproof Safe, with double folding doors; as good as new. Call on JAMES YERLANCE, Receiver Astor Fire Insurance Co., 1-2 Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE OF the oldest established in this city; doing a good business and in a good location; will sell Lease, Fixtures, Good Will, Safes and all complete, with or without Stock, or will let the premises, with Fixtures; the owner retiring from business. PAWNBROKER, 289 Spring street.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—FOR $250 cash, on account of departure; Instruments, Apparatus, &c.; everything in working order, complete; skylight worth the money; low rent; fine location. For particulars apply at gallery, 415 Canal street.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID OPPORtunity for buying a half interest in one of the best located restaurants in the city is offered, or will sell at a bargain. Apply to HOLMES BROS., 46 East Twenty-third st.

$400.—FOR SALE, A BOOK AND STATIONERY Business, established seven years; most desirable down town location. Inquire for three days at 19 Ann street.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE AND STATIONary Engines, Hoisting Engines, Saw and Grain Mills; some good second hand. E. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, FIFteen horse power. Can be seen running at No. 11 Laight street. M. J. BARUF.

PORTABLE ENGINES FROM 2 TO 30 HORSE POWER, Stationary Engines from 6 to 150 horse power; Improved Circular Saw Mills, Grain Mills, Hoisting Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers; one 25 horse power Corliss Engine and one 6 horse power Portable Engine, second hand, on hand, cheap. UTICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, formerly Wood & Mann, 42 Cortlandt street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER DESIRED, WITH $2,500 CASH CAPITAL, in a legitimate cash manufacturing business; long established and paying over $100 a week net profit. Call between 11 and 2 P. M. at 122 Liberty street, fourth door.

B.—MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL, WILLING TO travel part of time, wanted to assist in establishing local agencies, salary, commission and expenses paid. PALMER MANUFACTURING CO., 19 University place.

CARTING.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON TO get into a first rate paying business; five horses, four carts, two trucks; all nearly new; a nice stock maker; everything in complete order, and first rate work. Inquire of LAFFETT, pier 24 North river, between Barclay and Vesey streets.

D.—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, WANTED, IN THE hosiery and Yankee notion business, by a house having a good trade, also a gentleman with additional capital to largely extend. An enterprising party can make a desirable connection. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

FIRST STORY, WIDE OPEN, TOGETHER OR DIvided, for club, sewing machines or any business; most prominent location, junction of Broadway, corner Sixth avenue, fronting square. Inquire at 56 West Thirty-second street.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS BROADway drug store; must have some cash or good securities. An active young business man can secure an interest in a very paying house. Address, with particulars, A. X., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 CAPITAL; business will pay 200 per cent. Call and examine. MOORE & CO., No. 7 Murray street, up stairs.

RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH A little capital, as cashier, for one of the most extraordinary money making exhibitions in this country. PORTER & CO., 186 Broadway, room 14.

THE MANSION HOUSE TO LET—AN ELEGANT NEW boarding house, at Orange, N. J., near the depot and park, corner of Main and Commerce streets.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, having a little capital, would invest it, with his services, in some well paying business. Address, giving particulars, ALSACE, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000 CASH TO PURchase an elegantly appointed Turkish Bath, having the monopoly of a large city. Address BATH, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WITH CAPITAL to join a firm who have large and profitable business that will bear investigation and pay large income. Address box 2,093 Post office, New York.

WANTED A GENTLEMAN OF STANDING, WITH A thorough experience and knowledge of [illegible] and advertising, as partner in a reliable business [illegible]; some capital required. [illegible] Address, with [illegible] particulars, S. R. R., box 131 Herald office.

$2,500 PARTNER WANTED, IN A CASH business that will pay [illegible]. J. R. SNEDEN, 16 Wall street, top floor, from 11 to 2.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business; to [illegible] invested in printing and shipping [illegible], a safe business. Address W. H. MILLER, box 127, Post office.

$1,000 TO $5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN THIS amount, either active or silent, [illegible] in [illegible] business [illegible] and [illegible] is to need to conduct it properly, [illegible] Brooklyn Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RHEUMATISM.—FROM THE NEW HERALD, FEB. 25.—A remarkable [illegible] who has opened a handsome suite of offices [illegible] who have reason to know of the great virtue of his treatment of rheumatism and many other [illegible]. Probably no man living has [illegible] such success in the treatment of rheumatism. The plasters that have proved so wonderful [illegible] are the result of a discovery made by the Professor while in New Zealand. His success in other cities has been so remarkable that the various newspapers refer to him as an extraordinary man.

THE DOMINICAN MONK.

Father Tom Burke and St. John the Evangelist.

THE SCRIBES AND PHARISEES

The Dread Hour on Mount Calvary Pictured.

Judas and His Thirty Pieces of Silver.

MODERN LIFE A HUGE LIE.

Tom Burke's Masterly Analysis of the Times We Live In.

It was a striking scene last evening in the Dominican church in Lexington avenue.

This church, unlike any other Catholic temple in New York, has an air of simple grandeur in its interior decorations, and the great sweep of view through the edifice, without any pasteboard gallery to break the vista, enables one at once to see and hear all things that may transpire.

Father Tom Burke spoke last evening in this church, taking for his subject the "Groupings on Calvary." The lecture was to be delivered at half-past seven o'clock, and as early as six o'clock a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled at the church door. Every one was eagerly asking Mr. Rush by what means they might gain access to the building, such was the desire to hear this later Bossuet. The pewholders, as was right, had the preference for their own seats, and after all the pews had been filled the general public were admitted to standing room. Ranks of men and women, five deep, filled the capacious aisles up as far as the gates of the sanctuary, and several ladies had to be accommodated with seats outside of the railing at the foot of the altar. The church inside was a blaze of light, and the chastely designed altar shone like a magnificent sea of fire. On each side of the tabernacle sat four monks of the Order of St. Dominic in their white robes, and extending outward were young and handsome acolytes in the same white garb shadowed over with filmy lace. Above the tabernacle were the grand altar piece representing the greatest act in the history of mankind—which the Roman Tacitus could only find room in his history to make a paragraph of—the unexampled story of Calvary.

There were last night in the Dominican church people of all sects—Unitarians, Presbyterians, Monotheists, disciples of Stephen Pearl Andrews, Susan B. Anthony and George Francis Train, Positivists, Irishmen, Jews and lost adherents of the Erie ring—who had gathered together to hear the eloquent preacher, Father Tom Burke.

At half-past seven o'clock there was a sudden hush of silence in the vast church as a tall figure of a man in the prime of life, with piercing black eyes and a firm stride, came out of the vestry, habited in a white cassock, with a thick cowl and cape thrown over his shoulders.

Crossing around from the vestry Father Tom knelt quietly at the lowest step of the altar and bowed in earnest prayer, his arms folded on his breast. Having knelt there for ten minutes he rose, turned around facing the eager congregation, and opening the gate of the sanctuary, walked down the aisle to the place at which the pulpit loomed up with its gilded pillars. On the inverse side of the roof of the pulpit the Holy Ghost represented, as a dove, and environed with tongues of fire, descended on the jet black head of Father Burke. Above the pulpit was emblazoned the sentence which conveys so much to the believer, "*Nunc dimittis servum tuum.*"

Father Burke looked at the audience for a few moments, with his piercing, magnetic glance, and the audience looked up to him with expectation. The Dominican friar began to speak in a dry way at the opening of his discourse, but gradually and almost imperceptibly his features lit up, and by gesture and expression the man became inflamed with the grandeur of his subject.

Lifting his arms and smiting his breast and bending over the pulpit he seemed to be addressing individually each and every person in the vast number of people before him. St. John the Evangelist was his theme. Of the love which the Apostle of the Churches of Ephsus, Laodiceu, Philadelphia and Sardis bore to the Redeemer, a love which surpassed that of the purest woman Father Tom Burke discoursed. His parallel between St. Peter, who betrayed his Master thrice before the cock crew, and St. John, who faced the pretorium of Pilate, was decidedly unfavorable to St. Peter. At times when Father Burke—carried away in a fiery manner by the greatness of his theme—pointed with electric effect to the loving face of St. John at the foot of Calvary, as he was depicted on the altar piece, the congregation wept freely, and were moved as if by the name of an enchanter. Among the audience was Dan Bryant, the well-known actor, and during the entire lecture he watched every gesture of and every change of feature and every transformation of expression manifested by Father Tom Burke.

THE SERMON.

When the Rev. Father Burke stood up in the pulpit and confronted the multitude a deadly silence prevailed throughout the church. He said that he had intended to confine his observations during the next few days to the "groups surrounding our blessed Lord upon the hill of Calvary." Monday, however, would be the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin—one of the greatest festivals of the Christian year—he would be compelled to interfere with his original plan, laid down in order to make some reference to that great mystery. He would now simply notice the different groups or classes which surrounded the Saviour

ON THE HILL OF CALVARY.

The men who condemned Him were not satisfied with their sentence, but in the greatness of their revenge they would fain witness its execution. The Scribes and Pharisees followed our Lord and feasted their revengeful eyes in contemplation of His sufferings and death on the cross. The immediate agents of this terrible act of execution were the Roman soldiers who scourged Him and crowned Him with thorns, and now accompanied Him with stond indifference to the place of execution. They were pagan men who had never heard the name of God. They brought Him to execution as they would have dragged any other criminal, with the exception that of

A STRANGE, DIABOLICAL AVERSION,

they looked upon this Man, of whom they knew nothing—this Man, who had never injured them—with detestation. They hated Him with a preternatural hate. Now those soldiers typified a class of men, who, when the name of God fell upon their ears, judged it as the name of an enemy rather than that of a friend. They could not explain why. They hated Him with no more reason than did the Roman soldiers. The missionaries went forth to-day to preach to the people of China and Japan. So long as they spoke to them of the civilization, military power and glory of the country from which they came their words were listened to with the deepest interest. So long as the missionary revealed to them any secret of human science they made use of him and were glad to receive him. It was well known that many of the Jesuit missionaries were called to the highest places in the Court of the Emperor of China, but as soon as they mentioned

THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST,

then, not knowing why, their hearers started up in diabolical rage, anger flashed in the eye of the pagans, the life of the Messenger of Peace was threatened, and their imagination only would not be performed until they shed His heart's blood. How was the crowd of those who had for centuries preached the Word of God? There was another class there, and they knew Him well, or they ought to have known Him. They had seen His miracles. They had witnessed His sanctity. They had discoursed with Him until convinced that this was the wisdom

WHICH [illegible] BELONG TO MAN,

but to God. He had silenced them. He had answered their objections and arguments. He had reduced them to such shame that no man ever dared to confront Him in argument. He interfered with their interests and their pride, and their pride revolted against submitting to Him. Their self-love and self-interest prompted the thought that if He lived His light would outshine them, and their influence with the people would be gone. They were scribes and Pharisees, the leaders of the people—men whose loud voice and authoritative tones were heard in the temple. They were men who walked into the house of the Lord as if it were their own house. They were men who wanted [illegible] to the altar and [illegible] afford [illegible] the publican make his act of contrition—the men who lifted their unctious hands and holy eyes to heaven and lamented

THE WICKEDNESS OF HUMAN NATURE.

They were the men who hated Jesus Christ, because they could not argue with Him—because they could not hold against him, but were struck dumb at the sight of His sanctity and the sound of His powerful voice. What did they do? They began to tell lies to the people—began to mislead the people. They endeavored to find false witness to swear away first His character and then His life. Need he tell the people, in whose memory was fresh to-day what similarity there was between those acts and the calumnies that were being hurled against the Catholic Church—need he remind them of the false testimony that was brought against her, of the outrages on her priests, the

INSULTS HEAPED UPON THE NUNS.

There were others there who believed in Jesus Christ, who had enjoyed His conversation and His friendship, but who were afraid to be seen in His company in the dark hour upon the hill of shame.

WHERE WERE THE APOSTLES?

Where were the disciples? They had fled from their Master because it was dangerous to be seen with Him. Judas was a representative of the man who sold his religion and his God for this world. He sold his conscience in order to fill his purse. He sells everything that is most sacred when the demand is made upon him for temporary profit and pelf. He conceals his iniquity by a bad communion in order to save appearances, and while on the one hand he took money from the Pharisees he played the double part by acting the hypocrite. He partakes of the holy communion, although he knows he has betrayed his Lord and Master, who is scourged and crowned with thorns—the Lord and Master who had so often spoken to him in words of friendship. All this passes before

THE EYES OF THE RENEGADE,

and the remembrance of days that are gone are brought back. There is no kindling of hopes, no light of consolation, only the feeling that he has betrayed his God and that he holds in his infamous hands the money for which he sold his soul and his conscience. He stood at the foot of the hill and vowed he would not live to see the consummation of this iniquity, and before the Redeemer had sent forth the last cry for the redemption of the world the soul of the sinner

WENT DOWN TO HELL,

and it would be better for him he never had been born. There was represented another class who gave up their religion and faith in order to clutch this world's goods; there was one other, and it was to that one that his thoughts were now turned. There was one there who was destined to be unto all ages and to all nations the type of what the true Christian man must be, the type of the part he must play and the sacrifices he must make of the test of the strength his love. There was one there young and strong and beautiful,

WHO DID NOT FLINCH

from his master in that hour of darkness. He walked by His side. He shared in the reproaches cast at the Saviour on His way to Calvary. There was one there whom the master permitted to be there, that he might as it were lean upon the strength of his manly sympathy and friendship. That was

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Three graces surrounded him as he stood at the foot of the cross: three divine gifts formed a halo of heavenly light around his head. Need he state that the evil of evils in this day and that which was attaining enormous proportions was that which was known as the social evil, that vice which found its way into every rank and into every society, and

ASTOUNDED MANKIND

by the evidence of its widespread existence. The evil of to-day destroyed the soul of the young, shook humanity to its foundation and brought down the anger and curse of God. After dilating upon the terrible evil of impurity the reverend gentleman went on to speak of the great virtue and angelic purity of St. John, the Evangelist. For three years be was in the most intimate communion of love with his Master, and he entered more fully than the other disciples into the inner chamber of the heart of Jesus Christ. Thus,

WHEN THE LORD APPEARED

to the apostles on the water, they held back because they thought it was a ghost or an appearance. John looked instantly, and recognized his Master, and turned to Peter, telling him not to be afraid, for it was the Lord, whereupon St. Jerome asks what eyes were those that saw what the others could not?

ST. JOHN ENJOYED PRIVILEGES

conferred upon him by the Saviour. Peter was more than the others by being appointed the representative of Christ upon earth. He was sounded to the depth of his capacity before he was so appointed. Three times did He ask him, "Dost thou love Me more than these?" It was not the heart of the man loving the Lord, but the heart of the Lord loving the man. Peter was called upon to love his Lord. John was the disciple whom Jesus loved. Well did his fellow disciples know it, because of his purity. On the morning of the resurrection, when Mary Magdalen brought the intelligence, Peter and John ran to the tomb. Peter did not at first enter, but John came and then entered. What privilege could be greater than that accorded at

THE LAST SUPPER?

There was the Master and there the Apostles. There was the man destined to be the first Pope. Did Peter get the first place? No; the first place, the place nearest to Him, the left side, the heart side, was the privilege of John. And what ineffable condescension the Lord displayed when the head of John was laid upon the breast of the Saviour and he heard the pulsations of the loving heart of Jesus Christ. Between the Master and the disciple whom He loved there was a certain intercommunion, an intimacy of intrinsic tender love which the other Apostles had not. It was not until

AFTER HIS RESURRECTION

that Christ asked Peter, "Dost thou love Me more than these?" He had to be humbled and then purified by tears and a heartbroken contrition before he was able to assert, "Lord, Thou knowest all things, and Thou knowest I love Thee." But in the even love of John there was no change. He was the same with his Master in the hour of His glory as in

THE HOUR OF HIS SHAME.

He saw his Lord in the Transfiguration; but he loved Him as dearly when he beheld Him covered with shame and bound upon the cross. The reverend preacher then showed of how much love the heart was capable, and referred to the sacrifices which sincere love would cause. John loved his divine Master. He listened to His words, sweeter than the music he heard in heaven, and which he described in the Apocalypse, "I heard the sound of many voices." Far sweeter than all was the low, thrilling

DEEP, MANLY VOICE OF JESUS.

He had heard it in the pouring of blessings on the poor, now telling those that wept that they would one day be comforted. Out of that love sprung that inseparable fellowship that bound him to Jesus Christ. Not for an instant was he voluntarily absent from his Master's side; not for an instant did he separate himself from the immediate society of his Lord. Love, human or divine, ever craved union and lived in the society and in the conversation of the object of its affections. Of all the Apostles John was the one who was always near Him, always trying to catch every word that fell from His lips.

JOHN WANTED TO BE SEEN

with his Master and wanted to take Him by the hand. When accused before the high priest John wanted to hear every word for and against him. Two classes of men were typified. John sought the society and presence of his Master, and strength by that presence. He was the type of a man who went frequently to holy communion, preparing himself by a good confession, the man who went every month, the man who was familiar with Jesus Christ, and entered

THE INNER CHAMBERS OF HIS HEART,

the man who knew the minutes of rapture reserved for the few who served God. Another class was typified in Peter's case, representing those who went, perhaps, once a year to communion, and who allowed the world to interfere with their religious inclinations. An hour or two twice a year was given to earnest union with God, allowing

THE VANITIES, FOLLIES

and absorbing affairs of the world to prevent the prosecution of his good intentions. What was the consequence? John went to Calvary with Jesus. Peter met in the outer hall a little servant who asked whether he had been with Jesus, and he swore an oath that he did not know Him. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to comment upon the sterling love and heroism which John displayed throughout the terrible ordeal through which the Saviour passed, showing himself an earnest friend and

A FAITHFUL FOLLOWER.

He exhibited manliness and courage, and withal the most undying love. In referring to the scene upon the cross Father Burke eloquently described the surroundings and most pathetically adverted to the final words of the Redeemer when commending His Holy Mother and John to each other's care. John advanced one step to the prototype of the new man redeemed and Mary in the greatness of her sorrow flung herself into his loving arms.

SHE WAS TO BE HIS MOTHER

and he her son. The reverend gentleman concluded his eloquent discourse by holding forth John as a great example of virtue and manliness to the world. He was listened to with the most devout interest and attention to the close.

On Good Friday night Father Burke will preach a sermon at the Dominican church on the "Passion of Christ." The Tenebrae services at this church on that evening will be peculiarly magnificent. On the night of April 4 Father Burke will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, having for his subject "The History of Ireland, Gathered from Her Ruins."

FATAL ACCIDENT BY FIRE ARMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24, 1872.

Philo Clark shot and instantly killed his sister, Mrs. Ellen Turber, at Otis, on Friday evening, while pointing a gun at her in sport. Her little girl had her arms around her mother's neck at the time, and was so seriously injured that one arm will have to be amputated. Clark is overwhelmed with grief at the shocking result of his carelessness.

DEATH FROM BLOWS ON THE HEAD.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24, 1872.

A coroner's jury, after investigating the case of Roger Davis, discovered fatally wounded in the yard of a tenement house in South Boston, find his death caused by blows on the head inflicted last Monday night by persons unknown.

MORE KU KLUX ARRESTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24, 1872.

Arrests of parties charged with Ku Kluxism were still going on during the past week in Union and Chester counties, causing much excitement and apprehension in both counties.

OPENING A GREAT ORGAN.

A Concert of Eminent Organists at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth Street.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, near Fourth avenue, which has recently been entirely renovated and is now one of the finest and most attractive edifices of worship in the city, was crowded last evening as full as could be by a respectable audience, which wore an animated and cheerful aspect—a sea of smiles.

THE OLD CHURCH

was burned a year ago and with it the fine organ which it contained. Its beloved pastor, Father McMahon, however, did not mourn uselessly over the ashes of the desolated temple, but seconded and encouraged the energetic efforts made by his friends of the congregation to rebuild the church, by ordering to be built at his own expense

A NEW ORGAN

much larger than the old. It was only recently completed, and is now presented to the parish by Father McMahon. It was made by Messrs. George Jardine & Son, the eminent organ builders of East Thirty-ninth street, and in finish, strength of tone, compass power and versatility is undoubtedly one of the finest in America.

It almost completely fills the southern end of the church and is seated on the level of the floor of the auditory, the pipes reaching as high as the roof, which is arched with rafters of cedar, in harmony with the woodwork of the instrument. A richly colored screen separates the choir from the rest of the church, and the seats of the singers are upon a raised dais, in the middle of which are the banks of keys, six in number.

THE COMPASS

of the great, the choir and the swell organs and of the *clavier de bombarde* is in each instance five octaves; that of the pedal organ is two and a half octaves, and of the bells two and five-eighths octaves. The front of the instrument is open so as to display all of the pipes, and is ornamented with the richest tracery representing receding colonnades, surmounted by the horns arranged to represent a glory with the cross in the perspective. There are sixteen combination-reversible pedals and sixty-three stops.

As yesterday was Palm Sunday, which brings close to the imagination the happy Easter, it is not strange that

THE OPENING

of this great organ was so well attended, especially as Father McMahon and his associates are very popular in their ministry of the gospel. Within the chancel, around the altar, sat Fathers Landry, Kirscher, Galligan, of Brooklyn; Fathers Cahary, Fitzsimmons, Rigney, and Fathers McCabe, Callahan and Hughes, of St. John's. At one time a rumor went through the audience that Father Tom Burke was present, started by one of his admirers, who fancied in Father Callaghan when seen at a distance a resemblance to the celebrated Dominican friar. But the sensation which this episode occasioned only heightened the disappointment which resulted from the knowledge that the admirer of Father Burke had blundered in his admiration.

THE TRIAL OF THE ORGAN

fully justified the expectations which were treasured up for its opening. Professor Davis, in a fine voluntary, called forth its full strength of tone and sweetness. After him Signor G. Gueli played something of his own composition—"Sad Thoughts"—but with rather too much vehemence and energy in manner for the character of the subject, although with such brilliancy as displayed some hidden qualities of the instrument. The finest performances of the evening, however, were undoubtedly a "Prière et Aria," from Marie de Rohan, sung by Madame Davis, accompanied by the organ; a "Transcription," from "Lucia," Donizetti, by Signor A. Mora, and the overture to "Lestocq," Auber, by Mr. George W. Morgan. Signor Mora rendered the "Wacht am Rhein" with pedal variations, in which the echoes and responses of fainter voices were beautiful. David's "Thunder Storm" was given by Mr. Edward G. Jardine, so true a copy of the music of nature that it almost deceived the listeners, with the dying and swelling rolls of thunder, the dreamy sounds of pastoral peace, of rustic dances and the shepherd's pipes, echoing from hill to hill, and at the last the tender, thankful vesper hymn after the passing of the storm, which precedes the grand sympathetic *finale*.

The following is

THE PROGRAMME

in full:—

PART I.

1. Organ Voluntary.......Professor Davis
2. "Sad Thoughts"—by Signor G. Gueli.......Signor G. Gueli
3. "Wacht am Rhein"—Pedal variations—by Mora.......Signor A. Mora
4. "Priere et Aria"—from Marie de Rohan—Soprano solo.......Madame Davis
5. Overture to "Lestocq"—Auber.......George W. Morgan
6. "Transcription"—from "Lucia," Donizetti.......Sig. A. Mora
7. "Thunder Storm"—arranged from "David".......Mr. Edward G. Jardine

PART II.

8. Overture—"Nebuchadnosor"—Verdi.......Mr. J. Schmitz
9. "Fantasia".......Mr. J. Schmitz
10. "William Tell"—Rossini.......Mr. George W. Morgan
11. Aria—"Elisir d'Amore"—Bellini—Tenor Solo.......Signor Giov Bov
12. Overture—"Semiramide"—Rossini.......Signor G. Gueli
13. "Martha"—Flotow.......Signor A. Mora
14. Impromptu—Morgan.......Mr. George W. Morgan

The music closed about eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The French squadron which was at Corsica has returned. The first division is at anchor at Hyères. The second will proceed to Cherbourg. The election of M. Rouher is likely to be declared valid.

The Ninety-sixth regiment of the French army has been ordered out of garrison. This regiment, encamped near Paris, is chiefly composed of the old voltigeurs of the Guard, and a decidedly Imperialist feeling was observed among the men.

It is understood that a meeting of the various boards of the submarine telegraph companies to the East will shortly take place in London for the purpose of arranging the basis of an amalgamation.

A syndicate of French, Spanish and Italian bankers has arranged with M. Lamatle, the concessionaire of the railway from Seville to Huelva and the mines of Rio Tinto, for the immediate introduction of that undertaking and its construction by an Italian company.

The Central Council of the International in London is actively at work in the French departments, from which the reports are "excellent." The Committee declares that the International is admirably established. At Paris it commences to rally, and it is hoped that soon it will be in a state to recommence the struggle.

An extraordinary meeting of the Birmingham Gas Company was held recently, when the Committee of Investigation presented a report, showing that the defalcations of the late Secretary, who absconded some months ago, amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars.

According to the *Union de l'Ouest* the department of the Somme is in a state of agitation, provoked by the Bonapartists, who declare that the increased taxes are the fault of the Thiers government. Libels and photographs are distributed daily among the work people. The electors are excited against the majority in the Chamber.

Several of the representatives of the Powers having treaties of commerce with France have presented observations to M. de Rémusat concerning the tax on raw material. Several ambassadors threatened that recourse would be had to similar measures with regard to customs against French produce if France should continue to levy duties contrary to existing treaties.

The German government having ratified the agreement come to between Count Arnim and the Minister of Finance, the 320,000,000 francs which form the balance of the 650,000,000 have been sent to Germany, and it was expected the money would reach Berlin on the 5th inst. This payment will enable France to wait until the 31st of March, 1874, to resume the payment of the three milliards, in the event of a payment in advance not being consented to by all the parties.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24, 1872.

Henry T. Loker, an invalid sailor, tenant of the Sailors' Home in Quincy, was recently found dead from an overdose of morphine. Deceased was an Englishman, said to be of good family and well educated.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Zedekiah Huntington, a prominent citizen of Norwich, Conn., died on Saturday evening, aged eighty.

In the Ohio Senate, on Saturday, two resolutions were offered asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction of the tariff on wool.

Robert Brown, aged eleven, stabbed Thomas Wharton, aged seventeen, inflicting a serious wound, during a quarrel in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the fourth floor of the five story brick building, No. 988 Sixth avenue, the property of Charles Schurlez. The damage done amounted to $500.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the five story brick building, No. 112 Franklin street. The property belonged to Henry Maxwell, and was damaged to the extent of about $2,000.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY?

MARCH 23, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Probably through the valuable columns of the HERALD you can give me some information in regard to the "Farragut prize money." Surely it is time something was done in the matter, as many who served and suffered at that time are justly entitled to the promise that was given. If they had delayed when their country's call was sounded for aid, affairs might have shaped themselves differently. Hoping you may not consider it a trouble to enlighten me through the columns of your journal, I remain respectfully yours,

ONE INTERESTED AND A READER.

LITERATURE.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

EXPOSE OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH: a Record of Personal Experience as One of the Wives of a Mormon Elder. By Mrs. T. B. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City. Octavo: pp. 221. American News Company, New York.

The appearance of Mrs. Stenhouse's book at this period cannot but be productive of much good. It is a plain, unvarnished narrative, with every impress of truth upon it, its main facts being a matter of record in Utah and elsewhere. In such a work the first necessity is truth, and with this granted it may easily be imagined that any expose of the miseries and criminality of polygamy would be interesting. We have had of late years a great many books upon Mormonism in general, written by parties outside the Church of the "Latter Day Saints;" poetry, even, has been laid under contribution to picture the complications and difficulties that a weak-minded bishop with seven wives lived under, until he was forced to run away from six of them. In the unpretentious work before us we have, however, a painful life story of the inner horrors of the foul system, as seen and felt by a refined and sensitive lady. The fact that this book is the first written by a woman on polygamy from the inner standpoint doubtless arises from the lack of either courage or ability or both on the part of such as have thrown off its disgusting trammels. Where there was so much of shame and outraged womanhood in the story we can easily account for a very general reluctance in putting it before the world. Mrs. Stenhouse can, therefore, be complimented on the delicate way she has treated a subject naturally repulsive. Any one who has read the confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau will admit that, had the Swiss lover of nature treated some parts of his life history with less coarseness, its humanitarian lessons would have had more effect in the world. The Mormon experiences of Mrs. Stenhouse go back more than twenty years, and in opening portray the manner in which converts to that carnal sham of religion were made abroad in the early days, the deceptions practised on the credulous and ignorant by the travelling "Saints," and how the doctrine of polygamy was first received when publicly proclaimed. Then follows a sketch of life as the wife of a missionary in Switzerland and the privations endured for the sake of a belief against which her heart rebelled. There is in this a touching passage, describing in true womanly language the struggle she made to preach the revolting doctrine to the sisters already baptized. The journey to America and the terrible pilgrimage across the arid plains to Salt Lake Valley, and then what life is among the "Saints" at home are plainly and feelingly told, with here and there an agreeable spice of quiet humor. "The Sacrifice of My Life" by which title she describes the giving another wife to her husband, is an arraignment of polygamy as direct and powerful as it is artless. The spirit in which these marriages "for time and eternity" are perpetrated is made visible, and also all the effects they produce in the annihilation of love and the perpetuation of a heart-eating, enduring jealousy instead. She says:—

> But what a state of mind is this for mothers to be in! And if children partake of the nature and feelings of their mothers, what kind of dispositions can these poor children inherit, whose mothers have been the victims of these strong and fearful emotions? Oh, it is a cruel wrong to womankind. It is a terrible wrong to innocent children. It is a most wicked wrong in every sense of the word.

The arch fiend of this system, Brigham Young, receives some recognition, and his plausible double-dealing is shown with a somewhat merciful hand. A catalogue of nineteen of his wives is furnished. Taken altogether, we are glad of this book's appearance. It is not of the sensational class of writing, but it is never dull or commonplace. A number of well executed engravings are scattered through its pages, illustrating some of the features of the "peculiar institution." The reading of Mrs. Stenhouse's book, with its new light upon the subject, cannot fail to have its effect in hastening the fall of polygamy.

UNA AND HER PAUPERS; Memorials of Agnes Elizabeth Jones, by her sister. With introductions by Florence Nightingale and Henry Ward Beecher. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 1872. 12 mo., pp. xlvi., 497.

Whoever would know how much more worthy is a life of self-denial and labor than one of ease; whoever would see the happiness of heaven begun on earth; whoever would probe the mystery that makes the faces of those lone Sisters of Charity shine as with a glory; whoever would find out how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, should give a few careful hours to the perusal of this book. A volume more affecting, instructive or inspiring has not been written since Miss Martineau's "Sickness and Health of the People of Bleaburn." It is the true story of a young lady of education and fortune devoting all her years and talents to the care of God's poor—serving as a common nurse in hospitals, acquiring valuable experience and training in a German school for nurses at Kaiserswerth, devoting herself to missionary work among the London poor, she finally became superintendent of the hospital in the great Liverpool Workhouse, having under her care above fifty nurses and 1,300 patients. Trained in the school of Florence Nightingale (whose example has inspired so many noble young women in England and elsewhere), Miss Jones was found equal to all the labor and responsibility demanded in this arduous situation. "Her paupers" were her world, and she found not only happiness, but blithe and frolicsome spirits in an occupation which to most appears so forbidding and gloomy.

In an age of frivolity and show, where young ladies are trained almost wholly for lives of ease and self-indulgence, and can form no idea of happiness outside of the gratification of vanity, or whim, or appetite, or taste for amusement, it is refreshing to read such wholesome words as these from Florence Nightingale's introduction to this work:—

> I give a quarter of a century's European experience when I say that the happiest people, the fondest of their occupation, the most thankful for their lives, are, in my opinion, those engaged in sick nursing. In my opinion it is a mere abuse of words to represent the life, as is done by some, as a sacrifice and a martyrdom.

No one who has ever known one of those saintly sisters of Charity who go about doing good can doubt the truth of this utterance. "Una," the heroine of the present narrative, died just three years ago at thirty-six, but having lived, if life were to be measured by usefulness, for several generations. Over her grave, at Liverpool, it is proposed to erect a monument, composed of, perhaps, the grandest religious statue ever sculptured by man—Tenerani's "Angel of the Resurrection"—as a fit memorial of her work and a type of the hope that follows her.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

W. C. STEWART, author of "The Practical Angler," is dead. He was known in England as an angler of almost miraculous skill, and was the author of a book which may be said to have revolutionized the art of trout fishing.

THEODORE TILTON'S *Golden Age*, at the end of a notice of Rev. B. F. Barrett's book, "New Views of Hell," exclaims, "Save us from the God who damns!" What, already?

A NEW "History of Methodism in Texas" has been written by Rev. Homer S. Thrall, and is to be issued by E. H. Cushing, of Houston.

THE "Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques," one of the branches of the French Institute, awarded four prizes at its last annual session, to a journalist—M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu—on the staff of the *Journal des Débats*. He took—first, a prize of 1,500f. for an essay on the question of "Woman's Work;" second, 1,500f. for a paper on the organization of local government in France and England; third, a prize of 750f. for an article on the "Taxation of Real Estate," and, fourth, 3,000f. for a treatise on the "Colonial System of Modern Nations."

THE *Weekly Trade Circular* is full of good things about the book trade at home and abroad.

THE *Saturday Review* reviews Dr. Dollinger's "Fables Respecting the Popes of the Middle Ages," and brings out the fact that Mosheim, the Protestant Church historian, "did his best to rehabilitate the story of Pope Joan for polemical purposes."

THE *Saturday Review*, in a commendatory notice of the New York Insurance Report for 1871, says the strict laws of the Empire State give to the insured a protection which they are far from enjoying in England. "In the present report there is a narrative of the measures by which the superintendent detected the insolvent condition of one company and compelled it to close its offices and wind up its business." In England it might have received premiums and robbed widows and orphans for many a long year to come.

MR. F. S. HAMILTON'S "Etchers' Handbook," a very useful little art work, will be republished in this country by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

THE LATE ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., author of many very widely circulated text books in medical literature, has left behind a manuscript "History of Medicine," which will shortly be published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

THE *Fifth Avenue Journal*, a weekly mirror of art, society and literature, was announced for a first issue on the 28th of February.

THE *Saturday Review* says of Gail Hamilton's new book, "Worth and Worthlessness," that it is a curious attempt to hold the balance between the old and the new ideas of woman's position by outraging both. The same journal, in a review of some of our recent government publications, notably Clarence King's "Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel," and the Naval Observatory's reports of the total eclipse of the sun in 1870, has these remarks on encouragement to science in England and in the United States:—

> While in this country there is a powerful political party which grudges the application of public money to scientific uses; while the economic school which has attained, at all events, a temporary and accidental preponderance among official men, can hardly be induced to continue the favors accorded by a former generation to science, and is for the most part deaf to all applications for further aid, in an age when the means and appliances of scientific investigation are growing daily more costly and less within the reach of the modest fortunes of private students, the publications which emanate from the official presses of the federal, and even of the State governments, bear witness to the liberality of the American people, as well as to the diligence and devotion of American investigators. Some of these works have direct reference to practical purposes and pecuniary results, as those, for example, which deal with the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, and particularly of the scarcely settled regions west of the Mississippi Valley; but even in these a large space is given to questions purely scientific. And other books are printed at the public expense which would seem to have little or no interest for any readers but those who have made science a subject of special study.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S book, "Draft Outlines for an International Code," has been issued by Baker, Voorhis & Co.

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTIC of the German bookselling trade is a clearing house on a large scale. This is located in Leipsic, and is called the Booksellers' Exchange. About three thousand houses are accustomed to settle their accounts through this agency.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD'S new novel, "A Thief in the Night," will be brought out by Roberts Brothers, of Boston. The same firm have in press Miss Rossetti's "Shadow of Dante," a new English work, containing the best account yet written of the great Italian poet. It will be illustrated by six or eight diagrams or maps of hell, from whose surveys we are not advised.

THE *Saturday Review*, having received from a publisher, whom it will not name, a newly printed edition of "The Plays, Histories and Novels of the Ingenious Mrs. Alphra Behn," proceeded to "glance at a few pages," then to indite a two-column protest against the republication of so much indecency, and, finally, to put the volumes into the fire.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, in his fifteen-day opening speech in the Tichborne trial, after quoting the familiar passage in Macbeth—

> Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
> Like the poor cat i' the adage,

said, "I have never yet been able to make out what that adage was." It was this:—"*Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tingere plantas;*" or, as it is rendered in Heywood's Proverbs:—"The cat would eate fishe, and would not wet her feete."

CAPTAIN BLAKISTON, a very competent British authority, is engaged upon a new and extensive work on Japan.

MR. WARD H. LAMON'S "True Life of Abraham Lincoln" will be published next month by James R. Osgood & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	5 56	Moon rises....eve	7 02
Sun sets.......	6 17	High water.morn	8 38

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Minnesota	Mar 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Limerick	Mar 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Mar 30	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Iowa	Mar 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Apl 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltimore	Apl 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Apl 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Pereire	Apl 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Apl 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Apl 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	Apl 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Trinacria	Apl 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Apl 20	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Watson, Liverpool March 9, and Queenstown 10th, via Halifax 22d (where she put in for coal), with mdse and passengers to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Morgan, Liverpool March 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse and 319 passengers to Williams & Guion. 12th inst, lat 49 23, lon 32 30, signalized ship Arlington (Br), from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 18th, lat 44 20, lon 54 50, passed an Allan line steamer, bound W.

Steamship Thuringia (NG), Meyer, Hamburg March 6, via Havre 9th, with mdse and passengers, to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, Aspinwall, March 15, with mdse and passengers to F R Baby. Had strong NW gales from lat 34 to Barnegat.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans, March 17, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. 22d inst, 19 miles N of Carysfort, passed brig Jas Miller, of Belfast, Me, bound N.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, March 21, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 21, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship St Albans (Br), Pike, Iloilo, Oct 13, with sugar to Curtis & Peabody—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Dec 2, Cape of Good Hope Jan 16; crossed the Equator Feb 15 in lon 34; had moderate weather up to March 11; when in lat 29, lon 70, experienced a heavy gale from SW to NW lasting 24 hours; lost and split sails; from thence had a succession of SW and NW gales; has been 9 days north of Hatteras; received a pilot 21st inst from boat J W Elwell, No 7. Feb 7th, lat 7 18, lon 25 25, spoke ship Northampton (Br), from London for Sidney, NSW. March 10th, lat 28 40, lon 70, bark St Pauli (NG), from Whampoa for New York, 115 days out. The St Albans is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Cleta (Br), Middleton, Shanghae Dec 3, with teas, to Olyphant & Co. Had strong monsoons down the China Sea, with much rain and thick weather; passed Gaspar Straits December 16 and Anjier 18th; light trade and fine weather through the Indian Ocean; after 2 days westerly gales passed Cape of Good Hope Jan 27; from Cape to Equator, which crossed Feb 23, in lon 31, light winds; thence to lat 31 N, lon 73, light winds and fine weather; remainder of passage fresh gales from W and NW, with severe winter weather. Been 8 days N of Cape Hatteras. March 10, lat 27 30, lon 66 38, spoke bark Minatto (Br), from Rio Janeiro for New York.

Bark Gulla (Ital), Gnoolla, Palermo 72 days, with fruit to James Robinson & Co, passed Gibraltar January 21; took the southern passage and had heavy W and NW gales; has been 12 days west of Bermuda. March 4, lat 23 47, lon 46 42, spoke bark Continental from Messina for Boston.

Bark Ethan Allen (of Boston), Seavey, Old Harbor, Ja, 21 days, with logwood, to S De Cordova; vessel to S C Loud & Co. Had a succession of N and NW gales most of the passage; has been 9 days north of Hatteras; 11th inst, lat 27, lon 79, spoke brig L W Eaton, from Cienfuegos for Boston; left in port schr Hattie Eben, for Philadelphia in 5 days.

Bark Taniter (Br), Carey, Anguilla, 47 days, with salt to G Wessels—vessel to master. Has been 29 days north of Hatteras with a succession of SW and NW gales; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. March 11, lat 37, lon 68, passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up; she was apparently a large sized vessel.

Bark Sarah (of Boston), Nichols, Cienfuegos 22 days, with sugar, to Jose & Co.; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras, with fresh NW winds. 22d inst, lat 39 49, lon 72 20, passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up, apparently of about 300 tons. She looked like a vessel that had been ashore and drifted off, as her keel was all knocked to pieces.

Brig La Cavenne (Br), Doherty, Aux Cayes, Feb 24, via Inagua, March 8, with salt, to Elwell & Barlow. March 11, lat 22 N, lon 74 W, all light sails being taken in, upper topsail lowered and the vessel off the wind, a heavy NW squall struck the vessel, springing the lower topsail yard; had it securely fished; 4 AM, 12th, lower topsail blew to pieces; 15th, while running under the lower topsail, foresail, main and maintopmast staysails, a heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the port stanchions and rail, sweeping the decks of boats, water casks and everything movable, also taking overboard William Steffen, seaman, native of Hamburg, aged 22 years, who was drowned; since then had nothing but WNW and N gales; lost and split sails; has been twice north of Barnegat and 6 days north of Hatteras. The La Cavenne brings as passengers Captain McFarland, of schooner Ella Hayes, which vessel went ashore in the port of Inagua and became a total wreck.

Brig Amesbury (Br), Shimmer, Matanzas, 15 days, with molasses, to order. Been 7 days N of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW winds.

Brig C A Comah (Br), Hatterss, Sagua, 22 days, with sugar, to Rabbs & Co. Has been 16 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales. March 20, lat 36 40, lon 74 35, passed a vessel's boat, bottom up, painted lead color. 11th, lat 36 15 N, lon 72 52 W, passed the wreck of a vessel, which appeared to be a schooner, with a pilot boat, stern painted black, no name on the stern; she was lying on her broadside water-logged and masts gone, with the exception of part of the mainmast attached to the rigging; mainboom and gaff floating alongside; had a bad bruise on deck raised one foot, poop deck raised one foot aft, deck and house painted lead color. March 8, lat 37 40 N, lon 72 51 W, spoke bark W T Carvill (Br) from New Orleans for Hamburg, 6 days out.

Schr Lucetta (of Tremont), Mayo, St Kitts, 21 days, with sugar to G Wessels—vessel to S C Loud & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; split sails, &c.

Schr Roque Alayo (Sp), Valhourat, Baracoa, 10 days, with fruit to E Pails & Co. Been 8 days N of Cape Hatteras with strong NW gales, split sails, &c.

Schr S E Falcons, Crocker, Baracoa, March 10, with fruit to J & T Pearsall, vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fresh gales from NE, NW and SW, with very rough sea; been 7 days N of Cape Hatteras; 17th inst, lat 35 47, lon 74 37, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; 18th, lat 34 30, lon 74 24, spoke brig John Boyd (Br), from Cuba for New York, with loss of some sails; same day, saw brig Urdal (Nor), bound N.

Schr Robert Palmer, Walton, Pensacola, fifteen days, with lumber, to W. A. Park & Co.; vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co., has been five days north of Hatteras, with strong NW winds.

Schr Abagail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr W H Dennis, Leeds, Virginia.

Schr Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.

Schr Eugene Borda, Doke, Virginia.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr Walter Irving, Arey, Baltimore for Belfast, Me, went ashore on Barnegat on the morning of the 7th inst and floated off the 9th with trifling damage, after throwing overboard 2,500 bushels of corn.

Schr E R Kirk, Burnett, Baltimore.

Schr William Thompson, Kelly, Baltimore, for New Bedford.

Schr M H Westcott, Gandy, Greenwich, NJ.

Schr Hastings, Jane, Newcastle, Del, for New Bedford.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Nightingale, Jones, Orient for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Fenear, New Haven for New York.

Schr Merelight, Bishop, Gloucester for New York.

Schr J G Pierson, Ferris, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Wm H Rowe, Whitmore, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Ranger, Hamilton, New London for Virginia.

Schr F A Pike, Snow, New Haven for New York.

Schr Vulcan, Perkins, New Haven for Manhattanville.

Schr Fancy, Fowler, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Mail, Mead, Greenwich for New York.

Schr H T Hedges, Franklin, Sag Harbor for New York.

Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Ida L Ray, Ray, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Ann E Salford, Buell, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Wm Bement, Weeks, New York for Providence.

Schr Louisa Newton, Williams, Weehawken for Boston.

Schr J V Wellington, Sullivan, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr H & E Kelly, Nickerson, New York for Boston.

Schr Ada S Allen, Owen, New York for Boston.

Schr J P Fell, Nickerson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Richard Morrell, Sackett, New York for Greenwich.

BELOW.

Bark James A Borland, Baker, from Marseilles Dec 30 (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Wind at sunset NNW, light.

Marine Disasters.

BARK GAN EDEN, Greenleaf, which arrived at Cardenas 8th inst from Portland, reports on the 25th ult, in lat 36 55, lon 72 05, having shipped a heavy sea, which carried away two water casks, the main bits, railing and ship's figure head.

SCHR ELLA HAYES—Captain Doherty, of the brig La Cavenne, reports, while lying at Inagua, ready to receive cargo, along with the brig Stromness, Captain Elliott, and the schr Ella Hayes (of Falmouth, Me), Captain McFarland, a gale sprung up from WNW, right in shore, at midnight of March 4, increasing in violence, until noon, at 10 AM, blowing terrific, with a tremendous sea, driving the schooner ashore, and her having three anchors down at the time; when she struck she turned broadside, with her decks to the sea, the crew narrowly escaping with their lives, losing everything but what they stood in. Same date, at 11 A M the brig Stromness began to drag rapidly, when Capt Elliott slipped his anchors and ran her ashore, where everything was saved. The crews of both vessels left for Nassau. Capt Elliott still remained at Inagua, 8th inst.

SCHR HAMBURG, from Guadaloupe for Boston via Vineyard Haven March 4, put into New Bedford 23d inst.

SCHR MALABAR, from Vineyard Haven, in tow of steamer Helen Augusta, arrived at New Bedford 22d inst for repairs, having masts cut away, as before reported.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for favors.

Purser Walter Pym, of steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

CARDENAS, March 11—Capt Hall, of the schr Teinmah, disappeared from Cardenas on the 5th inst, and nothing has yet been heard of him. The captain had had some trouble with his mate, who, in a fit of drunkenness, entered the cabin, demolished the contents and compelled the crew to fly from the vessel. The vessel has been loaded and ready for sea more than a week. The losses consequent on the delay could, to a great extent, have been avoided had the U S Consular Agent been better posted as to his duty in the matter. The vessel will probably sail day after to-morrow under command of Capt Henry A Patterson, of Portland.

Spoken.

Ship Criterion, from Mobile for Boston, March 23, 15 miles ESE of Cape Ann.

Bark Nonantum, Knowles, from New York for San Francisco, Feb 18, lat 18 22 S, lon 34.

Schr St Elmo (or Jane Delno), from Portland for Providence, March 15, 4 AM, lat 40 35, lon 71 30. Captain reported having been blown off the coast 14 days previous; had but one barrel of water on board (by pilot boat Abm Leggett, No 4).

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, March 10—In port schrs Edward Lee, Syporrett, for New York 12th; A L Putnam, West, for do do; Clara Montgomery, Borden, for do 19th; Daylight, McFadden, for do 12th; Commerce, Tobin, for do, unc; Setagawa, Bryant, for do do; Mary E Mangam, Beveridge, from Charleston, unc; Edward H De Hart, Low, from do do.

GUANAPE, Feb 1—Sailed, ship Helicon, Rogers, Falmouth and Germany.

HALIFAX, Feb 22—Sailed, steamships America, Bussins (from Bremen), New York; Cuba, Moodie (from Liverpool), do.

RIO GRANDE, Jan 5—Sailed, brigs Tuba, Reed, Boston; 25th, schr Esperancosa (Port), for New York; Feb 3, brig Flora (NG), Hanson, Boston; schr Royal Arch, Smith, New York.

In port Feb 8, brigs Henry Perkins, Seymour, from Richmond for New York; schrs Sangreal (Br), Couch; Electric, Creole (Br), and Realidad, for New York; S A Paine, Brown, from and for Boston; Caspar, for do.

American Ports.

BOSTON, March 23, AM—Arrived, steamer Stephen Decatur, Cummiskey, New York; schrs Eddie Pierce, Newcomb; Carrie C Miles, Graham; Emma L Pierce, Higgins, and Chas F Atwood, Burroughs, Tangier; Finback, Eldridge, and Ruth N Atwood, Kemp, Rappahannock. Below schrs Ida L and Henry Adelbert.

Also arrived 23d, brigs Haltienne (Br), Murison, Cape Town, CGH; Jane, Port au Prince; R M Heslen, Baltimore; schrs Summerville (Br), Johnston, Surinam; Ella Francis, St Domingo City; Laura Beard, Mobile.

Cleared—Steamships William Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Galveston; Plymouth Rock, Parker, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Batavia; ship Sooloo; bark Jas G Pendleton.

24th—Arrived, brig Surprise, from Cape Haytien; schr Hy Adelbert, Isle Mayo, CV.

CHARLESTON, March 24—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; schrs L G Hart, do.

Sailed—Barks Architect (Br), Doddridge, Bristol, E; Sarah M Smith (Br), Bishop, Liverpool.

DARIEN, Ga, March 17—In port ship Wimbledon, Christie, and Nancy M Mosher, for the United Kingdom, ldg; Venus, Anderson, for do, loaded; barks Gracie, Davis, and Montreal, Robertson, ldg; Dean Amis (Fr), Kgsmmeuox, for South America; brig Helen, Furbish, from Savannah, arrived 15th, for do; schrs Lizzie Hickman, Vickers, from Philadelphia for New York; Matthew Kinney, Barter, for do; Lucy Collins, Collins, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24—Arrived, bark Brazilera (Nt), Jachens, Santos for orders.

GREENPORT, March 22—Arrived, schr R H Shannon, Dill, Philadelphia.

MOBILE, March 19—Cleared, ship Mayflower, Call, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19—Arrived, ship Baden, Dyer, Havre; bark Martin Luther, Jorgensen, Middlesborough; schr Island Belle, Royal, Turks Island.

Cleared—Steamship Vandalia (NG), Fischer, Hamburg via Havana, Santander and Havre; ship Ellen Southard, Woodworth, Liverpool; barks R A Allen, Tarr, Sagua; Sunrise (Sp), Caran, Barcelona; brig Tomas (Sp), Roses, do; schr David Wasson, Jones, Cardenas.

22d—Sailed, steamship Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia via Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 19—Arrived, ship Wm M Reed, Stinson, Liverpool; barks Lynet (Nor), Olsen, and Lothair (Br), Leslie, Cardiff; Panama (Br), McLeod, Aspinwall; schr Hannah Coombes, King, Port Antonio, Ja.

Sailed—Ship L L Sturges and bark Ydun.

NORFOLK, March 20—Sailed, ship Livingston (Br), McMullen, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, AM—Arrived, barks Frichandel (NG), Wachter, New York; D McPherson (Br), Doody, Messina; brig Planet (Br), Young, Port Spain; schrs Bessie Morris, Allen, Pensacola; Virginia, Bearse, Boston.

Cleared—Schr James Ford, Raymond, Boston.

Capt Crowell, of steamship Saxon, arrived 22d from Boston, reports: Bark Lydia at anchor off Overfalls; off Fourteen feet Bank, a bark, in ballast, at anchor; bark Athlete and two deeply laden schooners. Brig American Union still remains off Bombay Hook bar.

LEWES, Del, March 22—A full-rigged brig in harbor, reported as the Thos Walters, for Philadelphia. Also lying here, schr J P Kirk, from Baltimore for Jersey City; and about 25 others.

RICHMOND, March 22—Sailed, schrs Annie W Collins, Tooker, Bridgeport via Fortress Monroe; Daniel Pearson, Maine via lower James.

SAVANNAH, March 24—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; schrs A J Fabens, do; Oconee, Ruslan. Below one schr.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 22, PM—Arrived, schrs Hannah F Baker, Whittemore, Baltimore for Boston; P S Lindsey, Hamilton, New York for do; Hero, Kelley, do for Salem; E G Willard, Wallace, Philadelphia for Portland; Frock, P Frye, Alexander, Camden for Norfolk.

Sailed—Brigs Surprise, Belle Walters (Br), Jane (Br), Mechanic; schrs Annie E Stevens, Elizabeth Magee, Adelia T Cohen, Moir & Grammer, Emma W Day, Geo P Trigg, J M Fitzpatrick, Pathfinder, Light Boat, Herald, Lottie Beard, White Sea, B Prescott, John S Detwiler, Spartel, Huntress, Angeline, Mary J Ward, F Merwin, Summerville (Br), S S Hudson, I Steelman, Ella Frances, Albert Jameson, John Johnson, Tookorta, and Laura Bridgman.

23d—Arrived, schrs Anna E Glover, Terrey, Boston for Charleston; A C Paige, Haley, do for Baltimore; Maggie Bell, Yeaton, and Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for New York; Martha A (Br), Thomas, St Andrews, NB, for do.

8 AM—Sailed, schrs Grace Cushing, Lark, Grace Girdler, A M Chadwick, J W Vanname, Nellie C Paine, Anna Barton, Effie L Smith, S & E Corson, Stephen Morris, H W Foster, Mary E Amsden, Hero, Addie Walton, John Farnum, Ida L Howard, Sedona, J & H Crowley, L & A Babcock, Louisa A, G W Rowley, F P Frye, A C Paige, and Martha A (Br).

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S, COOPER INSTITUTE.

The largest and most extensive stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, in the city.

A guarantee given of a saving of at least 15 per cent.

$[illegible] 00 for a First Class Decorated Dinner Set.

[illegible] for a Full Set of Kitchen Cooking Utensils.

7 00 for a Dozen Best English Table Knives.

6 50 for a Dozen Pure Nickel Silver Forks.

3 50 for a Dozen Pure Nickel Silver Tea Spoons.

5 50 for a Handsome Tea Set.

1 50 for a Dozen Good Glass Goblets.

Ironing and Kitchen Tables, Wash Tubs, &c. Bassford's Celebrated Nonpareil Refrigerators. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures. Call and see for yourselves.

A—A—A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST PLACE for Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., 600 Broadway. Come to headquarters, without intervention of gasfitters. Real bronze and ormolu Chandeliers, half cost importation. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, 600 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. [illegible], Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION VERY REMARKABLY CURED, FULL [illegible] consumption positively cured; distressing Coughs immediately cured; Throat, Lungs, Asthma, all Chest Diseases leading to Consumption. Dr. CHAPLAIN, 86 Bond street. Consultation between hours 2 and 4. A cure free to suffering invalids.

DRUGGISTS, HAVING ANY OF DR. E. W. SEATS' Negative Electric Fluid, for letters, will find a purchaser by addressing Dr. SIMPSON, box 5,040 New York Post office.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE [illegible]. 68 Ann and 102 [illegible] street, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 WASHINGTON ST.—A COMPETENT COOK; WOULD not object to go to the country.

26 WEST 13TH ST.—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference.

39 1ST ST., ROOM 11.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, or housework in a small family; good references. Apply for two days.

46 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS cook in a boarding house or hotel; best city reference.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, and can wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

62 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; can cook [illegible] for boarding; good city references; none but private families need apply.

93 DIVISION ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; wish to go together; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference.

110 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to a boarding house.

118 MADISON AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH cook; understands her business in all its branches; can do marketing; highly recommended from present employer; wants a kitchen girl.

138 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

150 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; a good cook; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to a private boarding house; city or country; city reference if required.

160 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

207 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

208 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook in a private family; has the best city references; no objection to the country for the summer months.

211 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND floor.—As cook; meat and pastry cook; would do washing and ironing and kitchen work; excellent references. Can be seen for two days.

213 EAST 27TH ST., ROOM 6.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

217 EAST 38TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private family; understands bread and biscuits, cakes and pastry of all kinds, also milk and butter; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

236 WEST 16TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook in a small family; will assist in washing and ironing.

287 SPRING ST.—A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; can wash and iron.

292 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first rate cook; has no objection to go to the country; best references.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., store.—As good, thorough cook; excellent baker; prefers a boarding house; city or country; city reference.

305 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; excellent city references.

333 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can make pastry; good city reference. Call for two days.

334 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXperienced cook in a private family; good city reference.

396 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; best city reference.

427 WEST 42D ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A good plain cook in a nice, private family, who is also an excellent washer and ironer.

592 2D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A YOUNG woman as professed cook in a private family; understands larding, boning, &c.; best city reference. Call or address.

Chambermaids, &c.

17 HANOVER ST., BROOKLYN.—AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call for two days, forenoon.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

61 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do general housework in a private family of two or three persons. Call for two days.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS: ONE (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and sewer, the other as cook and to do plain washing; best city reference.

64½ WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference.

126 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; best city reference.

147 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; city references.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ONE PAIR STAIRS, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good city references. Call for two days.

203 LEXINGTON AV., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTant girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would travel as nurse with a lady going to Europe; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address

208 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid in a private family, can operate on three machines; willing and obliging.

234 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young lady as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist with the washing; has good city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

236 EAST 37TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; good city references. Call or address.

240½ EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER AV. A, OPPOsite the school house.—A young German girl to do chamber or general housework in a first class German family. Call for two days.

241 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference from last place.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 5.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city references.

255 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

301 WEST 40TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small family; [illegible]

305 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best reference.

305 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference if required.

310 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small private family as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or waitress; has no objection to children; best city reference from her last place, [illegible] Call for two days.

310 WEST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen [illegible]

312 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent girl as chambermaid and to do housework in a small family; [illegible]

351 WEST 42D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; [illegible] the country; [illegible]

409 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable American Protestant young girl as chambermaid [illegible] in a private family. Call for two days.

415 1ST AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., TOP floor.—[illegible] as chambermaid and [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible] in the country.

436 WEST 40TH ST., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS UP.—[illegible] as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] years reference.

419 WEST 27TH ST., ONE STAIRS UP.—A RESPECTable young girl to do upstairs work and assist in the washing; good reference. Call for two days.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, [illegible] chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing [illegible]

513 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid [illegible] the country; best of references.

642 2D AV., NEAR 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, [illegible]

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

26 EAST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of dressmaking; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; city reference.

69 EAST BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS [illegible] cutting and fitting ladies' and children's [illegible] operates on Wheeler & Wilson [illegible] recommended by her last employer.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL 3.—AS SEAMSTRESS; [illegible] dressmaking and [illegible] SEAMSTRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

119 CHARLES ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine wishes work in a few more families by the day or week; best reference. Address OPERATOR.

161 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; would have no objection to see to a grown child; best city reference. Call for two days.

200 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A FIRST class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of sewing for ladies and children; by the day on moderate terms.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH PERSON, WHO speaks English, and is a good dressmaker, in a private family, to stay in the city or to travel; good references. Address DRESSMAKER.

236 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, lately from Paris, wishes engagements in private families, or would act as forewoman in a first class dressmaking establishment.

250 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GOOD plain sewer, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would go out by the day or week; best city reference. Address Mrs. RUSAL.

261 WEST 38TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS THAT UNderstands dressmaking wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

308 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SHIRTMAKER wishes engagements; work also mending and repairing neatly done. Address Miss G. W.

340 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days.

353 EAST 31ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who can cut, fit and trim in the latest style, wishes a few engagements in families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

116 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent Protestant person as first class seamstress and ladies' maid; thoroughly efficient in both capacities; unexceptionable reference. Call for two days.

513 6TH AV., ROOM 8.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES work as seamstress in private families; operates on Grover & Baker's machine.

606 2D AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can furnish her own if required. Call on Bell.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON DESIRES TO obtain a permanent situation as seamstress; she is an excellent dressmaker; understands millinery and every sort of family sewing; would also, if agreeable, read an hour or so each evening for an elderly lady; references present employer. Address box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machine wants a few customers, by the day, in first class private families. Address OPERATOR, box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT DRESS AND suit maker, work in families by the day. Address W. B., 562 West 32d st.

General Housework, &c.

7 MONROE ST.—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, TO DO light housework or take care of children. Call for three days.

16 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; no objection to the care of children; can do plain sewing. Call at present employers.

141 EAST 43D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A RESpectable girl to do general housework in small family a short distance from city; is good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

156 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family; reference if required. Call for two days.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

245 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; has reference from her last place.

249 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE STEADY woman to do housework for a lady and gentleman; fully competent to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

253 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in small private family; willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful.

323 4TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, BACK ROOM.—TO do general housework in a private family; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman to do housework in a plain family; a plain washer and ironer; good reference.

338 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in candy store.—A young woman to do housework in a small family in the city or country; can cook, wash and iron.

433 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family.

449 WEST 28TH ST., ONE STAIRS UP.—A RESPECTable young girl to do housework in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

585 11TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., SECond floor, front room.—A young girl to do general housework. Call on Monday.

697 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE competent girl to do general housework; excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., THIRD floor, front.—A respectable girl to do general housework. Call for two days.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION TO do light housework; American family preferred. Address SCOTT, box 133 Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR CANAL.—AS WORKING housekeeper, in a private family preferred, for mother and daughter, or nurse for an invalid; English; good reference.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, city or country, by an American woman, who has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

105 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable widow lady as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady; no objection to taking care of a baby just born; best city reference if required. Call on or address for two days.

461 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, AGED ABOUT 24, as housekeeper and companion in a widower's family; no objections to travel if desired; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

695 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN to take entire charge of a gentleman's house or as working housekeeper in a small private family; none but reliable parties need apply; best reference. Call after 8 A. M. Monday and ring second bell.

A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION AND good family, with no parents, would like a situation as housekeeper and companion for some lady; would prefer to be with a single lady or a widow; best reference given. Address A. B. W., box 1,170, Springfield, Mass.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER; OR would take care of children; is a good seamstress; excellent city reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

7 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO WASHing and ironing or house cleaning; will go to any part of the city; city reference.

24 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Work wanted by the day or week, by a competent, first class laundress; understands fluting and any kind of washing; would do cleaning or any other kind of work; city reference. M. KELLY.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class laundress; excellent reference; no objection to the country.

134 ELDRIDGE ST., ROOM 2.—A LADY TO DO washing and fluting.

140 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—Families' and gentlemen's washing and ironing wanted, by the dozen or otherwise; fluting and all kinds of work neatly done. Mrs. SCHILLING.

144 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain washer and ironer; good bread baker; city reference.

158 EAST 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible]

210 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible] the washing and ironing of a few [illegible] city reference.

210 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman [illegible] to work by the day or take in washing.

211 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—A COMpetent [illegible] waitress with chamberwork; excellent references.

218 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A [illegible] washing [illegible] city reference.

321 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES washing [illegible] references.

328 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—[illegible] Mrs. ROBERTS.

329 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes [illegible] washing [illegible]

332 WEST 28TH ST., [illegible] BURNS.

333 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS [illegible] washing and fluting. Call for two days.

365 WEST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A woman [illegible] to wash [illegible] or would take [illegible]

111 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 5, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable [illegible] or families' washing [illegible] her own residence [illegible] any kind of [illegible] best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

222 (OLD NO.) 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 26TH sts., up two flights of stairs.—A competent laundress wishes to do city washing by the week or month; will do plain washing at 75c. per dozen; reference if required.

428 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—An experienced laundress solicits gentlemen's and families' washing to do at home.

438 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out by the day or take washing and ironing home; best city reference.

461 7TH AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing; is a first class fluter, at reasonable terms.

479 9TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable German woman desires to wash for a few gentlemen or families at her own residence; fluting neatly done at moderate prices. Mrs. HERRMANN.

490 6TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST., ROOM 13.—AS laundress, to take washing to her house, where pains will be taken; also French fluting, in the neatest manner. Call all the week.

612 3D AV., FIRST BELL.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress; best city reference. Call or address.

982 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AS THOROUGH, experienced laundress; ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing done in first class style; good reference. Apply to or address, for one week, Mrs. ALLEN.

1,035 3D AV., BETWEEN 61ST AND 62D STS.—A respectable woman wishes to take in a few gentlemen's or families' washing; will go out two days in the week to work; can do French fluting or lace curtains; good references. Call at any time.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts., first floor.—A respectable colored woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing. Ask for Mrs. MASON.

Nurses, &c.

16 WEST 19TH ST.—TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE WITH a lady, by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. Call at present employers'.

24 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to travel with a family as nurse or lady's maid, or to take care of a gentleman's house during the summer months; best reference. Address P. F. H.

32 RECTOR ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Call for two days.

46 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A NEAT, COMPEtent young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

104 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference.

105 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL from the North, recently arrived, with good references, either as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid.

114 EAST 55TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A good home for her nurse, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth, by hand or bottle; has eight years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

114 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, by hand or bottle; eight years' city reference.

114 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as child's nurse.

116 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl as children's nurse and first class seamstress; is a good operator on sewing machine; good reference.

141 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

174 AV. B, THREE STAIRS UP, REAR.—A REspectable Protestant girl, not long in the country, as nurse and to do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Can be seen for two days.

204 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best city reference.

229 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference.

235 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby and understands hair dressing; city reference.

321 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; country preferred.

335 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—AN INTELLIGENT girl to take care of growing children; is a good plain sewer; very willing to make herself generally useful.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A Protestant woman as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objections to go to the country.

451 EAST 50TH ST., SECOND BROWN STONE house from corner.—A young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to nurse a child at her residence.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable woman, 27 years as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; city reference.

1,048 2D AV., CORNER OF 52D ST.—A REspectable young woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference.

A LADY WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a most reliable, faithful Protestant woman as nurse. She is fully competent of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth. Call for two days at 27 East 32th st., at her last employers. No one need apply but those having a young infant.

WET NURSES AND PROFESSIONAL NURSES FOR all sickness, with city reference, constantly found at Dr. HANSEN'S office, 254 6th st., near Bowery.

Waitresses, &c.

221 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid, or would assist with washing and ironing; best city references.

456 HUDSON ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable girl as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference.

645 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH 18 months' city reference from last place, as first class waitress; is neat and capable; no objections to the country.

Miscellaneous.

6 EAST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES TO travel with a lady, or with grown up children, who are going to Europe or to California. Address M. C., Herald office.

31 EAST 21ST ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as ladies' maid; willing to assist in the care of a baby or chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

36 EAST 80TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG IN the country, to take charge of children from 2 years old; can assist with lessons; money not so much the object as a comfortable home. Call for two days.

85 6TH AV., BACK STAIRS, THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable woman wishes work by the day, either at housecleaning or washing; city references.

125 EAST 61ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A Welsh girl to take care of an invalid or elderly lady; best references.

A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHES TO GO travelling with a family to Europe, to take care of one or two children or an invalid lady; Germany preferred. Address A. B., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

FIVE FIRST CLASS COLORED COOKS WANTED—Immediately, at SIMMS' AGENCY, 581 Sixth avenue; wages $20 to $30 per month.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly found at 241 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

20 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, speaking French and a good piano teacher, as governess or [illegible] good city reference.

157 EAST 29TH ST.—AS GOVERNESS TO CHILDREN under 12 years of age; references given. Address or call on Miss [illegible]

215 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY as companion, governess or lady's maid to a lady going to Europe; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair dressing and can teach French and [illegible] Address SITUATION.

A RESPECTABLE CUBAN LADY DESIRES A SITUation as governess; she can teach the ordinary branches of the English and French languages. Address Mrs. G. A. P. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD EDUCATION, as governess, permanent or visiting, or as ladies' companion; reference from families in the city. Address GOVERNESS, box 25, Herald office.

A POSITION WANTED—AS SALES OR FOREWOMAN, [illegible] Address S. C., Herald office, stating salary and nature of the business.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN INDOOR EMPLOYment; [illegible] knowledge of English and French [illegible] the Spanish. Address Miss B., box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—WRITING BY A LADY WHO WRITES A [illegible] hand. Address B., box [illegible] Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT GIRL WANTED TO DO CHAMBERwork [illegible] reference required. Call [illegible] West [illegible] st.

A ONE HUNDRED FIRST CLASS OPERATORS wanted on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; also finishers [illegible] Apply to D. B. BADCOCK, [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER ON LADIES' UNDERgarments [illegible] PEALS & POND, [illegible] place.

A NURSE WANTED ONE COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of [illegible] children. [illegible] West [illegible]

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED—at [illegible] She must understand washing and ironing [illegible]

A WOMAN WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply at [illegible] Broome st., between [illegible] o'clock, this day, Monday.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—APPLY AT [illegible] CLINTON place, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST CLASS OPERATORS WANTED ON JEAN AND linen drawers; also good buttonhole makers for custom shirts. Apply to UNION ADAMS & CO., 637 Broadway.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED; NONE BUT THOSE competent need apply. Also a young girl to do light housework and sewing. 214 East Thirty-ninth st.

LADY WANTED—BY FRIDAY, WILLING TO DO light housework for a family of three persons, on a floor of three rooms, with every convenience. Address K., Herald office.

LADIES OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT MAY secure honorable and lucrative employment by calling at 1,149 Broadway, up two flights of stairs, front office; a lady in attendance.

LADIES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT OR WISHING TO add to their income can hear of an extra opportunity, respectable and lucrative, by addressing C., box 145 Herald office.

SALESLADIES WANTED IN THE MILLINERY AND millinery goods department; none but experienced hands need apply. J. ROTHSCHILD, 58 West 14th st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SALESWOMEN WANTED; only competent ones need apply. Inquire for two days at 237 Grand st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED; wages no object to milliners who understand their business well. Inquire for two days at 287 Grand st.

TWO GOOD MILLINERS WANTED BUST. WAGES paid; steady employment given. Apply at H. HORNSTEIN'S, 411 Grand st., New York.

WANTED—GOOD PRESSERS FOR COATS, PANTS, dresses, sacks, &c., at LORD'S Cleaning and Dyeing office, 111 5th av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; MUST understand her business and be temperate; Protestant preferred; wages good. Inquire at 389 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family, on Brooklyn Heights; best references required as to character and capability; wages $20 a month. Address for one week L. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must have good city references. Apply at 108 East 64th st.

WANTED—AT 315 WEST 21ST ST., A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; city reference required.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; MUST BE a good laundress; with reference. At 34 West 51st st., basement door.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH OR GERMAN woman to do general housework in Morrisania; to a person in reduced circumstances a good home will be guaranteed. Apply at 193 Centre st., N.Y., between 10 and 12 A.M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family. None but those having excellent references need apply at 14 East Thirty-fifth st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; one that is willing to go to the country for the summer. Apply at 20 West Thirty-seventh st., before noon.

WANTED—A WOMAN, AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, and to do some housework, in a small private family, twenty minutes from the city; references required. Call at 35 Union square, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN. 213 East 53d st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MILLINERS AND TWO saleswomen; steady employment given. Apply to M. SCHWARTZ, corner of 3d av. and 124th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid; reference required. Apply at 66 West 54th st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GIRLS, OR MOTHer and daughter, to do the work of a private boarding house; wages from $15 to $20 for both. Apply at 112 East 49th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR CHILDREN; also a seamstress, capable and to assist with care of children if desired; highest of recommendations required; none others need apply. Inquire at 221 2d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ATTEND children; must assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 236 East Thirty-first st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR FRENCH nurse, middle aged; of long experience with children; must be respectful and obliging; one who has lived in the country preferred; best reference required. Call at 25 Union square, between 1 and 2.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and assist in sewing. Apply, with Brooklyn reference, at 457 State st., between Powers st. and Flatbush av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one that is a good cook, washer and ironer; for a small family. Apply at 314 West 22d st.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at 223 East 27th st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FRENCH, GERMAN OR English, as seamstress and nurse, must know how to make all children's clothes. Apply from 4 to 6 P. M. at 200 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD, FAITHFUL GIRL, TO DO general housework in a pleasant country village, two hours' ride from the city; must be a good cook and a good washer and ironer. Such a one may find a good, permanent home by calling at 17 Henry st., corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS FRENCH cooking; wages $20. Call at 612 5th av., corner of 50th st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO UPSTAIRS WORK AND take care of children; must have good city reference. Call at 152 East 57th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ATTEND IN OUR STORE; one acquainted with the bakery and restaurant business preferred. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. to JONES & RYDER, 432 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS. APPLY AT 20 LAfayette place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small private family, with good reference from last place. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at 47 West 42d st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRIMMER AND MILLINER, also an errand girl, at 423 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND CHILDREN AND make herself generally useful. Apply at 429 West 47th st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE capable of bringing up a child from its birth; city references required. Call at 155 West 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, FOR housework in a small family. Apply at 529 Broadway, in the railroad office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; middle aged one preferred; reference. Call at 615 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS: ONE FOR HOUSEWORK, another, about 14 years old, to assist; wages, $10 and $5; private family. 73 Greenwich av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply to C. H. BENEDICT, 237 7th st.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire after 9 o'clock at 53 East 32th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$25 CASH FOR A SITUATION ON STEAMBOAT, railroad or in a store. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

119 EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE, room 9.—A young married couple to work on a farm; both willing and obliging.

SITUATION WANTED IN SOME HOUSE DOWN TOWN, by a respectable boy, 15 years of age; lives with his parents; can furnish first class references; can also speak the German language. Address C. Seibert, 200 West 28th st.

A YOUNG MAN, WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, WISHES immediate employment in a retail grocery or some other business; no salary desired for the present, the object being to gain business experience; reference. Address H., box 263 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; first class city references. Call on or address MAC, 485 6th av.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH WAITER wishes a situation in a private family; unexceptionable city reference for capability, &c. Call on or address G. SANDKULL, 138½ Union place, near 6th av.

A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT FRENCH WAITER wishes a situation; highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Apply at 128 East 17th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A private family, highly recommended. Address L. W., box 124 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE; the man as waiter, or would go as groom and valet; the wife as head nurse or chambermaid or housekeeper; have the highest English and city references. Address 329 2d av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST class waiter; understands every branch of the business; has lived for a number of years with some of the old city families. Apply at 21 East 16th st., drug store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or boarding house; best city reference. Address T. L., Caribou House, 512 Fulton st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE STEADY YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; reference can be had. Address S. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED at moderate rates; books balanced, however complicated, [illegible] Address A. R. R., box 1,407 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ENERGY, [illegible] who has had experience and a large acquaintance [illegible] machinery on a salary or commission or both; [illegible] Address S., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK AND SHIPPING CLERK wanted—In a large shoe factory. Good salary to a competent man. Address box 237 Brooklyn Post office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, [illegible] work in a grocery store, hardware, or would go as a [illegible] Address or call at 314 West 20th street, room 14. A. BUDDY.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, WHO IS GOING WEST and South, would like to take a few articles to sell on commission. Address HENRY [illegible], Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED.—I WILL INSTRUCT THOROughly in bookkeeping and accounts a few young men or others at any of their homes, 7 to 10 P. M.; practical teachers; no theory; terms moderate. Address Mr. COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED. APPLY BETWEEN 8 AND 4 P. M., at DE WITTE & PHILLIPS, 136 Newark av., Jersey City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

EMBROIDERY BUYER.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. WISH to employ a man thoroughly acquainted with embroideries, with a view to sending him to Europe to buy this class of goods, and perhaps to reside permanently on that side.

NOTION SALESMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class man, controlling Ohio trade; none other need apply. Answer by letter, with references and experience, WHITFIELD, POWERS & CO., box 2,654 Post office.

WANTED SALESMEN IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS house in Indianapolis, Ind. Call on Mr. PETTIS, Monday, 9 o'clock, at Eldridge, Dunham & Co.'s, 540 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXperience a situation as bookkeeper, clerk, correspondent or private secretary; has travelled extensively abroad; is thoroughly educated and a rapid penman. New York references can be furnished. Address R. C. JAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FURNITURE SALESMAN; NONE NEED apply unless they understand the business. Inquire at 125 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, ENgagement in any capacity; A1 reference. Address J. H. M., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN THAT HAVE WORKED in a boot and shoe store; those that can speak German preferred. Inquire in the shoe store corner avenue B and Fourth street.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A FANCY AND Trimming Store; must speak German. Inquire at DREYFUS BROS., 300 Grand street, Williamsburg.

WHITE GOODS TRAVELLER.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have vacancies for several experienced men who have been accustomed to sell embroideries, laces, white goods and linens by sample in the State of Ohio, Kentucky or Michigan.

WANTED—BY A THIRD YEAR'S MEDICAL STUdent of the Queen's University, Ireland, a situation as assistant or dispenser in a drug store or hospital. Address J. M., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 OF ESTABLISHED integrity, to learn bookkeeping practically; must write a good, plain business hand, have a good education, be on hand full time and stay the whole year; present bookkeeper wishes to attend more to sales, but will thoroughly instruct and take charge of books till he can manage them alone; pay $50 for first year. Address WHOLESALE HARDWARE, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, who speaks German, by TSCHEPPE & SCHUR, 1,019 3d av., corner 60th st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL YOUNG MAN, EXPERIenced in the insurance and adjusting business, who understands placing risks, writing policies, &c.; best recommendations required; situation permanent, with prospects of advancement. Address AGENCY, B., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS CLERK. Only one of steady habits need apply, at 196 5th st., corner Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IS WANTED AS groom for the care of road horses. Apply to harness maker, 13 West 28th st.

A MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be very highly recommended. Call on or address P. D., 47 East 23d st., for the week.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address A. H., box 116 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, with best of city reference and one who perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days C. GRAHAM'S harness store, 68 University place.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man, single; thoroughly understands his business; very best city reference. Can be seen at 133 East 33d st.

A FIRST CLASS FLORIST (SINGLE GERMAN) wants a situation on a private place. Address FLORIST, 233 Broome st.

AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN (THOROUGHLY understands his business) wishes a situation; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call on or address T. K., at Coleman's saddlery, 1,282 Broadway.

A SINGLE COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good city driver; good city reference from last place. Address COACHMAN, 101 West 31st st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class coachman and groom; best city reference from last employer; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call on or address for two days D. H., 121 West 33th st.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, in city or country; has first class reference. Address W. T., box 143 Herald office.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; best city reference. Can be seen at 35 West 20th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; is capable, honest, trustworthy, strictly temperate, and obliging; good city reference. Address C. A., 45 West 39th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; will be disengaged in a few days. Can be seen at No. 5 West 38th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES a coachman's situation; thoroughly understands his business; can give two years' reference from last employer; wages not so much as a good place. Address I. E. W., box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single competent young man; three years' first class city reference from last place. Call at or address No. 5 East 19th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and to take care of horses; can milk and drive and make himself useful. Address M. F., Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class Protestant married man; can give undoubted references. Can be seen or addressed at his present employer's, private stables northwest corner 18th st. and 5th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man as plain vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at 253 West 32d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at or address private stable, 140 West 18th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class married man; can give best of city reference. Call on or address B., 23 West 23d st., in the rear.

COACHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION; IS A CAREFUL driver and understands his business as coachman and groom; married; his wife as excellent cook and a first class washer and ironer; will be found the right persons; can give excellent reference from last employer. Address M., box 151 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a young married man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a first class driver; can produce the best reference. Address COACHMAN, 28 West 14th st.

FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best reference. Address T. R., box 204 Herald office.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL farmer and vegetable gardener; Protestant; small family; 15 years in this country; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is sober, temperate; not afraid to work; understands all kinds of stock; would work a farm on shares; has first class testimonials. Address W. P., box 125 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent man, for greenhouses, graperies and laying out grounds, &c.; city reference from last employer. Address A. B., box 111 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; no encumbrance; understands greenhouses, forcing houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and gardening in all its branches; will be disengaged on 1st of April; best of reference. Address A. M. D., station M, N.Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man understanding greenhouses, graperies, propagating, hothouse fruit and vegetables; best city references. Address R. H., box 295 Herald office.

GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITUATION—BY A COMpetent man; married; understands greenhouse, graperies and laying out of places; reference good. Address GARDENER, seed store, 35 Cortlandt st., New York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understanding greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruit and lawn; first city reference. Address T. H., box 230 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman, who thoroughly understands the care and [illegible] of any gentleman's establishment; has driven for some of the first class families in the city; [illegible] can be well recommended. Address JOHN Mc. [illegible] West [illegible] st., for two days.

SWEDISH MAN, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, WANTS a situation as coachman, in city or country. Call at 220 East 66th st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A COMPETENT man, thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small garden; [illegible] Address PRIVATE, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, German, to take care of horses, [illegible] [illegible] for two days [illegible] st., near [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman [illegible] understands the care of [illegible] flowers and vegetables. Address [illegible] Herald office, for two [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH [illegible] as gardener; [illegible] in all its branches.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as groom and [illegible] the thoroughly; has good city reference. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A [illegible] speaks good English; [illegible] temperate; best city reference. Address H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, with a small family; [illegible] capable, honest and sober. Address E. W. W., box [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; Protestant; can milk; is willing and obliging; best references. Address W., box 199 Herald office.

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as gardener and to take charge of a gentleman's place; best references from last employer. Address E. H., box 168 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, AS GARdener and coachman; married, aged 32 [illegible] [illegible] Address Mr. GLASER, 25 Bayard st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MAN AND WIFE, TO work on a farm; wife as working housekeeper, man is a good carpenter. Address J. K., Jr., Herald office.

WANTED BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; city or country; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Apply to GEORGE DAW, 133 Broadway.

WANTED SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a single man; middle aged; can milk and make himself useful; good reference. Address B. M. M., box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; city or country; has satisfactory reference; is willing and capable of all such duties. Call at or address 116 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman or groom on a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. C., at W. Smith's, 324 South 4th st., Jersey City.

134 WEST 18TH ST.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A situation as coachman and groom; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN EXTRA CHANCE.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, learn Telegraphy; $20. We are now prepared to give positions. Thompson's College, 20 Fourth av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening.

A.—WANTED, IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A gentleman capable of writing editorials; must be well educated, a quick and ready writer, well posted in history and American and English politics. Address B. J., box 1,607 New York Post office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVENUE, corner of Twenty-fifth street. Wanted, an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk; not older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company, 493 Broadway.

A COMPETENT, INDUSTRIOUS AGENT, ONE WHO is capable of introducing a new book and can produce good reference, will meet with a permanent engagement on very liberal terms. Apply to HOWARTH, TRACEY & PHILLIPS, 61 Beekman st.

A.—EMPLOYMENT FOR A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, in a light, lucrative business; a good position to the right person. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

A MAN OF FAIR EDUCATION TO TAKE CHARGE of the subscription department and work his way up in our business; salary, first month, $15 weekly; position permanent. McMENAMY & CO., 735 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS BROOKLYN; 60 per cent guaranteed. 46 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

A SOBER, STEADY MAN, HAVING $1,000 TO LOAN, real estate security, wanted to oversee girls' manufactory, attend to sales, &c. Reasonable salary. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

BOY WANTED—IN A TRANSPORTATION OFFICE; 15 to 17 years of age; one acquainted with the city preferred; must live with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, box 4,384 Post office.

ENERGETIC MEN MAKE $4 TO $8 DAILY. CALL this week. J. LATHAM & CO., 115 and 117 Nassau street, room 21.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. WANTED, EVERYwhere, energetic agents for exclusive territory, throughout the Union, to canvass an improved article of indispensable utility; it is very attractive and self-introductory, and salable at sight to all classes, rendering it the best thing ever offered to agents. Address LEGITIMATE, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS, RELIABLE CANVASSERS, for the Weed Sewing Machine, in the city or country. Apply at 613 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A young man of good education, just from College, to act as reporter and general writer. Address box 1,607 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FEW WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MEN, of good address, to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for a Directory; salary or commission. W. P. CLEARY & CO., 71 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—25 ENERGETIC YOUNG men to establish agencies and take orders for newly patented articles, indispensable to every household; liberal salary and expenses paid. For information in detail address at once HOSEA B. CARTER & CO., East Hempstead, N. H.

WANTED—A CARPET SALESMAN, WHO UNDERstands his business. Apply at 414 6th av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—FIREMEN, SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAmen and landsmen, with trades, for the United States Navy; also cooks, seamen and ordinary seamen for the merchant service. Apply at clothing store, 117 South st., near Peck slip.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS old, as waiter in a private family. Apply at 156 East 16th st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A SMART, active boy who resides with his parents. Address T. S. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER; ALSO AN experienced porter and a bell boy. Apply at St. Honore, 72 West 40th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY, BETWEEN 16 AND 18, WHO HAS worked at the grocery business, at 103 9th av.

WAITERS WANTED—THIS DAY, AT SIMMONS' dining rooms, 71 Murray st.

$10 A DAY.—AGENTS WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT for all, male and female; something new; samples mailed for 25 cents. GEORGE L. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau st., room 12.

THE TRADES.

A CUTTER WANTED—COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of the cutting department of a first class merchant tailoring business on Broadway. Address, for three days, with references and terms, BROADWAY, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—WANTED—IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A gentleman capable of writing editorials; must be well educated, a quick and ready writer, well posted in history and American and English politics. Address B. J., box 1,607 New York Post office.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—APply at once at office of Wm. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

AN ALSATIAN, 30 YEARS OLD, COOPER BY TRADE, having worked generally in the wine and liquor business, desires a situation in an importing house or a distillery. Address DUVAL, 84 Bleecker street.

JEWELRY.—A FIRST CLASS DESIGNER OF JEWELry wanted; one competent to attend to getting up patterns. Apply to BALDWIN, SEXTON & PETERSON, Nos. 1 and 3 Bond st.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—TO GO WEST—MUST UNderstand fine custom work. Address E. A. & CO., station A, with full name, address and reference.

TO BOSS TAILORS.—A GENERAL CUTTER, FIRST class, desires to change his position; reasons why will be given on interview. Apply at 482 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST CLASS CARriage body makers, on heavy work, to go to St. Louis, Mo.; a steady job guaranteed. For further particulars apply at H. B. HOWELLS & CO.'S, 15 Warren st., Monday, March 25, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER OFFICE, A young man of good education, just from college, to act as reporter and general writer. Address box 1,607 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD FANCY CAKE BAKER, AT 425 6th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAISE POUR SERVIR A table, laver et repasser le linge fin, et se rendre utile. S'adresser a 16 West 27th st., entre 11 et 1 heures.

UNE JEUNE PARISIENNE DE 17 ANS, HABITANT New York avec sa famille, desire entrer dans une famille americaine pour avoir soin des enfants et apprendre l'anglais; elle ne veut pas d'appointement. Adresser H. P. D., Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME BELGE, PARLANT LE FRANcais et l'allemand, ayant servi comme cocher en Europe et a New York, desire se placer a la ville ou a la campagne; de bons renseignements. Adresser G. V., box 119 Herald office.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, CAPABLE DE donner une bonne education, desire une position comme gouvernante ou pour assister auprès d'une dame, pouvant s'occuper un peu de couture; [illegible] Adresser pour trois jours POSITION, Herald office.

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE, PROTESTANTE, [illegible] bons renseignements. Adresser C. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, nouvellement arrivee, desire se placer en ville; elle connait bien la couture et [illegible] la machine [illegible] des enfants. S'adresser chez Mme. C. VANIER, de 10 a 4 heures, 346 4th av., pres de [illegible] st.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR bonne d'enfants et coudre a la machine. S'adresser a 461 6th av., entre 28th et 29th sts.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE [illegible] desire se placer. S'adresser a 10 West [illegible] st., au troisieme etage.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, CORDON BLEU, [illegible] pour faire le [illegible] par le present maitre [illegible] av.

UNE [illegible] DESIRE SE PLACER DANS [illegible] S'adresser [illegible] 27 East [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A [illegible] STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, [illegible] street. [illegible] Marble Mantels [illegible] lowest prices. [illegible] to the trade.

A [illegible] STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS, [illegible] WATSON & CO., [illegible] street, corner of [illegible]

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, [illegible] cheapest and best [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible]

SLATE [illegible] MANTELS [illegible] avenue, between [illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND [illegible] MOUNTAIN COAL, [illegible] $7 50 [illegible] THOMAS STOKES, [illegible] street and Eighth avenue.

BEST RED ASH COAL, ALL SIZES, SCREENED AND [illegible] $6 50 and $7 per ton [illegible] THOMAS [illegible] corner Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE FINEST FLOORS ON [illegible] G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A [illegible] LITTLE BROWN STONE HOUSE, ON [illegible] BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty street.

A [illegible] BROWN STONE FRONT, LEXINGTON [illegible] terms easy. [illegible] 584 Third avenue.

A.—BARGAINS. LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR [illegible] WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A LARGE TENEMENT HOUSE, 25 FEET FRONT; [illegible] Lots on [illegible] also East, Second and Third avenues [illegible] BURNETT & BUCK, [illegible] Forty-third st.

A.—THE STONE FRONT HOUSE ON MADISON AVENUE, near 121st street, [illegible] modern improvements; would take [illegible] BURNETT & BUCK, 1,070 Third avenue, near Sixty third street.

A.—FEELING SURE, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 [illegible] is for sale and to let, containing city maps, &c. [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 11 Pine street.

A.—PARK AVENUE—VERY SUBSTANTIAL EXTRA [illegible] Residence, [illegible] occupying a splendid position [illegible] for sale low; also [illegible] sized Dwellings on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER LOCATIONS in Harlem for sale—Three story brown stone High Stoop House, 27x32-80; immediate possession. Address HOME, station L, Harlem.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL PARCELS OF THE best Business Property in the city, west side of Bowery; for investment this is an opportunity seldom offered; to save trouble principals only need apply. ROBERT IRWIN, 280 Bowery.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE, FIFTIETH STREET and First avenue; elegant brown stone House, bay windows; good neighborhood; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

EAST SIDE TENEMENT, STORE AND FACTORY Lots; Plot, 150x100; do., 75x100; do., 50x100; do., avenue corner, 175x20, and several single Lots. HOWELL & HURST, 2?9 Third avenue.

FIRST CLASS TENEMENT HOUSE, FULL LOT, IN Oliver street; three story basement, high stoop, East Forty-fifth street, between Third and Second avenues; three story and basement, East Seventy-third street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; two large tenement Houses, brown stone front, west side of Second avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; one Lot west side of Second avenue, between 118th and 119th streets. Apply to OLIVER & KEANE, Real Estate Brokers and General Auctioneers, 31 Park row.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSES 289 and 591 Third avenue and the three story brick House 522 Bowery. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, 294 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—LENOX HILL, THREE STORY BROWN stone House 127 East Seventy-first street; within five minutes' walk of Terrace Lake and Ramble, Central Park; in excellent order; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises or of J. MACDONOUGH, No. 1 Wall street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS in the city, 150 feet from Fifth avenue, on the grade and perfectly healthy; no made ground and no rock; size [illegible]; great advantages afforded for building; also a couple of desirable Houses near the Central Park; very cheap and easy terms. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, 23 East Seventeenth street, facing Union square.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, 18x55, on side street and Park entrance, 57 feet east of Madison avenue; price $25,500, or $2?,000 furnished. Apply to owner, on the premises, 59 East Seventy-ninth st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IF IMPROVED, VERY desirably located for French flats, below Fifteenth street, near Madison avenue, a fine Plot of Lots, extending through from street to street. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—530 LEXINGTON AVENUE; GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; four stories, high stoop, brown stone; price $14,000; less than cost. JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SUB-CELLAR brick House; all modern improvements; lot 25 by 98.9; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 139 East Twenty-eighth street, north side, second door east of Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE MEDIUM SIZED first class four story high stoop House 1?? East Thirty-seventh street, corner of Lexington avenue; all improvements; can be seen after 10 A. M. For further particulars apply to JOHN CHAR, 132 East Thirty-seventh street, after 5 o'clock or in the evening.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT WELL BUILT, almost new two story double store Property, 174 Cherry street, between Pike and Market, with Lot, 25x124. Apply for particulars to GUTTLIEB & SENFTNER, 491 Sixth street, corner First avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop Houses, on Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH STREET and Third avenue—Dwelling part three doors; parlor story well located and arranged for dentist or business purposes; possession 1st of April. Apply to GEORGE W. ROJER, 202 Third avenue.

West Side.

A POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, March 26, at 111 Broadway, of FOUR GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, southeast corner Eighty-second street. These extra choice and very valuable full front Lots command a splendid and uninterrupted view of the Hudson; they are ready at once to improve, and will be sold separately on liberal terms. Maps of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers, 11 Pine street.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FOR SALE, THE whole Front on east side Seventh avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth street, with one lot on each street, thus making 16 full lots, including two corners; Fifty-seventh street is a wide street. For a hotel, club house, factory, French flats or for speculation this is a most desirable property; price $250,000; terms easy. WATERLOW & CO., 581 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A WELL BUILT 3 STORY AND FRENCH ROOF brown stone House, 17x?0x100, in Forty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a fair price and on easy terms; also others. WATERLOW & CO., Fifth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A GRAND BOULEVARD PLOT OF GROUND, 55x74 feet, west side, opposite 12?d street, for sale for cash, by the owner, B. MEEHAN, 2?? and 259 Fulton pier, West Washington Market.

A LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE ON SEVENTEENTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; $40,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE ON West Ninety-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; [illegible] ground rent $160 per year; price $9,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A DECIDED [illegible] TWO PARCELS OF LOTS, [illegible] Boulevard, [illegible] avenue. [illegible] MONTGOMERY, 11 Pine street.

FOR [illegible] AND HIGH STOOP [illegible] West Thirty-sixth street, 52 [illegible] P. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND HIGH STOOP [illegible] P. GARRISON [illegible] avenue.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ELEGANT [illegible] PERRY [illegible]

FOR [illegible] BROWN STONE HOUSE [illegible] WEST [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

FOR [illegible] A BARGAIN [illegible] PROPERTY [illegible]

HOUSES [illegible] EAST TWENTY-THIRD [illegible]

LOTS [illegible]

P[illegible]

I[illegible]

WEST THIRTY [illegible] STREET [illegible]

$12,500 [illegible]

$22,000 [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP—A THREE STORY [illegible] BROWN [illegible] $17,000 [illegible] POWELL & [illegible] avenue.

HOUSES FOR SALE, THREE AND FOUR STORIES, in good [illegible] Terms easy. FITZGERALD & RENSEN, 1,006 Third [illegible]

$20,000 WILL BUY A FOUR STORY [illegible] House [illegible] terms easy. Apply to J. O. [illegible] & [illegible] Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 3 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A DELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Northwest corner Gates and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn; house 45x50, extension 20x22, stable 20x22, ground 1¼ lots; shade and fruit trees, garden and croquet ground. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, 56 Pine street, New York, or on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 19½x45x125, contains all modern improvements; location the most desirable and accessible; 20 minutes by Myrtle avenue cars from Fulton ferry, 173 Adelphi street, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, 450 feet from Washington Park; price $14,000; two-thirds can remain on bond; immediate possession. Address T. FAGAN, Builder, 252 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, with Liquor Store, Stock and Fixtures. Inquire on the premises, corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, S. B. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—$8,500—BUY CORNER STORE, AND nine Rooms which will rent for $1,0?0 a year; splendid chance for business or investment. O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE; modern improvements, near ferry, in Carroll street, Brooklyn; rent, to a reliable party, $850. Inquire for particulars of J. A. BETTS, 41 Beaver street, New York.

TO LET OR LEASE—18 HIGH STREET, NEAR FULTON street, Brooklyn, the National Stables, formerly kept by John P. Force. Call on or address EDWARD W. SMITH, 650 Eighth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, New York.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE THE CHEAPEST three story brick House in Brooklyn, Nineteenth ward, near Grand and Roosevelt street ferries; contains gas, bath, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; easy terms. O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E.D.

$6,500 WILL PURCHASE—IN NINETEENTH ward, Brooklyn, near Grand and Roosevelt street ferries, first class two story high stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick House, 10 rooms, all improvements; easy terms; 20x40; lot 100 feet. O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CHEAP COUNTRY PLACE—SITUATE NEAR MAMARONECK, Westchester county, on line of New Haven Railroad, 23 miles from New York; healthy locality, ten acres good land, buildings in good repair, fine watersfall on premises; price $10,000. Home sale; much less for cash. Apply to owner, JAMES C. SPENCER, 287 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY.—A HANDSOME THREE STORY basement and sub-cellar brick House; 100 foot lot; 12 rooms; all improvements; fronting on a private park; splendid location; few minutes' walk from four ferries; must be sold before April 1, 1872; only $8,050; only $1,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

A LARGE SELECTION OF COTTAGE RESIDENCES on Jersey City Heights, $3,000 to $2,?00; situations elevated, healthy and convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT.

A FEW VERY CHOICE HOUSES—FRENCH ROOF and other modern styles, with gardens, in select locations; $5,000 to $17,?00; terms accommodating. JOHN W. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, 12 SPLENDID Lots on Fairmount avenue, 25x125, from $1,000 to $1,200 each; terms easy. Apply to J. E. HOWFER, 228 Sixth avenue, or 547 Canal street.

STORE PROPERTY—BEST BUSINESS SECTION OF Newark avenue, Jersey City; building, first class brick; store adapted for any business; occupied by owner as first class grocery; about removing, and offers at a sacrifice; only $14,000; part cash. This location being opposite Post office and in the centre of active trade offers a rare opportunity. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—A.—HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE, AT WHITESTONE, L. I.

Great opportunity to buy Houses and Lots.
Good, substantial Houses at $2,250 to $10,000.
Choice Lots, adjoining the depot, at $250 to $?00.

Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered and no assessment to purchasers. Whitestone, only 11 miles from Hunter's Point, is situated on the Long Island Sound and possesses rare attractions as a place of residence. It has good society, churches and schools and unequalled railroad facilities. It is the terminus of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, which, for regularity, promptness, speed and safety, is unsurpassed; 41 trains run daily from 5:50 A. M. to midnight. Time to Thirty-fourth street, 45 minutes. The company are now building an additional steel track from New York to Whitestone, and will soon break ground in extending the road to the East River, where extensive docks are being built. These projected improvements will quicken the growth of this beautiful, healthy and enterprising village, and enhance the value of the above property. Whitestone is just the place for business men, clerks, teachers and mechanics, for it is practically nearer the business centres of New York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and can be reached easier, quicker and more comfortably. Taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent on valuation.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house; also to lot buyers if they build. Terms very easy; on lots, 75 per cent on mortgage for five years, if purchaser will build all may remain on houses, the principal part on mortgage and monthly payments to suit.

All persons looking for suburban homes are particularly invited to call and obtain free excursion tickets, maps, &c., and examine this property before buying elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. MILLER (late of Johnson & Miller), Agent of the Whitestone Land Association, 35 Nassau st. N. Y.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A GOOD PAYING HOTEL, LONG ESTABLISHED, 20 rooms and stabling for 20 horses, an excellent opportunity for an enterprising man, situated in the village of Passaic, N. J.; the rent is low, and will be sold cheap in account of sickness of the owner. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place, New York.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT HALF AN ACRE of Land; plenty fruit; 16 miles from city; two minutes from depot at Tuckahoe, N. Y., Harlem Railroad; possession immediately. C. A. HODGMAN.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOMES; EASILY accessible; for sale on easy terms; $4,025, $7,500, $9,500. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & COLLINS, 22 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 11 Pine street.

A.—DOCKS AND WHARVES IN NEWARK, N. J.—385 feet fronting Passaic River and same frontage on Morris Canal, foot of Madison street; great location for lumber, coal or brick yard. Apply at 97 Duane street, New York. GEO. W. HOMER.

A PLACE TO RENT, AT EDGEWATER, ON THE Hudson, near Fort Lee.—A large House and a number of acres of Land; rent $700. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE HOTEL TO RENT—AT GREENWICH, Conn.; 77 rooms and billiard room; all modern conveniences. For particulars inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

AT ROSELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITHOUT the spotted fever, cholera or mosquitoes, one of the finest Houses on the New Jersey Central Railroad; 13 rooms; with extension and modern improvements, [illegible] garden with the choicest of fruit; wood scarce; three minutes' walk from depot and forty-eight from New York city; 1¼ acre of ground if required; will rent with or without furniture. F. W. HADDEN, 125 West Twenty-eighth street, N. Y.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., BELMONT HALL, 70 Rooms; to let, furnished or unfurnished, on the terrace, near Pavilion Hotel; is one of the most successful [illegible] W. A. COLLINS, 11 Pine street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale and to let, close to [illegible] at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase [illegible] will find full particulars with S. EMERSON, [illegible] avenue.

DELAWARE PEACH LANDS IN KENT COUNTY FOR [illegible] bearing trees; [illegible] acres [illegible] CHAS. SWALES & [illegible] Nassau street.

DWELLING HOUSES IN BOSTON, MASS.—FOR SALE [illegible] new and in new brick [illegible] Property in New York [illegible] JOHN A. DODGE, [illegible]

ENGLEWOOD [illegible] NICE HOUSE, [illegible] ROOMS, [illegible] C. P. [illegible], 115 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE—INVALIDS [illegible] health [illegible] I will [illegible] $8,000 [illegible] New York Monday and Tuesday [illegible] DRAKE.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J. [illegible] Residence [illegible] 14 rooms [illegible] $12,000 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] A Bargain. Address [illegible] Post office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON, [illegible] Address box 1,277 New York Post office.

FOR SALE AT [illegible] A TWO STORY [illegible] frame House [illegible] 12 rooms [illegible] minutes from depot [illegible] SPAFARD & CLAPP, 188 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, a fine House and Stable, with two acres of Land, in splendid order. Inquire at 32 East Nineteenth st.

FOR SALE THE "PRINCE'S BAY HOUSE," ON Prince's Bay, Staten Island; a large house, 20 rooms, 10 acres of ground, outbuildings, &c. For full particulars inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

FOR SALE A FARM OF 25 ACRES, WITH STOCK and implements, half a mile from station, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 30 miles from city. This farm has a front on the Raritan River and is one of the best locations in New Jersey for a country residence; a fine chance for speculation; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; title perfect. Call on or address DR. FORREST, New York Savings Bank.

FOR SALE OR RENT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 45 minutes from New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey; possession immediately. Apply at 190 Beekman st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FARMS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., near city limits, 62 acres; new house, 40x?0; fruit, barn, &c. Apply to THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, or W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street.

FOR RENT—FOR A YEAR OR EIGHTEEN MONTHS from May 1, an old family residence, on Temple street, New Haven; thoroughly and comfortably furnished; bath room, water, gas, &c.; family going abroad. Address box 1,565 Post office, New Haven.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.; fourteen rooms, all improvements; one acre of land, fine garden, three minutes from depot; fully furnished. Address F. B. SPENCE, 213 Canal street.

HACKENSACK AND VICINITY.—FOR SALE AND TO let, Country Seats, Farms and Cottages; some furnished; all prices. Send for printed descriptions. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

HOTEL TO LET.—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAHA, Nebraska; best hotel west of Chicago; contains seventy rooms; possession immediately. For particulars, terms, &c., address SETH W. HALE, 28 Broad street, New York, or GEORGE P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE

ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT SIX PER CENT

INTEREST.

No part of principal due for two years, and afterwards only one-ninth yearly. Products will pay for lands and good improvements much within the limits of this generous credit. On these liberal terms every capable and enterprising man having only small means can soon acquire a good farm and home for himself and family.

Circulars giving full particulars are supplied gratis; and any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them or to form a colony are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.

Apply personally or by letter to

GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

W. D. COWLES,
Eastern Agent Burlington and Missouri River Railroad,
317 Broadway, New York.

NYACK.—THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Nyack for sale; on the river; just finished; 18 rooms; all modern improvements; adjoining the Institute grounds. Inquire at 23 West Forty-seventh street, or address R. C., box 5,040 Post office.

ORANGE, N. J. (SPECIALTY), FOR SALE, RENT, Exchange. Call for a complete printed list of furnished and unfurnished Houses for rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

PLANTATION—2,000 ACRES, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., on railway and river; rice lands; fine timber; best phosphate deposit in State. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE late Hon. Robert Campbell, in the village of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway (12 hours from New York), will be sold, with or without a Farm of 150 acres attached; large brick modern built House; location unequalled for healthfulness; surroundings attractive; a very desirable property. Address R. J. CAMPBELL, Executor, Bath, N. Y.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE or to rent, a fine large Gothic Mansard roof Mansion, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements of a city first class residence; gas on the premises and gas fixtures throughout; commanding a fine view of surrounding country; three minutes' walk from depot and forty minutes from City Hall, New York; well adapted for a gentleman's country seat, a first class boarding house or hotel; no boarding house or hotel in the vicinity; twenty-eight passenger trains stop at depot daily. Apply to or address WILLIAM UNCKLES, Rutherfurd Park, or THOMAS E. DEY, 156 East Eighty-sixth street, New York.

TO LET—A LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., within five minutes walk of depot; time thirty minutes to Chambers street ferry; twenty trains daily; six miles to Hoboken, 2½ to Weehawken ferry; house, outbuildings and grounds are in splendid order; good water and high ground. Apply to J. L. GREELEY, 15 Greenwich avenue, New York.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON THE BANK OF THE river at Tottenville, Staten Island; eight rooms; three minutes from the railroad depot; only 25 cents fare to New York; rent $300. Apply to Dr. S. ANDREWS, Perth Amboy, N. J.

THE OCCUPANT OF A LARGE HOUSE, NEAR THE city, fine situation and every requisite, wants a suitable party to take it for a first class boarding house, with Board for his family; would partly furnish. Address, with references, box 4,970 Post office.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, HOTEL STAND AND Real Estate for sale—At Craigville, Orange county, N. Y., on THURSDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the line of the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway. Sold under foreclosure.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, 55 MINUTES FROM New York, first class Residence, with four acres; six minutes from depot. A. POWELL, 35 Park row, room 15.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A LOT OF MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE FOR A House or for lots in this city or vicinity. Apply to J. ROSENSTEIN, 134 Forsyth street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO BROOKLYN HOUSES TO EXCHANGE for Railroad Bonds or Stocks, &c. Address box 149 Herald office.

A PLOT OF 140 LOTS, AT RUTHERFURD PARK, TO exchange for City or for Brooklyn Property, or for a Farm or Country Seat, by J. ROSENSTEIN, 134 Forsyth st.

A COUNTRY STORE, WITH FINE HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, and about 1½ acre of Land, near the city, to exchange for City or Brooklyn Property. Photograph at J. ROSENSTEIN'S, 134 Forsyth street.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, GOOD BUILDINGS, AND 20 acres of Land, on Long Island, near the Sound, free and clear, to exchange for City or Brooklyn Property. Photograph at J. ROSENSTEIN'S, 134 Forsyth street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 25x50x100, on Thompson street, to exchange for Westchester Farm or Hotel Property. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN HARLEM, FIRST MORTGAGE in railroad stock, $5,000 Equity in house and furniture in New York city. Address Dr. BROWN, 65 Seventh avenue.

EXCHANGE—FINE FARM NEAR HUNTINGTON, L. I., 100 acres; good buildings, splendid soil, stock, &c.; will give a genuine bargain. [illegible] CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE, valuable Lease of 1? years, business part New York city; also Ridgewood and Jersey City Lots free. D. B. CLARK, 151 Broadway, room 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST CLASS Houses, fronting Park. Call on owner, 315 West Fifty-eighth street. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DESIRABLE corner Property in First place, Brooklyn—A first class three story, basement and sub-cellar brown stone House, with large conservatory; all modern improvements; size 20x50x125; cash price $25,000. Apply to SPAFARD & CLAPP, 188 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST Residences on St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, with 14 lots. A large two story attic and basement double frame House (brick filled); all modern improvements; fine garden, large brick stable; cash price $50,000, mortgage $20,000. Apply to SPAFARD & CLAPP, 188 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

Iowa Land—1,800 acres, in Webster, Wright and Hamilton counties.
Missouri Land—1,280 acres, in Lawrence and Barry counties.
Newtown (L. I.) Lots—Four Lots, 25x100.
$5,000—Manufacturing stock and a valuable Patent.

All free and clear.
Address EXCHANGE, box 4,082 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE and Grounds at Paterson, N. J.; no all mortgage; terms easy; photograph at our office. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE, AND 27, OR MORE ACRES on New Jersey Midland Railroad; two first class Houses on Morris and Essex Railroad; all within one hour of New [illegible] $?,000 each. Some [illegible] Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—Three five story new brick Store and Tenements, on First avenue, including Corner, together with a six story brick House adjoining, in the street. GOTTLIEB & SENFTNER, 491 Sixth street, corner First avenue.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON WEST 107TH STREET, FOR Store and Tenement Property, equity $15,000; will pay some cash. SIEGEL BERNHARD, 20 Walker street.

TO EXCHANGE, FOR A RESIDENCE IN SARATOGA, [illegible] J. D. HOTT & SON, 115 Broadway.

THREE FARMS IN ILLINOIS, FREE FROM [illegible] Property [illegible] GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

WE OFFER SOME VERY VALUABLE CITY LOTS IN exchange for city, Private or Tenement Property. [illegible] REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY, 2?? and [illegible] avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A FIRST CLASS FOUR story [illegible] with modern improvements, between [illegible] and Sixth avenues, and not above Sixtieth street nor [illegible] street, who desires to dispose of the same [illegible] for cash, will find a purchaser by addressing J. W. H., box 2,563 Post office.

SMALL HOUSE OR LOTS IN VICINITY FOR [illegible] Stock and [illegible] of a long established Drug store in Brooklyn. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, AND MIGHT BUY, A comfortable, furnished [illegible] moderate size, with stable, and ten to fifty acres on high ground, within an hour [illegible] of New York. Address box 1,389 New York Post office.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, IMPROVED PROPERTY [illegible] between Canal and [illegible] streets, worth from $10,000 to $200,000, with [illegible] Address [illegible] New York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop [illegible] between [illegible] streets and [illegible] avenues [illegible] Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery. Single Rooms, 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; Family Rooms, $1 and $2 per day. House open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE, 208 EAST FOURTEENTH street, first brown stone from corner, convenient to business and amusements. Good Rooms and excellent Table for families and single gentlemen.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table and attendance, at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue; fronting on Madison square, Broadway and Fifth avenue; possession immediately.

1 PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with first class Board and attendance. 25 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place. Reference required.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—An elegantly furnished suit of Apartments, with private table.

2 GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant Rooms; breakfast at 6, and dinner at 12 o'clock; terms low; English family. 353 West Thirty-fifth street.

5TH AVENUE, 294 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms for gentleman and wife or an adult family, with Board; also a pleasant Room for single gentleman; unexceptionable reference; private family.

$6 TO $10.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway; location central.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue. To let, with Board, two or three very desirable Rooms. References exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, richly furnished, with Board; rare opportunity; reference required; very select.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board; location first class; no moving in May.

36 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS, WITH Board, transient or for the summer, in a first class location.

40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER Hall.—To rent, with Board, a large, furnished Room, to a small family; references exchanged.

42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, second floor, with Board; adults only.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms on the parlor, second and third floors to let, with Board; location and table first class.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, to let, in a German family; terms moderate; references.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

99 CLINTON PLACE.—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST class Board at a moderate price can be accommodated.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS TO let, en suite or singly, with Board; table boarders accommodated; no moving in May.

130 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms on second floor will be vacated April 1; first class Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, to families and single gentlemen. Also Suit of Rooms suitable for a physician or dentist.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; no moving in May. Call for three days.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Breakfast; no moving in May.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGTON and Third avenues.—Pleasant furnished front Room, on second floor, with hot and cold water and closets, to let, with Board.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—THREE OR FOUR SINGLE gentlemen can have nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board; house first class; terms moderate.

183 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FRONT ROOM to let, with good Table; reasonable to permanent parties; fine location. Call for one week; references given and required.

220 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Furnished Rooms to rent, from now to the 1st of May, with or without Board; modern improvements and terms reasonable.

327 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE, pleasant, well furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with excellent Board. No moving May 1.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; home and table first class; reference. No moving in May.

A YOUNG GIRL CAN OBTAIN GOOD BOARD WITH a single lady. Please inquire at 281 Fifth street, between First and Second avenues, in the grocery store.

A PERMANENT PARTY CAN HAVE THEIR CHOICE of three large communicating Rooms, on second floor; also large front Room on third floor, fully or partially furnished, with first class Board; would rent to gentlemen, without Board, fully furnished; no moving in May; references exchanged. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH LITTLE GIRL FOUR YEARS old, wants an unfurnished Room, with Board; a place where the child may be cared for, as the lady is engaged during the day; terms not to exceed $8 per week; central location. Address BOARD, box 5,483 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE ROOM, with Board, in a family where there are few or no boarders; east side; state terms, which must be very moderate. A. M. S., box 191 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED—By a single gentleman, in a small family, only; above Twenty-third street; terms, $30 to $40 monthly for breakfast and tea, with dinner on Sundays. Address for one week, stating particulars, SCHOOLMASTER, box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR WITH PRIVATE TABLE WANTED for a family of adults; location central; well furnished; house must be thoroughly well kept; a first rate plain table; private family preferred; possession wanted in April or May, and if suiting permanent will make a permanent home. Address, with full particulars, X, Post office box 3,956.

THREE OR FOUR ADULTS DESIRE BOARD IN A strictly private family, above Thirty-fourth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; references. Address JUNIUS, Herald office.

WANTED—WITH BOARD, TWO ROOMS, ONE SUITABLE as an office for a physician; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, Third and Sixth avenues. Address Dr. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A PARLOR and Bedroom in the neighborhood of Twentieth street and Fifth avenue; three rooms, if satisfactory, will be taken for a year; breakfast required. Address box 3,407 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH one child and nurse, Board in a private family for the summer; a farmer's preferred; board must be good and terms reasonable; vicinity within thirty miles of New York city. Please state all particulars. Address W. E. S., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, BY A gentleman, wife and child and nurse, on the Sound preferred. Address, stating terms, R., Herald office.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVENUE, corner Twenty-fifth street. Rooms for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), WARREN street, one block from Broadway.—Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 a $1 50 a day, $4 to $5 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—2,000 Light Rooms, neatly furnished, 25c. and 50c. per night, $2 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING on Fifth avenue, Madison square and Broadway.—Arranged in suites of apartments for families, with private table and attendance; possession immediate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT, opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1. Address F. H. ORVIS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

In This City and Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE to meet with a private family having two or three Rooms they would let, unfurnished, for housekeeping; rent to be very moderate; references [illegible] Address, with particulars, ECONOMY, box 2?? Herald office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND RESPONSIBLE party desires a first class furnished House in city or [illegible] Address HOWARD, box [illegible] Post office, New York.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, BY A SMALL family, a [illegible] House [illegible] west side of the city, below [illegible] street [illegible] the improvements; good reference. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A SMALL house [illegible] between Fourteenth [illegible] street. Address, stating location and rent, which must be less than $1,000, T. [illegible] East [illegible] street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OFFICE, IN A GOOD [illegible] between Seventeenth and Thirty-seventh streets [illegible] Address A. E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO OR three connecting rooms, nicely furnished, with conveniences for light housekeeping, in respectable neighborhood. Address, for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, L. W. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF APRIL, A FURNISHED House for boarders, and where part of the rent would be taken in board. Call at or address 112 East [illegible] st.

WANTED—A MODERN DWELLING, UNFURNISHED; location from Tenth to Fortieth street, between Lexington and Seventh avenues; rent $1,000 to $1,500, monthly or quarterly in advance. [illegible] West [illegible]

In the Country.

HOTEL WANTED, FURNISHED, BY A RESPONSIBLE party, [illegible] Address WILLIAM, box 192 Herald office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO RENT, FOR ONE year, on Staten Island, a healthful Country Place on high ground, [illegible] Address [illegible] for one week [illegible] box 4,172 New York Post office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, by ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY D. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, consigned direct from Europe, consisting of an invoice of choice Italian Pictures, richly and elaborately framed, comprising copies from the celebrated originals of the old masters, by the best modern copyists of the Italian schools. Also, a number of choice and fine examples of the American schools. Particulars in time. The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, March 25.

Also, immediately after the paintings, a private Library of Medical Works belonging to a physician going abroad.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. removed from private city residence and a gentleman's country seat. Details in time.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—PEREMPTORY sale of Houses and Lots, 265 and 267 West Thirty-ninth street. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:—West Thirty-ninth street—The two four-story and basement Philadelphia brick front Houses and Lots, situate on the north side of West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and known as 265 and 267. The houses have brown stone trimmings, contain modern improvements and are connected, having been used as a school; each house contains 25 rooms.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Wednesday, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at 134 East Twelfth street, near Third avenue, all the Furniture contained in said house, comprising in part walnut Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cutlery and Glassware, together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, ROYAL WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, SILVER PLATED, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Wednesday, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 349 West Fifty-first street, near Eighth avenue,

All the elegant Furniture, &c., contained in said house, comprising, in part, elaborately carved rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, Dining Room and Chamber Suits, fine curled hair Mattresses, MAGNIFICENT MANTEL SET, CLOCK AND TWO CANDELABRA, STYLE LOUIS QUATORZE, REAL FLORENTINE BRONZES, RICHLY DECORATED, GENUINE OLD DRESDEN CHINA, IN GROUPS, VASES AND FIGURES; COMPLETE SET OF ELKINGTON & MASON'S ENGLISH ELECTRO SILVER TABLEWARE, TUREENS, WINE COOLERS, FORKS AND SPOONS, &c.; TWO SUPERB STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, marble top; Marvin Safe, for parlor use. Royal Wilton, velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,

by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street. On Tuesday, March 26, at 12 o'clock, a large collection of Oil Paintings, by order of the Sheriff, among which will be found several works of well known artists, both American and foreign, now on exhibition, with catalogue. For particulars see Sheriff's notice under this auction column.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS, OFFICE NO. 11 PINE STREET. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, FOUR GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTY-SECOND STREET. THESE EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE FULL FRONT LOTS command a splendid and uninterrupted VIEW OF THE HUDSON. They are ready at once to improve, and will be sold SEPARATELY, on liberal terms. Maps ready.

SALE POSITIVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
V. K. STEVENSON,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26 and 27, Important Trade Sale of American, English and German Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, French Tinned Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Embracing full lines of desirable goods in lots to suit city and country trade. Also, Damaged Cutlery under Port Warden's Inspection, &c., &c., &c. Full particulars in catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, By WALDRON & COOKE, Salesroom and Horse Mart 163 Liberty, 38, 44, 46 New Church, 109, 111, 111 Cedar streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, regular weekly sale at auction of Work Horses, Carriage Horses, Business Horses, double Truck, Express Wagon, 10 sets Harness.

On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, Assignee's Sale of PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITS. WALDRON & COOKE will sell, by order of J. O. & A. S. Whitehouse, Assignees, fourth great sale from Stock of Messrs. Schaffer, Newman & Metts. On exhibition this afternoon.

On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private residence in the cottage rear of 403 West Forty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue. The entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising walnut Bedroom Suits, enamelled Suits, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Crockery, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY (MONDAY), at 11 o'clock, NINTH REGULAR SPRING SALE. SOFT HATS, PANAMAS AND STRAW GOODS, THREE HUNDRED CASES FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS. Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, 132 Church street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—Monday, March 25, at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises, 20 St. Mark's place, near Third avenue, Contents of a gymnasium, viz., Phelan Billiard Table, Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves, Desk, Gas Fixtures, 200 Clothes Closets, Bathtubs, &c. Sale positive.

A RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 124 West 26th st., near 6th av., viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $650; rich Parlor Suits, in plain and figured satin and brocatel, also silk reps, plain and striped; Brussels and velvet carpets, Mirrors, &c. Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut. Single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Plate, China, Cutlery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive.

A.—FORECLOSURE SALE OF VERY DESIRABLE Dock Property and Sulphuric Acid Works.—The Passaic Chemical Works, adjoining the N. J. Zinc Co., will be sold at auction, at Court House, Newark, N. J., Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.; no postponement. It will be divided into three parcels:—

100 feet front on Passaic River, average depth........210 feet
200 feet front on Passaic River, average depth........525 feet
24? feet front on Passaic River, average depth over...587 feet

All docked on river and bounded by Morris Canal. Terms easy. For particulars apply to J. S. LEVERETT & CO., 85 John street, New York.

AUCTION SALE OF Handsome and genteel Household Furniture, at 252 West Forty-second street, one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue, property of Albert A. Vanderhoof, Esq. This (Monday) morning, March 25, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Particulars—Velvet medallion Carpets, grand square rosewood 7¼-octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinets, Pampadour and Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits in satin, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Drawing room Suits in satin, brocatel and Reps, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs and Lounges, Tables, Clocks, Buffet, Extension Table, China Dinner Set, Cut Glass, Crystal and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Basement and Servants' Furniture. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE, AT PRIVATE MANSION 1?? WEST 2?d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues, THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), over 500 lots, by catalogue. All the costly and plain Household Furniture, namely:—Magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated city makers, cost $1,?00, used only six months; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes and Bisque Figures, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; lace and brocatel Curtains, magnificent rosewood Etageres, four rich Parlor Suits, covered in elegant silk brocade and rep coverings; Centre Tables, Lady's Writing Desk, Bookcase, 800 volumes choice Books, and Bedroom Suits, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, 25 hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Corner and Book Stands, Extension Tables, Buffet, Chairs, silver plated and French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 200 pieces cut Glass, &c., Clocks, Paintings, over 500 yards Carpets, Cutlery, Ice Box, Kitchen and Basement Furniture. N. B.—This is the largest sale this season. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and Twenty-third street stage, stopping at house. Furniture boxed and shipped for purchasers or removed.

AT JERSEY CITY.—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer and Dealer in Hudson County Real Estate, Office 72 Montgomery street, Jersey City, will sell on Thursday, March 28, 1872, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, [illegible] Lots, situate corner Bergen avenue and [illegible] Bergen city [illegible] located near [illegible] from New York [illegible] Newark and New York Railroad foot of Liberty street New York [illegible] and the depot one minute from the lots. Sale positive, terms easy. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, LEWIS E. WOOD, 72 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

AUGUSTE MARTINEZ & CO., AUCTIONEERS [illegible] 25 West [illegible] THIS DAY, Monday [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Works of Art [illegible] Superb Drawing Room Suits [illegible] Secretary Bookcase [illegible] Louis XIV [illegible] Mirrors, Toilet Sets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glassware [illegible] The Auctioneer [illegible] the largest [illegible] season. Sale peremptory.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western [illegible] stock [illegible] JOHN TONE & [illegible] at [illegible] Wednesday, March 27, at 12 o'clock [illegible] SAMUEL [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY E. D. BAILEY, AUCTIONEER, Office 60 East Fourth street, near Bowery, will sell on Wednesday, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 731 Lexington avenue, near Fifty-eighth street, all the elegant Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, rosewood Piano, &c., contained in said house, comprising Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, and consisting in part of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, very elegant rosewood Medallion Parlor Furniture, Pier Mirrors, rosewood Mirror Etagere, marble top Centre Tables, rosewood 7 octave Piano, Paintings, Bronzes, oak Extension Dining Table, oak marble top Buffet, Tables, Lounges, Chairs, elegant black walnut French veneer Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Spring and curled Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Shades, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Plated Ware, Glass and Wooden Ware, Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at office.

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER, Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co., 108 Liberty street, corner New Church. Personal attention to sales at private residences.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Elegant Household Furniture, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, elegant Parlor Suits, in reps, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, Hall Stands, walnut Buffets, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, pure curled hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Carpets, Blankets, Comforters, &c., making a fine assortment and worthy attention of housekeepers.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, at 10 o'clock, at 188 Grand street, elegant Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, hair Mattresses, feather Pillows; being the entire contents of three story house; positively in lots; dealers invited. I. J. SWARZKOPH, 273 Bowery.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 222 Bowery, general assortment of Household Furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, 531 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, will give his PERSONAL ATTENTION TO SALES OF FURNITURE at the residences of parties declining housekeeping.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, 531 BROADWAY. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Chandeliers, Carpets, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by order of Joseph Henriques, Esq., Administrator of Sarah Henriques, deceased, at her late residence, No. 9 VARICK PLACE (Sullivan street), between Bleecker and Houston streets, on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Carpets, &c.; also a superior English Mangle, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at auctioneer's office, 531 Broadway, and at house on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS, by our most distinguished modern artists, to be sold at auction On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, MARCH 28 and 29, AT NO. 60 LIBERTY STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK, Now on exhibition.

HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 172 East Houston street, sell Monday, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at 237 avenue C, contents of a Restaurant, Counters, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, patent Iceboxes, Range, Copper Boiler, &c.; also Lounge, Bedstead, Tables, &c. Sale in lots.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE—Monday, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William street, a general assortment of fine Musical Instruments, several extra fine Cornets, one Piston, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JOSEPH M'GUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. The two valuable Building Lots on the south side Fifty-sixth street, distant 175 feet west Ninth avenue. The two valuable Building Lots on the south side Fifty-sixth street, distant 3?5 feet east Tenth avenue.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. The four first class four story basement and cellar brown stone Houses and Lots, on the north side Sixty-eighth street, 1?0 feet west Park avenue, Lenox Hill. These houses have been built by days' work and are replete with modern improvements; size each house, 25 or 20 feet, lot 25 by 100.5. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 32 Great Jones street, one door from Bowery.—Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of parties; 14 years' experience; returns prompt; references given; cash advanced on consignments.

JAMES OLIVER & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.—Parties wishing to dispose of Property, either real or personal, will find it to their interest to call on OLIVER & KEANE, 31 Park row.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—SEWING MACHINES. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, 6 Wheeler & Wilson half case, Singer Sewing Machines, 5 Singer's, 8 Howe, 1 Button Hole Machine, all complete and in good order. Also 12 firkins and one prime Butter, barrels Hams, Groceries, barrels Wine, 2 Bagatelle Tables, 1 Bar Counter, lot Casks and Dies, Household Furniture, Cook's Moving, 2 cases Leaf Tobacco, &c. JAMES DONOVAN, Marshal.

PARTITION SALE. By order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, of 29½ Acres, in the English Neighborhood, New Jersey, property of the late James Cruikshank, about three minutes' walk from Bitchfield and Fairview stations on the Northern Railroad, New Jersey. F. B. OGDEN, Master in Chancery, will sell at auction, on liberal terms, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MARCH, 1872,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the late residence of James Cruikshank, deceased, in the English Neighborhood, New Jersey, the following valuable property:—

1. 9 acres, with spacious and elegant residence, barn and outbuildings, ample carriage [illegible] laid out, fruit in abundance, &c., known as the homestead of the late James Cruikshank.

2. 7 acres, with handsome residence, outbuildings, &c., grounds highly cultivated, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; on high ground, formerly known as the Cashman property.

3. 4½ acres, with large dwelling house, barn, and carriage house; grounds high and cultivated, with plenty of fruit of all kinds, ample shade, &c., formerly known as the Durando property.

The above property commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country and is located where a large advance may be confidently expected.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.
F. B. OGDEN, Master.

For maps and full particulars apply to ABEL J. SMITH, Solicitor, Hoboken, N. J., or to WILLIAM KRONBERG, Attorney-at-Law, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

P. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 329 BOWERY, sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, the Lease and Fixtures of the prominent liquor store on the corner of Fifty-fifth street and First avenue; four-pull Ale Pump, &c. This is worthy the attention of parties desiring a good paying store. Sale positive.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Women's Clothing, Dresses, Cloaks, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Shoes, &c., &c. By order of S. Smith.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway—500 lots choice Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes and other goods. By order Hugh McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of D. G. Ferguson, 5?8 Broome street.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION, of valuable Broadway Property, JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, the valuable six story and cellar brick Building 174 Broadway, corner Maiden lane, building covering the lot; this is one of the finest corners in the city of New York. Rental of premises about $24,000 per annum. Maps, with full particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street, corner Broadway.

S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON—Sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, 30 or 40 Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Wooden and Tin Ware, Crockery Ware, Extension and other Tables, Piano, Bookcases, and everything useful and necessary for housekeeping.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL WRITS of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendution Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, a large stock of fine Oil Paintings. Also, a lot of Easels and Artists' Materials, at the salesrooms of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 37 Nassau street. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Deputy. Dated NEW YORK, March 20, 1872.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 57 avenue B, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, also one Horse and Wagon. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. FRANK ROWE, Deputy.

S. FREDERICK, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, 200 lots of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pistols, &c., at 120 Chatham street. Sale commences at 2 o'clock, P. M.

VALUABLE WATER STREET STORES, BETWEEN Pine, Old and Beekman streets, at auction. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., successor to Johnson & Miller, will peremptorily sell at public auction, without reserve, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 26, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, four valuable Stores known as 247 and 249 Water street, only [illegible] feet from Peck slip. The property is splendidly situated for business purposes, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists, merchants or manufacturers. For maps apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., successor to Johnson & Miller, 25 Nassau street, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

AT DOLBEAR'S COLLEGE, 29 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Phonography, French and Spanish, separate ladies' department, day and evening; telegraphy taught practically, demand for operators.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, RE-moved to 172 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping day and evening. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business men, clerks, ladies and boys taught practically, as used in the best New York houses, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 5?? Broadway, corner Fifteenth street. Day and evening. Special afternoon writing for ladies and school children in writing, &c. Self-teaching penmanship and lettering [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

DRS. REKHARD & ARRABIA, GRADUATE OF Pennsylvania College, insert teeth without plate or clasp; also teeth without the extraction of the stumps. 251 West Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, 204 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF Gouverneur lane. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, Agent, 177 Pearl street, 9 to 11 A. M.

A.—TO LEASE 191 AND 193 SOUTH STREET, [illegible]. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, Agent, 177 Pearl street, 9 to 11 A. M.

A.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FOUR story building 411 East Twelfth street, size 25x100, suitable for any business. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A.—TO LET, WHOLE OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS, with or without Power. Apply at 105 [illegible] street.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—ON MURRAY street, near Greenwich street; [illegible] story, brown stone front. S. F. GOODING, 214 Broadway.

A.—BUSINESS CHANCE NEAR UNION SQUARE, west of Broadway, 14 Feet Fourteenth street. Basement, Second and Third Floors, will be very well finished, to let, separately or together. Apply to LINCOLN, JAN & SONS, 22 Bleecker street, or to EDWARD J. SALMON, 22 East Seventeenth street.

A SPLENDID PLATE GLASS FRONT STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lexington and Thirty-sixth street; [illegible] corner on the avenue [illegible]. THOS. J. [illegible]KINS, 584 Third avenue.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the following Houses:—
7 [illegible] street,
58 East Houston street, 58 West Fourth street,
107 East Seventeenth street,
62 East Twelfth street. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT ON THIRD AVEnue, 60 feet deep, 12 foot ceilings; well fixtured; rent low to a good party. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,065 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Bowery and Bleecker street; plate glass windows; to let cheap; excellent location for offices, manufacturing jewelers or any business requiring good light.

A SMALL REAR BUILDING IN SECOND STREET, near Bowery, suitable for light manufacturing; rent low. W. D. FALCONER, 103 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A LODGE ROOM TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY fitted up Lodge Room, with parlor attached, corner of Bowery and Bleecker street, for alternate Monday, Tuesday and Friday nights. Apply at 270 Bowery.

A SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LEASE, WEST SIDE, and very best part of the avenue for first class trade. Address VERY RARE CHANCE, Herald office.

A.—TO LET, THE SPACIOUS STORE 169 NINTH avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, occupied for the past seven years for the furniture and upholstery business. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

BAKERY—EIGHTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, CORNER of Fifty-sixth street. The above corner will be painted and store fitted with plate glass front and rented for a bakery or any other good business for a term of years at a low rent. For terms apply to WILLIAM H. McCORMACK, 236 West Fifty-second street, or Agent, P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth av.

FIRST CLASS CORNER STORE—TO LET OR LEASE; Fixtures for sale. Apply to JAMES MARTIN, 64 Gouverneur street.

LOFTS TO LET—FRONTING ON MADISON AND Monroe streets, near Grand street, size 25x200 feet; steam elevator; will be let with or without steam power. D. GARRISON, 577 Sixth avenue.

OFFICE TO RENT—54 WALL STREET, SECOND floor, No. 17; rent $400. Apply to the janitor, top floor.

PART OF A FINE BUILDING, 50X100, WITH OR WITHout steam power, to let. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID FLOORS, 50X90, TO let, with steam elevator and steam heating, at moderate rent. Apply at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH FINE, LARGE Rooms, in building corner of Bank and West streets; especially adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises to H. M. EMERSON or PEEK & BOGERT.

STEAM POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—IN ANN, NASsau, William, Beekman, Park row, Fulton, Dey, Vesey, Frankfort and Rose streets. Apply to THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, 29 Ann street.

STEAM POWER AND FINE FACTORY BUILDING TO let—Remarkably well lighted; together or in floors. Inquire at 250 or 252 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, 25X60, 25X36, and other sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 137 Elm street.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (woodworkers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS, pianoforte, showroom or artificial flower manufactory; good light. Inquire in store 123 West Houston street.

STORE AND BASEMENT—CORNER EIGHTH AVENUE and Thirty-third street; a splendid business location. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,260 Broadway.

STORE TO LEASE—56 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, near Broadway, suitable for a dining saloon or any business requiring room and a good show window. Inquire of T. DALLAS, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
To lease, the Stores and spacious Warerooms and Workshops in the splendid, newly erected building in Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, with ample steam power for manufacturing purposes, being 150x98 deep and 6 stories high. The above premises are well adapted for manufacturing pianos, sewing machines or cabinet furniture. The building is complete, with all the modern improvements, including drying rooms, elevator, &c.
LYE & CURTISS, 568 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO FIRST FLOORS, 50X80 EACH, WITH engine and boiler, 50 horse power, well lighted, two blocks from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 55 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

TO LET—22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORner of Broadway, a large House, suitable for small hotel, restaurant or business purposes. Can be seen from 1 to 4.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR DWELLING, FINE three story brick House in Wooster street, near Houston; excellent repair; lot 25x150; low rent to desirable tenants. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 662 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—STORE 70 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, 60 feet east of Broadway; also Store 57 West Thirty-third street, near Broadway, now occupied as a first class oyster saloon. H. A. SMITH, 1,286 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE, WELL lighted Floors, corner Tenth avenue and Fortieth street. Inquire at the place, to FIRST & PRYIBIL'S machine shop.

TO LET—LARGE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT, Second avenue and 116th street, five years' lease, for drugs, groceries, shoe store, &c.; splendid chance. BENJ. BROWNE, 2,340 Third avenue.

TO LET—HALF OF A STORE ON BROADWAY, WEST side, near Stewart's uptown store; desirable location for plated ware or fancy goods. Address HAMILTON, station D.

TO LET—1,324 BROADWAY, A NEAT STORE, LARGE back Room and Dwelling, consisting of nine rooms and basement; gas and water; will be rented reasonably to a good tenant. Apply early to WM. BERRIAN, 1,322 Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, to tailor shop.

TO LET—SECOND LOFT OF THE IRON BUILDING 139, 141 and 143 Centre street, size 75x75; excellent light front and rear; unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes; also 2 small Lofts, 105 Walker street, with or without power; also 6 Lofts, suitable for a coal, stone or lumber yard, corner Gansevoort and Washington streets. Apply to J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre street.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS 48 AND 50 CORTLANDT street. Apply at 163 Fulton street to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT 36 BLEECKER STREET, FINE ROOMS for light business and Apartments for families.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 GREAT Jones street, with large well lighted Room on rear floor; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., 686 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT FLOOR OF DWELLING house 5[illegible] Eighth avenue, corner of Horatio street; immediate possession; suitable for office or restaurant. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 641 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE STORE 349 SPRING STREET, NEAR Wooster; a nice store for [illegible]; a good stand for any kind of business.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW SIX story and basement iron front Storage Buildings No. 24 and 26 Trinity place, New Church street; [illegible] manufactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, 2[illegible] street, or ROBERT H. [illegible], 51 Cedar street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING, suitable for manufacturing purposes [illegible], with steam, to [illegible]. Also a few patent Candle Machines for sale. 422 West Sixteenth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LEFT [illegible] West Broadway, to parties wishing to improve. Apply to N. H. HAVENS, [illegible] street.

TO RENT—A FLOOR, 75X100, WITH YARD ROOM, [illegible], with or without; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply at 22[illegible] and 2[illegible] West Fortieth street.

THE SPLENDID LARGE STORE 25X90 WITH LEASE, also Floors of the building, with modern improvements, in the new free stone House, 1,[illegible] Third avenue.

TO JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.—LARGE, LIGHT Rooms, formerly used for jewelry, to let; fourth floor, 15 Nassau street. Inquire at room 15, up stairs.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LET, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A FOUR story [illegible] House [illegible] square, near Washington square. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURnished [illegible]. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. [illegible].

A.—[illegible] FOR FURNISHED AND UNfurnished [illegible].

A FOUR STORY [illegible] STOOP BROWN STONE House [illegible].

A.—[illegible] FOUR STORY [illegible] BROWN [illegible]
[illegible]
R. G. GODDARD,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, [illegible].

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone House, near Central Park, will be rented cheap, with others. For permits apply to N. H. HAVENS, 61 Cedar street, room 15.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, [illegible] or country, to let or for sale, always apply to S. R. GODDARD, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—Some rooms furnished, just renovated and painted, at $2,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply on the premises [illegible], 67 West Fifty-first street, between [illegible] and 4 P. M.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, VERY DESIRABLE Fifth avenue private Dwelling, 25x[illegible] feet, in perfect order, with all conveniences, to let reasonably. Also for Houses on and near Fifth and Madison avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET, FURnished and unfurnished, choice locations, low rents. WILLIAM TUCKER, 229 Fifth street, above Twenty-sixth street.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND FULLY FURNISHED House to rent—On West Twenty-third street; rent $[illegible] month. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO RENT—on Twenty-second street, west side; English basement; partially furnished; $[illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY NICELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House to let—On Twenty-second street, west side; owner would sell Furniture at half its cost; rent low. C. S. PECK & CO., 917 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, furnished, rent low, with Board for owner; privilege of taxing other boarders. Apply at 338 West Fifty-second street.

A SMALL BRICK COTTAGE, FULLY FURNISHED, to rent, including Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Ware, &c.; eight rooms; bath, gas, range, hot and cold water; newly furnished; a nice neighborhood; rent $800. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A SMALL FOUR STORY HIGH BROWN STONE House to rent—Fully furnished, on West Twenty-first street, at $175 per month. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE, 25 FEET WIDE, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, partially or fully furnished, on West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue; rent $2,200 to $2,500. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RENT A HANDSOMELY and completely furnished House, beautiful location; Thirty-fourth street, close by Park avenue; possession 1st of May. W. POOLEY & S. C. DOTY, 25 Union square.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE, FURNISHED; FINE central location; 12 rooms, in order; a party of gentlemen or private family preferred; possession. Call on owner, 224 East Fourteenth street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON AVENUE—12 rooms, $3,000; Thirty-third street, $200; four story brown stone, $250; another, $185, $200, $225, $250, $270, $175, $155, $150; parts of Houses, furnished only, $100, $[illegible], $[illegible]; a Floor, $60; all rentals and locations. Office open till 9 P. M. B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.—211 W. 21st st., $3,500; 461 W. 22d st., $1,500; 227 W. 28th st., $3,000; 156 W. 34th st., $4,200, and many others. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—Furnished and unfurnished Houses in choice locations at market rates; printed lists furnished on application.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street, Fifth and Lexington avenues, 14th, 23d, 22d, 26th, 33d, 37th, 38th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 54th, 57th, 53d and 61st streets. Printed lists. Houses for sale and to let, on application by mail or otherwise.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, partially furnished, 124 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; early possession. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, 44 West Broadway.

TO LET, OR WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, furnished or unfurnished, a first class high stoop brown stone House. Apply at 207 West Thirty-eighth street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished House, 25x55, lot 100, on Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; will be rented to a first class private family, or sold at a fair price. MYERS, SHIPMAN & SLAUSON, 1,265 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

TO LEASE—THREE OR FIVE YEARS; WEST THIRTY-eighth street, nice three story high stoop House, newly painted, completely furnished, or unfurnished if desired; $3,000. KING & CO., 1,246 Broadway, above Thirty-first st.

THE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House 52 West Forty-ninth street, from the 1st of May; rent $300 per month. Apply to S. J. PARSELLS, 58 John street.

123 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET TO RENT—FURnished; $250 per month. Apply to owner, J. A. HADDEN, 46 West Twentieth street.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city; rents from $350 to $3,500. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A NICE SMALL HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—152 East Twenty-seventh street; all improvements; in good order; seen from 10 to 12. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, 205 Broadway.

A.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH street.—Four story new, modern, medium size, desirable Dwelling to let low; also large and small Houses on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A PRETTY THREE STORY BRICK—SIXTY-THIRD street, near Lexington avenue; also one in Sixty-second street. Several others, near the Park. 1,015 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE to rent on Sixtieth street, near Lexington avenue; in first class order. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,026 Third avenue.

A BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO rent—On West Twenty-first street; rent $1,250 on a lease. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

A LARGE 3½ STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO rent—On Lamartine place (West Twenty-ninth street); 15 rooms; in good order; modern improvements; low rent $1,800; neighborhood excellent. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO RENT—On West Nineteenth street; modern conveniences, &c.; good order; rent $1,[illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO rent—On Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue; rent $2,[illegible]. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue, to rent; modern, in perfect order; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

A.—THE NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE Company have removed their office to 918 Broadway. We have to let the following very desirable Houses:—West Twenty-first street, $2,400; West Twenty-third, $2,000; East Twenty-third, $1,800; West Twenty-eighth, $2,200; West Thirtieth, $2,500; West Thirty-second, $1,250 and $1,500. Many others on the avenues and principal streets, equally desirable. PURDY & WOODWARD, Agents.

A FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEMENT House on Twenty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,800; a four story high stoop brown stone on Thirty-[illegible] street, near Sixth avenue, $2,000; a four story high stoop brown stone on Fortieth street, near Fifth avenue, $2,700; a four story high stoop brown stone on [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue, $3,[illegible]. Permits from [illegible] S. EMERSON, 562 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY DWELLING House, 31 King street, to let, with all the modern improvements; also a part of a House of three rooms, with basement [illegible]. Inquire in office, rear of 33 King street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, $1,500; ANOTHER, $1,300; four story, $[illegible]; [illegible]. B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house 172 Ninth avenue [illegible]; hot and cold water, range and gas fixtures. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A.—TO LET, THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] House, [illegible] West Eleventh street, between [illegible] Sixth avenue [illegible]. [illegible] 30 West Eleventh street.

A.—TO LET, SMALL BROWN STONE AND BRICK [illegible] Houses, containing from 14 to 16 rooms each, on Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, near the [illegible] Seminary, [illegible] every improvement that can be desired. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts.

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible] Twenty-[illegible] street, between [illegible].

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible] Thirty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues [illegible] high stoop, elegant [illegible] $2,500.

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible] brown stone.

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible].

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible] Ninth street [illegible].

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible].

HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible].

[illegible]

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 220 Fifth street, [illegible].

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET, FROM APRIL 1, THE FIRST CLASS NOVA Scotia stone House 324 Madison avenue; elegantly finished in hardwood, with Mirrors, &c., by Marcotte; is free-stood and contains all the modern improvements; rent $4,000. For permits apply to JOHN OWEN, No. 7 East Forty-seventh street, from 12 to 4.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE small four story English basement House 147 West Twenty-sixth street; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. GEYFFERT, 239 Third avenue, corner Twenty-ninth st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, on Fifth avenue and 126th and 127th streets; rent $1,500. Parlor Carpets and Parlor Suit of Furniture for sale if desired. W. S. GAVEY, 275 Mulberry street.

TO LET THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop dwelling House No. 21 Fifth avenue (South); Chandeliers, &c., with house. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 169 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop dwelling House No. 8 Amity street; Chandeliers, &c., with house. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 169 Bleecker st.

TO LET THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop dwelling House No. 12 Washington square South; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 169 Bleecker street.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—THE FOUR STORY brown stone House 119 Lexington avenue, size 17x[illegible]; can be seen from 1 to 2. Apply to A. G. HAVENS & SON, lumber office, foot of East Twenty-eighth street.

TO LEASE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, WITH CARriage house and two lots, on Ninth avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth street; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; in good order; suitable for a boarding house. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRAME House with all modern improvements, four Lots of ground with fine fruit and stable, in Eighty-third street, between Boulevard and Central Park. Inquire of J. R. TILFAIR, 16 Wall street.

TO RENT—BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVEnues, and below Thirtieth street, two very large Houses, adjoining, suitable for boarding purposes or for some first class club. Address for particulars E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth st.

TO RENT SMALL COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIFTH street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway; five rooms and good cellar; $20 a month to small family. Apply at 807 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 W. 23d st.—240 W. 14th st., $3,000; 215 W. 19th st., $1,800; 252 W. 19th st., $1,600; 431 W. 21st st., $1,500; 250 W. 21st st., $1,500; 459 W. 22d st., near 7th av., $1,300; 311 W. 22d st., $2,000; 431 W. 22d st., $1,400; 461 W. 22d st., $1,600; 461 W. 22d st., $1,500, with some furniture; 138 W. 24th st., $1,300; 262 W. 22d st., $1,500; 204 W. 24th st., $1,800; 254 W. 25th st., $1,800; 227 W. 25th st., $1,800; 105 W. 27th st., $1,600; 148 W. 26th st., $2,000; 411 W. 45th st., $1,000 and 9th av., $1,200. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

150 HOUSES TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCATIONS. Printed lists called free; also a number of furnished Houses to rent. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,026 Third avenue.

790 LEXINGTON AVENUE—TO RENT, UNFURnished, $2,000 per annum. Apply to owner, J. A. HADDEN, 46 West Twentieth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH WATER AND GAS, suitable for two persons; also a hall Bedroom, at moderate terms. 48 Fourth avenue.

A COSEY PARLOR TO LET—WITH BEDROOM CONnecting, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Apply on second floor at 870 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

IN A FRENCH FAMILY—TO LET, A FINE BACK Room, furnished; all improvements; for one or two gentlemen; one Hall Room. 65 East Twelfth street.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—At 157 West Twenty-third street; to gentlemen only. Reference required.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT BACK hall Bedroom, nicely furnished; private house; terms $3 per week. 224 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET FURNISHED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSEssion, one Floor, containing three small Rooms, comfortably furnished, to respectable gentleman and wife, for housekeeping, in a genteel cottage, 121 West Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; price $30 per month or $7 per week.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN BROWN stone houses; all improvements; occupied by owners; no boarding or cooking; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate; no moving in May; front, back or hall Rooms. Premises, 151 East Thirtieth street, or B. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

2 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; family private, first floor; on reasonable terms. At 150 East Forty-eighth street, corner Third avenue.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, CONNECTING, furnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath and closet on floor; excellent [illegible] fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

43 D STREET (WEST, 244), ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Splendid location for summer; delightful Rooms on second and third floor for families or gentlemen, at reduced prices.

112 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED, a front Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, water, gas and pantry; also a back Parlor, with pantry and gas. Inquire during the week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN A FIRST CLASS TENEment, stationary tubs, marble mantels, &c.; rent $20 and $21; also Apartments at $7. Apply at 339 West Fortieth street.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL LET THREE Rooms to a family of two or three adults for housekeeping; location first class; rent $25 per month. Address E. D. E., box 135 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, PRIvate bath, hot and cold water, &c.; most desirable location down town; large yard. 216 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE ELEGANT FRENCH Flats on Sixth avenue; first class in every respect. Full particulars at office of MORRIS B. BAER, 991 Sixth av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR HOUSE, would let Second Floor, which is very large, with extension and extra conveniences. 90 St. Mark's place, Eighth street.

ELEGANT FRENCH FLATS—FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, Fifth and Sixth avenues; replete with every modern improvement, for first class families. Full particulars at office of MORRIS B. BAER, 991 Sixth avenue.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN BLOCK west side Third avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; water closets, gas fixtures, &c., on each floor. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

ONE OR TWO FLOORS, IN A FIRST CLASS BROWN stone, private House, conveniently arranged for housekeeping; plenty closets; house and neighborhood first class. Apply at premises 317 West Twenty-[illegible] street.

PARLORS, BASEMENTS AND THIRD FLOOR IN A modern house to rent [illegible] good location. Apply to owner on premises, 45 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, UPPER PART OF House to gentleman and wife; no children; house in good order; gas and Croton water; to be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, between 12 and 12 o'clock; rent $20 per month. 121 West Twenty-third st., between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME THIRD Floor, containing five rooms with all modern improvements, to a small family, without children, in the fine brown stone house 221 East Seventeenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park.

TO LET IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue, Lower Part of dwelling house. Apply to owner on premises 111 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND FLOOR of house 121 Bank street. Inquire of JAMES GILSON, 77½ Wall street.

TO LET—IN WAVERLEY PLACE, UPPER PART OF House, with separate [illegible]; modern improvements; rent $50 per month. Inquire at 158 West Tenth street.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, WITH [illegible] between [illegible] and Lexington avenues. FRANCIS [illegible], 998 Third avenue, near Fifty-eighth street.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF A HANDSOME [illegible] house to a small American family, of adults; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; location good; no other tenants; $[illegible] per month. Apply at 221 East Twenty-fourth street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 2 AT $11 AND $12, and three at $10 per month. Inquire at 462 Fourth avenue, corner of Thirty-[illegible] street.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 104 EAST TENTH street, female physician; [illegible].

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. [illegible], PROfessor [illegible], 30 years' successful practice in this city, [illegible]. [illegible] 75 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SPEEDY [illegible], 128 West Twenty-sixth street.

ATTENTION! TWENTY YEARS' PRIVATE HOSPITAL [illegible]. Dr. FRANKLIN, 22 Bleecker street.

DR. KIN CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND [illegible] Broadway.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR [illegible] free. 155 or 87 [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue.

DR. AND MADAME WEST, PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies, 142 West [illegible] street. [illegible].

THE OLDEST MEDICAL OFFICE IN NEW YORK FOR the cure of [illegible] is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. [illegible] practice.

PROPOSALS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL of [illegible], Virginia, to receive proposals [illegible] Water Works [illegible].
[illegible] H. [illegible], Danville, Va.
G. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
and her
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Mr. MARK SMITH .... POWHATAN
John Brougham's celebrated burlesque, entitled
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
H.R.H. PRINCESS POCAHONTAS .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H.M. KING POWHATAN .... Mr. MARK SMITH
COUNT ROLFE .... Mr. A. W. YOUNG
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH .... Mr. G. W. ANSON
CROCASCANBE .... Mr. HARRY COX
OPPEDILOGO .... Mr. JULIAN CROSS
FOOTLEFFT .... Miss EMILY WESTON
For full cast see bills of the day.
SCENERY ALL NEW by Mr. HEISTER.
Previous to the burlesque
THE FAVORITE COMEDIETTA, ENTITLED
CHECKMATE.
Messrs Young, Anson, Cox, Miss Jenny Lee and Miss Emily Weston in the cast.
In active rehearsal, Burnand's best Burlesque, in two acts, which will be produced for the first time in America, entitled
POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
POLL .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
with the celebrated song of
"His heart is true to P. U."
The Burlesque will be presented with new Scenery, Music, Properties, &c., &c.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. Booth takes great pleasure in announcing the engagement of the talented and accomplished Artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
in her celebrated impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in Shakespeare's favorite Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
The only "AS YOU LIKE IT" MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MISS LE CLERCQ as ROSALIND.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Frison's Music Store, 112 Broadway.
In active preparation for speedy production—The "HUNCHBACK," "PLOT AND PASSION," "SCRAP OF PAPER," &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF MR. MACKAYE'S SEASON.

Mr. MACKAYE as Colonel Grey, Miss GRISWOLD as Mrs. Brooks, EVERY NIGHT at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.	LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE. MONDAY, March 25, BENEFIT OF A. H. DAVENPORT and T. W. DAVEY. WEDNESDAY, March 27, BENEFIT OF Mrs. KEITH and Miss MOVEAU.	LAST WEEK OF Mr. MACKAYE and his DRAMATIC SEASON. LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE. EVERY NIGHT at 8, Saturday, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY, March 30,
BENEFIT OF MISS GRISWOLD
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured for either performance.

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. | LADIES FREE FRIDAY EVENING.
FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF
JEM AND FOLEY MACE.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS ONLY,
together with our great STAR COMPANY, which appear every EVENING in a new PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY, March 28, benefit of HUGHEY DAGGERTY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, MARCH 25.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
production of H. J. Byron's great Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled,
LURLINE, LURLINE,
OR THE KNIGHT AND THE NAIADS,
in which PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, ROLLIN HOWARD, A. H. SHELDON, and full and efficient burlesque company will appear. The burlesque will be superbly mounted with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Preceded by the Comedy in 2 acts,
entitled,
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
John Gilman .... Mr. T. W. KEENE
Sophie .... Miss JESSIE DE FORREST
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, owing to the GREAT SUCCESS of the moral drama, by Miss LAURA KEENE, entitled,
THE WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK,
with all its sensational effects.
LAST WEEK OF BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
585 Broadway.
A GLORIOUS BILL.
RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The screaming pantomime of
OLD MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE.
OLD MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE.
THE GREAT QUARTET DANCE.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READING,
in aid of the
BETHESDA MISSION OF RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Thursday evening, March 28, at
ASSOCIATION HALL.
"Dramatic, Poetic and Humorous." Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Ticket office, 114 Broadway; Thomson's book store, 1,107 Broadway, and at the hall.

ARION MUSIC ROOMS, 528 BROADWAY.
The most elegant Music Hall in the city.
The favorite nightly resort of the masses.
Fifty polite young lady attendants.
Brilliant and attractive Musical Entertainment.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Mirth, Music and Amusement reigns supreme.
Complete order strictly enforced.
The Hall is where good society congregate.
Everything bright, pleasant and comfortable.
Novel features being constantly introduced.
Strangers as well as the public cordially invited.
Admission free. M. CAMPBELL, Manager.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COMEDIAN, AND ALSO Old Man, and one or two responsible parties for a spring travelling season. Apply Monday, at box office Bowery Theatre, between 1 and 3.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.
THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
has removed from Broadway
to their new rooms
No. 5 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
next door to Delmonico's.
Pupils received daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
211 Fourth avenue, between 18th and 19th streets.
A Card.
The undersigned respectfully begs to call the attention to the commencement of a Spring Course, from April 1, 1872, for thorough instruction in piano, violin, singing and harmony. The most celebrated professors are employed for every branch, among whom are Herr Carl Fradel and Mons. Henry Sarlath, both well known as composers and pianists and experienced teachers; Dr. Henry [illegible], the eminent organist, and Herr G. Carlberg, formerly conductor of the Italian Opera. Worcester [illegible] G. Morosini, the brilliant pianist; Mme. De Barry, the talented pianist; Miss Eliza Cook, pupil of Thalberg.
Pupils are requested to enter their names as soon as possible at the office as above, so that they may be classified in time.
For terms and particulars apply to
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A VERY GOOD CONTRALTO, ACQUAINTED WITH the Catholic and Episcopal services, wishes an engagement for Easter Sunday (either chorus or solo) would accept rehearsals. Please address CHURCH, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF FIRM.
The Ninety [illegible] business
of L. L. SMITH & CO. will remove on Monday, the 25th inst. from No. 6 Howard street to
1[illegible] and 1[illegible] West Twenty-fifth street,
between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York.
The name of L. L. Smith & Co. will be changed on the 1st of April to
L. L. & J. T. SMITH.
L. L. SMITH,
J. T. SMITH.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF
Selous'
Great Pictures
of
Jerusalem.
Day and Evening, at [illegible] avenue.

CLOTHING.

ASTONISHING PRICES PAID BY M. LEVIN, 227 [illegible] street, near Fourth, Third [illegible] for [illegible] Cast [illegible] Clothing, [illegible], &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Levin.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street, M. [illegible] pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, [illegible] Carpets, &c. [illegible] quantities. Ladies attended to by Mr. or Mrs. [illegible].

AT 820 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—[illegible] pays the highest [illegible] for Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Hart.

AT [illegible] SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON [illegible] and Waverley place, ladies and gentlemen will be [illegible]. E. [illegible].

AT [illegible] BROADWAY, RENOWNED ESTABLISHMENT [illegible].

AT 452 [illegible] STREET, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH [illegible].

AT [illegible].

AT [illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible].

AT [illegible] WELL KNOWN ESTAB[illegible] Mrs. [illegible].

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 806 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-[illegible] street, [illegible] and Carpets [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MATINEES AT 2.

250	LAST CHANCE!	250
	SAT., Mch. 30,	
FOX	25th time	FOX
SEE IT.	of Humpty Dumpty.	SEE IT.
	Last week of the	
	present gorgeous	
	combination.	
FOX		FOX
250	LAST CHANCE!	250

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
IN A NEW DRESS.
New Dances, new Tricks, new Sensations,
New Scenes,
New European Artists.
Go and take your last look at the present form of [illegible].

WALLACK'S.
THE GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
THE VETERAN
will for the present delay the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its presentation, is one of the most successful dramas ever brought out even at Wallack's, as brilliant as is the record of dramatic glories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect scenic care and taste with which the piece now runs. It [illegible] regard to the [illegible] of the piece. We [illegible] the acting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then, the last table is a chef d'oeuvre of staging in taste and effect blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will doubtless run to the end of the season, but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will bear seeing twice or thrice.—Extract from the New York Herald.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddard and Miss Peggy Mordaunt.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
REVIVAL FOR ONE WEEK OF
THE FAVORITE PARISIAN COMEDY.
EVERY EVENING this week will be acted the very popular Parisian Comedy, in five acts, by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, entitled,
FROU-FROU!
Henri Sartorys, the husband .... Mr. D. H. Harkins
[illegible], a man of the present .... Mr. W. Davidge
Comte de Valreas, the rival [illegible] the husband .... Mr. George Parkes
Baron de Cambri .... Mr. James Lewis
[illegible] .... Mr. George De Vere
Vincent .... Mr. E. Godfrey
Zanetto, a [illegible] Italian .... Mr. W. Beekman
Gilberte ("Frou-Frou") .... Miss Agnes Ethel
Louise, her sister .... Miss Kate Newton
Baronne de Cambri .... Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Pauline .... Miss Nellie Mortimer
The Governess .... Miss Roberta Norwood
Angelique .... Miss Louisa Volmer
Georgie .... Gertrude
ACT I.—LOVE.
ACT II.—MARRIAGE.
ACT III.—SEPARATION.
ACT IV.—DESERTION.
ACT V.—[illegible]
MONDAY, March 25, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
FRIDAY, March 29, BENEFIT of Miss AGNES ETHEL.
ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE, Saturday next, at 1½.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
for immediate and elaborate production, an extraordinary Parisian Drama, arranged and adapted by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, from the French of BELOT, entitled,
ARTICLE 47.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON
OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF .... Directors
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager
Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, April 1, with TROVATORE.
Opera nights, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS Grand Gala MATINEES.
The repertoire will be as follows:—
TROVATORE, RIGOLETTO, LUCREZIA BORGIA, DON GIOVANNI, WILLIAM TELL, LES HUGUENOTS, &c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscription books for the season will be kept open until Wednesday next, March 27, at the stage door of the Academy.
Persons who have already subscribed can have their tickets by applying from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Belvedere House, corner Fifteenth street and Irving place, room 56.
N. B.—On Tuesday and every day after from 9 to 5 P. M. all the business will be transacted at the box office of the Academy.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 25, and until further notice,
SEA OF ICE,
with Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, FRANK ROCHE, E. LUNT, &c., in the cast.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers .... CARROLL & McCLOSKEYS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
of Ned Buntline and Fred G. Maeder's great drama.
BUFFALO BILL, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.
J. W. CARROLL .... as .... BUFFALO BILL
J. W. CARROLL .... as .... BUFFALO BILL

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. | AN OPERATIC NOVELTY, OH, HUSH! OH, HUSH!
GREAT SUCCESS of the SIEGRISTS AND THEIR PERFORMING DOGS.
TONY PASTOR IN SOME MORE NEW SONGS.
MLLE. LOUISE, THE CHAMPION FEMALE DRUMMER.
FRANK KERNS as Coal, SAM DEVERE as Pete Williams, BEN MASON as Count Ten, HENRY COOPER as Juba.
An entirely new PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1.
Subscriptions received at the stage door of the Academy.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS, WITH CONCERT BY the BOONE SISTERS, Cooper Institute THIS (MONDAY) EVENING. Tickets 10c. and 25c.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS, WITH CONCERT BY the BOONE SISTERS, Cooper Institute, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING. Tickets 10c. and 25c.

VICTORIA HALL,
SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER THIRTIETH STREET.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
THE WORLD RENOWNED
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

PAVILION,
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH STREET.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
THE CELEBRATED
PAVILION LADY ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROTHERS',
[illegible] square.
A fine assortment of first class
Pianofortes at very low prices.
Pianos on instalments,
and one second hand Piano very low.
[illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO [illegible]. Call at [illegible] NEWBERRY'S, [illegible] and Fourth avenue.

A CHICKERING PIANO, IN PERFECT ORDER, FOR $[illegible], [illegible]. J. RIDDLE, [illegible] street, near Broadway.

A SQUARE GRAND 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, [illegible], for $[illegible]. [illegible] private residence 127 West [illegible] street.

A MAGNIFICENT 4 ROUND CORNER 7⅓ OCTAVE [illegible] Pianoforte [illegible] $[illegible]. 172 West [illegible] street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, GRAND [illegible] for $[illegible]. [illegible] West [illegible].

A [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] Bowery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, BEST PIANOS [illegible]. T. S. BERRY & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT [illegible] ROSEWOOD [illegible].

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT SO THAT THE [illegible]. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, NEW AND [illegible] Waters, 481 Broadway [illegible].

$100. [illegible] SEVEN OCTAVE [illegible] $[illegible] cash. [illegible] 8[illegible] Eighth avenue, near Thirty-[illegible].

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—[illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, [illegible] and 162 East Thirteenth street, at [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible]
[illegible] PRIVATE LESSONS [illegible].
[illegible] CLASS at private academy, 112 East Fourteenth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LALLA ROOKH.
JOHN F. COLE .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS AHEAD.
LALLA ROOKH!
LALLA ROOKH!
LALLA ROOKH!
MOORE'S DELICIOUS ORIENTAL LOVE STORY DRAMATICALLY PORTRAYED NIGHTLY TO OVER THREE THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE, WHO ARE FAIRLY ENCHANTED BY THE EXQUISITE ILLUSTRATIONS [illegible] SPLENDOR, EASTERN VOLUPTUOUSNESS, MAGNIFICENCE AND LUXURY.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25,
AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FOSTER'S new dramatization of
LALLA ROOKH; OR,
THE PEARL OF INDIA!
LALLA ROOKH
THE PEARL OF INDIA!
"The most gorgeous spectacle ever displayed on the American stage. The splendor of the scenery, costumes and appointments unfortunately took away the breath of the [illegible]."—New York Herald.
IT IS BEWILDERINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND BRIGHT!
"More free and easy dancing and lavish exposure of female charms than any drama we have hitherto beheld. Even the 'Black Crook' is fairly surpassed by it. The scenes are literally splendid. The Transformation Scene at the close, no description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' could surpass for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—New York Times.
ITS MUSIC IS RAVISHINGLY SWEET!!
"Let it be acknowledged that 'Lalla Rookh' is the most stupendous spectacular piece ever seen here. The 'Black Crook' is rivalled by its style. * * * It employs magnificently built women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic flights. It possesses dances such as ravished the soul of 'Sinbad' Co. in Andalusia. * * * The house was crowded to suffocation, and the various scenic pictures were received with generous applause."—New York World.
IT IS AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE FIRST DAWN OF LOVE!
"The attendance was numerous; this large theatre—one of the largest in the world—was filled in every part. The word of promise, with respect to the scenic splendor of the production, was found to be fully kept. The procession affords opportunities of exhibit value for impressive study of the female form divine. They are offered under fine conditions."—New York Tribune.
LALLA ROOKH
LALLA ROOKH
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE EVERY NIGHT AT 11.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS AHEAD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH .... Manager
SIXTH WEEK AND LAST
of Fred. G. Maeder's great Drama and Ned Buntline's
Great Story,
B. B. BUFFALO BILL. B. B.
B. B. BUFFALO BILL. B. B.
B. B. W. H. WHALLEY as B. B.
B. B. BUFFALO BILL. B. B.
Triumph of Dramatic Art, Lifelike,
IMPRESSIVE, THRILLING!
GREATEST HIT IN THE BOWERY SINCE 1865
[illegible] present building was erected.
Preceded with
HUNTING A TURTLE.
BUFFALO BILL, with W. H. Whalley, at 2. Miss Susan Denin, in [illegible], Tuesday April 1.
LAST B. B. MATINEE, SATURDAY.
MONDAY, April 1,
OUT OF THE FIRE.
By W. S. Higgins, Esq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER .... Manager
THE ESTABLISHED FASHIONABLE RESORT,
EMPHATICALLY THE LADIES' THEATRE.
First appearance of the great original
ZIGZAGS, ZIGZAGS.
The COMIC ZIGZAGS. The GROTESQUE ZIGZAGS.
HERNANDEZ IMPERIAL JAPANESE.
JAPS from OSH KOSH. OSH KOSH JAPS.
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BAND.
ERNANI. ERNANI.
The Burlesque of the Period.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES INTRODUCED.
Mr. George Atkins, Miss Jennie Kendall, Miss Annie Wood, Miss Minnie Jackson, Miss S. E. Freeman.
THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
GUS WILLIAMS .... The DUTCH JUDGE.
Dougherty, Barney, Gee, Ashcroft, Schwicardi, Seton, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART .... Manager
THE LADIES' FAVORITE RESORT.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS
THE NEW BURLESQUE, THE
THE NEW BURLESQUE, SEIZER.
THE QUEENS OF BURLESQUE TO-NIGHT, | MISS SOPHIE WORRELL, MISS IRENE WORRELL, MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
The new Burlesque,
JULIUS THE SEIZER.
MISS SOPHIE WORRELL .... as .... Brutus
MISS IRENE WORRELL .... as .... [illegible]
MISS JENNIE WORRELL .... as .... Cassius
First appearance of the Song and Dance Artist,
MASTER MARTIN.
The baby wonder,
LA PETITE BENSON,
in new songs and changes.
All the mammoth troupe in a new Olio.
To conclude with, for the first time, the new and original Burlesque,
JULIUS THE SEIZER.
Every member of the company in the cast.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. TO-NIGHT.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Washington.
THIS MONDAY, MARCH 25, AT 8 P. M.,
Second Performance of A. Thomas' grand Opera,
HAMLET.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON .... as .... OPHELIA
Miss A. L. CARY, Sig. BRIGNOLI, M. BARRE,
M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK .... Musical Director and Conductor.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On SATURDAY, April 6—NILSSON MATINEE at WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Seats at the Academy of Music, New York.
Steinway's pianos used by this company.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 28, 29 and 30.

WALLACK'S—NILSSON MATINEE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice & Max Strakosch for
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872, AT 1½ P. M.
PRICES—General Admission, two ($2) dollars; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music box office only.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MARVELLOUS HORSEMAN,
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. CHARLES W. FISH
IN HIS INTREPID BAREBACK HURDLE ACT.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN SENSATIONAL FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING.
THE CHARMING FAIRY PAGEANT OF
CINDERELLA!
WILL BE PERFORMED ONLY AT THE
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D STREET
Between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's theatre.
GENUINE HIT. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE DRUM MAJOR.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE DRUM MAJOR.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE DRUM MAJOR.
Seats secured in advance. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN'S GRAND CONCERT at Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday evening, March 27, assisted by the following distinguished artists:—Mrs. Paton Rowe, soprano; Mr. Finlay Finlayson, baritone; Mr. Mills, pianist; Mr. F. S. Eben, flutist; Antonio L. [illegible], organist. Adam [illegible], conductor. Tickets $1. For sale at J. N. Pattison's, and at the Hall.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give his great LECTURE and EXHIBITION
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.
Dr. COLTON has the pleasure to announce that, previous to the Exhibition, the celebrated
BOONE SISTERS,
from Boston, will occupy 20 minutes in singing a selection of their SWEETEST MELODIES, with Accompaniments.
Tickets, 10c.; Reserved Seats, 25c.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is instructive. [illegible] people should see and understand. Lectures daily on [illegible] "Philosophy of Marriage." These lectures mailed to all [illegible] from, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

THE VETERAN—NEW POLKA, BY THOMAS BAKER, [illegible] by Thomas Baker, [illegible] at Wallack's Theatre, [illegible] "My Mary Jane," [illegible] Hungarian song, music by A. H. Pease, [illegible]. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway. Branch Store, 39 Union square (Broadway &c.).

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
ON MONDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MR. [illegible]'S ACCOUNT
OF THE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT CYPRUS.
[illegible] Members' tickets [illegible].

GUITAR, SINGING, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, HARmony, [illegible] Lessons [illegible]. Address J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director, or call.

"LITTLE [illegible] COMIC SONG, "[illegible]"; "[illegible] Something"; [illegible]. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

SIX DOLLARS' WORTH OF MUSIC, FIFTY CENTS. [illegible]. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

THEATRE TICKETS [illegible].

METROPOLITAN
[illegible] AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND [illegible] IN STOCK
[illegible] HAND.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

What the Editors of the Chivalry Think of Newspaper Enterprise.

CLIPPINGS FROM LUMBERTON

What They Don't Know of Their Own County.

How They Protect the Outlaws by Outlawing Newspaper Correspondents.

TERROR AND SAFE BRAVADO.

Piety and Preaching in Robeson.

Society of Both Colors and the Lowery Gang.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22, 1872.

I have been an observer upon the various phenomena of North Carolina life for some time, and I take a lively interest in the prospects of the Southern people. Permit me to say and to prove some things relative to the extraordinary interest you have awakened in the deeds of the Lowery gang of outlaws.

The consternation created by that small body of illiterate and condemned men of color has not been exaggerated. They are affecting our land interests, our labor and the very security of society. The people of color, at first terrified by their deeds, have grown to look upon them as the representative military leaders of the blacks against the Ku Klux. This position they do not want, for Henry Berry Lowery is a natural skeptic and disbeliever in human nature, and if he had been allowed his way would have been an officer in the Confederate army and distinguished there. He and several of his family hate what are called the "Yankees," and look upon the South as their native heath. The war they are making is a perfectly Southern war, such as Yeager and others waged. They have enough false heroism to kill, not enough real heroism to die. They are murderers; they love the life of the merry greenwood; time and tide have accustomed them to the condition of outlawry. And they now

DESIRE TO IDOLIZE THEIR CAREER

by identifying it with some moral purpose or political party. I need not say to you that the Lowerys are doing more injury to republicanism than Bourbonism. They are a heavy load upon the national party in this State.

SOCIETY IN ROBESON COUNTY.

Robeson county, the land of the outlaws, is not a benighted county. It contains many able lawyers and solid farmers and traders, and has the "stock" to adorn civilization at some future day. But its people, of clear Scotch descent, do not possess the capacity to forgive anything or to start afresh, and they had not the philosophy to think that a negro's crimes could be condoned, so they followed the Lowerys up and developed by persecution the original villain in them to the full. Like Frankenstein, they fear and hate the demon they have created, but only hate the human person who will show their agency in creating him. Hence the impartial story of your first correspondent, classifying as equally reprehensible the crimes of the Lowerys and the crimes against their kin, was the first turning of the mirror upon the whites. Before long they will get used to this and apprehend that in the estimation of the world a white man killing an inoffensive black, debauching that black man's family, terrifying the aged and depriving of their wages the meek and industrious, are crimes as black as Steve Lowery's or Boss Strong's, and as mean as Andrew Strong's or Tom Lowery's.

THE HERALD IN WILMINGTON.

In Wilmington city the HERALD has been the miracle paper. Nobody could read enough. Our little dailies, busied only with future State politics, have never fully related the bloody anomaly in our midst, and curious as we have been to read it, we have been amazed at the every-sided perception of the writer and the illuminating, unsparing light he has shed upon this long succession of bloody crimes. Nobody can dispute the facts of the deaths of all the persons he names, but our old slaveholding element had not estimated that the life of "Make" Sanderson could ever be put in the scale against that of John Taylor; that Murdock McLain's could be matched by Allan Lowery's, or Brent Harris' murder be equally heinous with three mulatto children committed personally by him. "Eye for eye, a life for a life?" Truly it seems so!

It is our hope that the HERALD letters will awaken the good elements of our people to the knowledge that the world is looking in upon us, and that barbarism and darkness will be discovered and explored whether we will or no.

To make this letter reasonable to you, I send you interior sketches of North Carolina,

WITH FREE EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

That no correspondent need be implicated this time, I put the extracts from the rural journal in question in their original type, clipped with the scissors for your information.

At Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., in the land of the Lowery's, is published

A WEEKLY POLITICAL ORGAN,

the only one in the region, called the *Robesonian*. It is edited by a Baptist preacher named W. S. McDiarmid, a raw-boned, semi-surly, mercenary type of the Christian editor of the South, who, like too many pseudo Christian editors of the North, is laboring for the loaves and fishes instead of seeking to pacify the bad passions of society and bring men of every clime into accord. I quote from the last number of this paper (March 21) to show the want of political and social sagacity among the whites in the land of the Lowerys, and their own estimate of things down there. It may be said by way of preface that the outside pages of this paper are printed in New York and shipped to the *Robesonian*—the county of the outlaws being satisfied with seven columns of reading matter per week.

HERE IS THE FIRST NOTICE.

A soldier named Tom Brady, a wretched fellow of the regular army, killed in cold blood recently a negro of respectable family named Stephen Locklear, who resided in Scuffletown. Here is what Robeson county's enlightened citizenry did about it:—

On Friday morning Thomas Brady, the United States soldier charged with the murder of Stephen Locklear, in Scuffletown, during the campaign of General Gorman against the outlaws last fall, was put upon his trial. The State was represented by the Solicitor, and the prisoner was ably defended by Colonel N. A. McLean, Colonel W. McL. McKay and Thomas H. Sutton. The case went to the jury at nine P. M., who retired, and after an absence of nine minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. Upon the release of the prisoner he was immediately surrounded by the citizens, without political or other distinction, who overwhelmed him with the warmest congratulations and testified their sympathy by the donation of a full suit of nice new clothes and about forty dollars in good, loyal greenback currency.

The above being the price of killing an offensive colored man in Scuffletown, who will wonder that the Lowerys retort in kind?

HERE IS A PICTURE OF RELIGIOUS MORALS

in McDiarmid's town:—

DISGUSTING.—There is a certain class of young men in our town who make it a point to visit our different churches on Sabbath evenings, and, instead of entering the house, remain in the vestibule smoking cigars and conversing in such loud tones as to annoy beyond expression the minister of God and those who desire to be taught the beautiful lessons contained in His holy Word. 'Tis a sight well calculated to make the heart of the good man sad to see those whose parents have been careful in instructing them in what is due to God and their fellow man going in a contrary direction.

If these young men, as well as the moralist, McDiarmid, would take to hunting the Lowerys instead of stopping religious exercises they would have less barbarity than

TO INVOKE LYNCH LAW

upon Northern newspaper correspondents seeking them out. Here is what this chap says:—

Within the past two or three weeks several letters have appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD purporting to be written from different points in this county and from Wilmington, and pretending to give a full and accurate account of the troubles in this county, their origin, causes, &c. These letters are from the pen of a special reporter sent on here by the HERALD for the ostensible purpose of collecting information in regard to these matters, and are striking examples of "full" Yankee perfidy, mendacity and meanness. Every line teems with malicious bitterness against the whites, against whom these letters abound in the vilest and most unfounded slanders, while by the most unscrupulous perversions of truth the bloody atrocities of the outlaws are palliated or excused.

Here is a paragraph in the same paper of this clerical editor:—

No preaching in town on Sunday last.

As Lumberton contains 1,300 people, it is a good commentary on its religion that it had no preaching, with one clerical editor, McDiarmid, and

ONE "FIGHTING PARSON,"

Rev. Brigadier General Sinclair. Here are two local items showing the social condition at Lumberton:—

Something very mysterious has occurred in our city very recently, producing happy results. Not being cognizant of all the facts of the case, we forbear mentioning any. There's plenty of fun brewing. Look out for a regular side-splitter soon.

As the demand for brick—not Pomeroy, but clay—is daily increasing, we would respectfully suggest to some of our liberal capitalists the idea of establishing one or more brickyards in or near the city.

People that read "Brick," gently hinted at aforesaid, live in the glass houses of civilization, and are shy of hard, stony truths. See what they know in Robeson of facts:—

THE CLERGYMAN'S INFORMATION.

We learn that the self-styled reporter for the NEW YORK HERALD has been outlawed by a board of magistrates, and a posse is now in pursuit of him. That's the way to do it! Let every strolling Yankee that comes here to aid and abet these fiends in their work of plunder and blood be held to a strict accountability before the law as accessories to their crimes. The first reporter of the HERALD drew a map in Lumberton and did not travel beyond it.

HIS CORRECTION.

In another part of the same paper we find:—

We stop the press to say that the report noticed elsewhere in this paper that the so-called HERALD correspondent had been outlawed and was being pursued by the constable's posse seems to have been untrue. Henderson came down to this place yesterday and returned by the next train without molestation. He was entirely unarmed.

N. B.—That the first HERALD correspondent did go to Shoe Heel every reader of his vile effusions must be aware from the long and interesting conversations he reports as having occurred between himself and Colonel Wishart's negro cook. He says he slept in Colonel Wishart's house at Shoe Heel and paid for it. Who can doubt it?

Here is how this Lumberton editor, himself shrinking, derides the best editor beyond the seat of danger:—

The Wilmington *Star* has discovered that the Lowery band is not so strong as it was. We hope the editor of that paper will have more pleasant dreams hereafter.

McDiarmid took the above from the HERALD correspondence. He believes that.

HERE IS "SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY."

We have suffered enough already from these so-called reporters, detectives, *et id omne* toll scamps, and it is high time their pranks were stopped. Who but these same detectives and reporters have given the outlaws the idea that so long as their depredations are confined to democrats or so-called Ku Klux they will be protected, or, at least, tolerated by the government? Who but these same reporters and detectives have united the almost unanimous sentiment of the colored people in sympathy with the outlaws as the avengers of the wrongs of the negro race?

Now see how gladly these people in the same paper hail the news of aid from the North:—

MORE DETECTIVES COMING.

A telegram from New York states that one Abbott, alias Jack Allen, is organizing a company of desperadoes to come to this county for the purpose of capturing the outlaws for the rewards.

Observe how this Gospel heralder refers to the attempts in the best country to stop the killing of inoffensive blacks by white cowards:—

SORRY FOR KU KLUX.

From the Sumter (S. C.) *News* we learn that the federal Ku Klux hunters are still busy in Union county arresting prominent citizens and hurrying them away to the military prisons. A perfect reign of terror prevails—and this under "the best government the world ever saw," and under the administration of a President who was elected under the motto "Let us have peace!"

Take for the rest a few local paragraphs, to show how little the Robeson county white Ku Klux know about the proceedings of the outlaws they pursue by killing their inoffensive kin:—

HERE IS NO. 1.

We understand there is great excitement in Scuffletown. Some great event has evidently happened among the mulattoes. There is said to be an unusual amount of running to and fro, low and excited talking and confidential whispering among them. Strange stories are afloat, and the very air seems pregnant with some important development soon to be made. It is now asserted that the great outlaw chief, Henry Berry Lowery, is certainly dead; that he fell by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. The physician who attended him and the man who made his coffin are identified. Still it is asserted by others that both H. B. Lowery and Boss Strong are still living; that the reported accidental shooting of the former is all a hoax, and that the latter was but slightly wounded. We understand that on Monday after the shooting of Boss Strong on Friday night, Stephen Lowery visited a store at Red Banks to make some little purchases, and being asked where Henry Berry was he replied that he had gone over the swamp to look after Boss Strong.

THIS IS THE SECOND.

It is now positively asserted that the report circulated here two or three weeks ago that H. B. Lowery had met his death at the hands of his brother Tom is true, and that the brains of the great outlaw may be seen spattered upon the wall of a crib on Tom Lowery's premises. Again, it is reported that Boss Strong, a circumstantial account of whose death we gave last week, was not killed at all, and but slightly wounded. In regard to the outlaws it seems we must adopt the old rule—"Believe nothing you hear and but half you see."

THE THIRD IS THIS.

The excitement in Scuffletown produced by the many rumors and reports that have been in circulation here for the past ten or twelve days having in a measure subsided, the public mind now accepts the following as probably the true state of things in Scuffletown:—Henry Berry Lowery was not drowned or killed by himself or his brother, but has quietly left the country, taking with him the largest share of the proceeds of the robbery of Mr. McLeod's safe. Boss Strong is not dead, but badly wounded, and as soon as he is able to travel the rest of the band will follow their chief.

Again, this paragraph, in the same paper with the other three:—

There is much uncertainty in regard to the actual state of things in Scuffletown, and all kinds of reports in regard to the outlaws have prevailed for several days past. One thing, however, seems fully made out, and may be accepted as true—Henry Berry Lowery is not now with the band. Either he is dead, as reported last week, or, what is more probable, has left the country. Boss Strong, too, has disappeared, and, though the other members of the band, except Henry Berry, have been seen frequently of late, Boss has not made his appearance since he was reported to have been shot and killed by McQueen. The remaining members of the band stoutly deny that Boss Strong is dead, and represent him as only slightly wounded. They are very reticent in regard to Henry Berry and answer all questions in regard to him in a vague and evasive manner.

Now, no wonder that a paper as little aware of the doings in its own county as the *Robesonian* should say as follows:—

DON'T LIKE ENTERPRISES.

The thing of "reporting" the situation here through the Northern newspapers is getting to be an intolerable nuisance, and we would suggest to the county authorities the propriety of putting a stop to it. Let every stranger who goes to Scuffletown and companions with the outlaws be arrested and a thorough examination had as to the character of his mission.

We need quote no more from this "journal of civilization" of Robeson county. The editor, I believe, never did anything more against the outlaws than to abuse strangers and incite their assassination, except to publish a cowardly and lying card aimed at the superstition of the mulattos, saying that certain charms, powders, witch-lotions, &c., had been imported from South America to annihilate them.

THIS IS A PRETTY TREMBLING WAY

to put down outlaws. A better way is to tell the truth, bring both races to the scratch for murders—the "respectable whites," who killed "Make" Sanderson, Henry Revels, Ben Bethea and Allan Lowery, as well as the colored ruffians whom the Robeson county people cannot catch. In short, let the people there apply this last remaining paragraph, of any account whatever, in this little cross-roads paper

ON CLUBBING.

Our system of clubbing having caused us considerable trouble and annoyance, without any corresponding benefit, we feel compelled in justice to ourself, to discontinue the arrangement entirely.

That's right. Stop clubbing! Have preaching! Read the HERALD! Don't give suits of clothes to murderers. Make the laws mean the same to white and mulatto! And if anybody clubs the HERALD correspondent for trying to find out the facts we will undertake to see that one preacher-editor in North Carolina is brought to account for "stirring the mob to mutiny and rage."

A Bloodthirsty Boy.

New York, March 23, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—

In looking over your paper, which I do every day, for I like to read the papers, I see an account about the Swamp Angels as you call, I call devils—down in North Carolina. I hear that one of your correspondents is in their greasy claws. Now I tell you the best thing to do is to get a company of soldiers or even a regiment from Governor's Island or Bedloe's, some place, so long as you get them, and send them down, and wipe out the infernal carcasses; shoot them, hang them, or bring them up here and put them in State's Prison for life. I would like to be head of a company of boys as determined as myself. If you do not there will be W A R, which I wouldn't care if they did, having read so much about war. I would like to have you publish this, so that others may feel determined to go and fight if necessary. The HERALD, I think, is the best newspaper out. Please publish this.

Yours truly, A BOY,
Who regularly reads the HERALD.

METEOROLOGY.

The International Congress at Vienna This Summer.

Subjects To Be Considered and Important Questions To Be Solved—The Brussels Conference—Marine Researches and Meteorology To Be Discussed—Suggestions by Prof. Buys Ballot, of Utrecht, on Uniformity of Meteorological Reports.

Arrangements are now being perfected in Europe for a grand International Congress of meteorologists to be held this summer at Vienna. Such an assembly has long been desired by scientific men on both sides the Atlantic, and, under the inspiring genius of the great Dutch meteorologist, Buys Ballot, that desire is rapidly ripening into fruition. Professor Ballot is the discoverer who, next to our own Redfield, must ever be regarded as the Kepler of storm physics, has fathomed the atmosphere and its mysterious circulation more deeply than any man now living. He publishes the outline of a scheme for obtaining uniformity of weather observations all over the world. From this modest, yet able and learned programme, we collate the following interesting and valuable materials. The proposed meeting of savans will be the great scientific movement of the century.

THE NEED OF AN INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS.

In the following pages I have endeavored to review some of the questions that may be discussed at a meeting of the General Congress of Meteorologists to be held, probably at Vienna, in the course of the present year.

The want of such Congress is deeply felt, and whenever it meets it will be of great utility. Nor can it be but a saving of much time, if attention be previously directed, however imperfectly, to such subjects as are likely to be submitted to consideration.

M. Mühry's inquiry into the local influence of mountains, of rain and wind, and the investigations of the progress of storms by Messrs. Buchad, Dove, Clement Ley, Loomis, Moon, Le Verrier, and especially of the origin of depression systems—the great problem to be solved—have engaged my most serious attention.

Soon after the establishment of the Royal Dutch Metereological Institute I expressed a hope that some meteorologists would assemble a Congress and deliberate on the interests of meteorology, that they might draw up some rules to be followed in making observations, in directing their calculations, and agree on the form in which they should exhibit their tables. Twenty years and more have elapsed since that time and a General Congress has not yet been held. From this it appears that the late M. Kreil, the intelligent director of the meteorological observations in Austria, had good reason to affix three notes of interrogation to my request.

The utility of a Congress cannot be doubted, especially if attention be previously drawn to the most urgent questions.

THE FIRST BRUSSELS CONFERENCE OF 1852.

We may state this: since even the Meteorological Congress held at Brussels, in 1852, on the claims and interests of navigation and the systematic arrangement of observations at sea, has given a great impulse to the establishment of Meteorological Institutes in England and on the Continent of Europe, by which navigation has been shortened and hints have been given to foresee dangers and to escape them. The only reproach that can be made to this Congress is that too many observations were asked for, more than seamen were accustomed to make, at unusual hours, and many of which (f. i.) psychrometical observations, and of the density of the sea water, cannot be expected to be made with sufficient accuracy. Now, this is just what we should avoid, and be careful not to restrain the liberty of the observer. Every one must consider the usage prevailing in his own country and the extent of his means; we should remember that one who is ordered to observe certain regulations does not effect half so much as one who investigates according to his own judgment. Liberty should be respected everywhere; but especially in science should her spirit guide all our inquiries. By some very general indications they may be directed in such matters, that the general utility be promoted by co-operation of all; only such restrictions should be made as are necessary to contribute to the interests of science, to promote the common welfare, by proposing some rules and discussing them. By this means we may obtain a general method to be followed in making our observations and in publishing them.

THE GREAT WISH OF SCIENCE.

If we now ask what are the most extensive wishes of science, the idea which we long to see realized, it is without doubt this, that all observed phenomena everywhere, at all times, continually noted down, should be collected, discussed, worked out.

Africa is uninhabited for the greater part; France could give us the north coast, England has done much on the south point, and along the Suez Canal some stations have arisen. The Continent of Asia to Russia, which centralizes her vast territory, is entirely left to England on the south coast, and in the isles of Asia there are observations of Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands. Dr. Bergsma will try to do for our colonies what has been done for our little country, whenever he has obtained the means required for that purpose. Australia, where the English flag floats, has many observatories; but on the northern confines it is uninhabited. America has a long series of observatories in the northern part of it. We only want them to be combined, that normals may be derived by comparisons of the results, and in the latter years some observations have been collected in the highly interesting journal of M. Jelinek and Hann. The observations on the ocean are discussed by England, Holland and the Institute (Seewarte) of Hamburg. Shall we not follow the example of England, establishing observatories where there is the greatest want of them?

UNIFORM TIME FOR OBSERVATIONS.

A great many difficulties may again arise about the place that would appear to have a sort of preference, being indicated as that wherein the time of observation is regulated. It is the old question, if Rome or Carthage shall impose her sceptre on the world. We hope, however, that no such impediment like that of the diverse weights and measures will present itself to excite competition between Berlin, Greenwich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Washington—places from which the longitude at sea is reckoned, and where, at the same time, so much has been done for general meteorology; for we may answer readily, if we do not choose among one of those places known for meteorological labors, and the isle of Ferro, where nothing has been done, when narrow-mindedness throws down the apple of discord instead of leading to conciliation and mutual help, let the ballot decide.

Yet advocates for the other method of observation may fairly insist on their opinion being taken into consideration.

THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

The tunnel of Mont Cenis affords an extraordinary opportunity for ascertaining temperatures in places separated by thick strata from the surface. The interest in these researches is hereby more awakened, and we appreciate more fully what already has been done at some fundamental observatories situated on formations above others appropriated to inquiries of this sort. The observers there will be induced to place their thermometrical thermometers as deep as possible; for if we allow that the study of temperature and its range in the upper strata gives us sufficient information in relation to plants, we are, in behalf of the theory of telluric heat, very desirous to know what happens in the deepest strata, that we may better ascertain the quantity of heat emitted by the earth, and conclude on its refrigeration which has been called into question by Laplace, since he did not pay due attention to the causes by which the rotation of the earth is retarded.

PSYCHROMETER READINGS.

If below a dry air passes through a column of vapor and divides it into two, the upper part, owing to its tension, ceases to operate on the lower part, and the tension of the lower part may at first have remained the same, yet we are sensible that the layer of vapor divided by such current of air no longer works correctly on the psychrometer beneath. Everything above us in the form of nebulous or falling drops acts as floating or sinking bodies only by the weight. The quantity of vapor beneath exercises an immediate and great influence on the health of man and the growth of vegetation, which is thereby more accurately indicated than by the relative moisture.

RAIN GAUGES.

Rain gauges present an important problem for the Congress. There are still other investigations, as those of the size and temperature of the falling drops, according to the height above the ground. At Utrecht Professor Van Rees has directed and collected observations made during four consecutive years of the amount of rain at the top of the Cathedral, and beneath rain gauges were placed at the four corners of the tower at the height of 100 metres, from which it has been found that much depended on the exposure to the wind. A greater amount fell on the sheltered side than on the exposed, where the drops, owing to the condensation of air against the building, fell over upon the rain gauge.

It is of the greatest importance, Professor Ballot shows, to get an anemometer that will fully show the velocity of wind and be frictionless. Especially do navigating nations long to study the prognostics of the wind.

UPPER CLOUD PROGNOSTICS.

Many observers have given their attention to the height and direction of the clouds. The latter may be easily found by placing ourselves behind the vertical edge of a wall so that the cloud appears to ascend or descend vertically. We venture to recommend the large sextant of Dr. Krecke, or the aid of an assistant, that at the same time, at the two ends of a stick, two or three meters long, the direction may be determined in which a conspicuous point of a cloud is to be seen. The Congress will have to decide about all these points, and others.

In other countries rain gauges may teach us the so much disputed influence of forests. In Russia the plan has been adopted of placing them at distances of a few miles on all sides of a forest, to see if the average is the same near and at a distance from the trees. These researches are not to be overlooked by the Congress, nor is the question to be despised.

THE ATMOMETER.

The evaporation from ground covered with vegetation will, in dry weather, be greater than from water, and less in damp weather (as has been proven by observation), because it then condenses the water from the atmosphere, even though it does not yet rain. The influence of circumstances should be known. What would become of the rivers of England if more water was evaporated than falls? What method shall we adopt for the observation of this subject?

There are many other highly interesting and important questions that will properly come before the Congress which cannot here and now be discussed.

The people of the United States have manifested intense interest in the splendid result already attained by our Signal Bureau, under General Albert J. Myer, and will eagerly and heartily respond to Professor Ballot's desire for the early meeting of the Congress. In this matter Professor Ballot is the spokesman for the whole civilized world.

FROM SNOW FIELDS TO THE SIERRAS.

A Glimpse of San Francisco when Coming from the Snow Blockade on the Plains—Fine Weather and Promise of Plentiful Crops—Criminal and Domestic Law Puzzles.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1872.

Apropos of the snow blockade. We enjoy a spell of weather such as would astonish some of you New Yorkers. We have a perfect wilderness of fruits and flowers, sunshine and showers, agreeably mixed with temperate breezes, and, with their combined influence, we have a season such as you read of in tropical climates. It is really refreshing to hear the ejaculations of delight from passengers who have but just escaped from the discomforts of the snowbound region on beholding the magnificent panorama presented to their view on coming down the slope to the Sierras.

THE GRAIN FIELDS.

Judging from general indications we shall have the largest grain yield this year ever known on the coast, as the rains have been plentiful, (33 inches for the season), and as thousands of acres have been sown this year which have been recently reclaimed under the growing land act.

DEVINE, "THE CHICKEN."

Your readers are already aware of the details in the trial of this man's case. It has proven to be a long, interesting and very expensive trial, involving some nice points of law as to circumstantial evidence, and has been closely watched by the entire bar of our city. The cold blooded murder was clearly traced home to the accused through the strenuous efforts of Captain Douglass, of the police force, and what stamps the "Chicken" as one of the most hardened of criminals is the fact that notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the evidence, he stoutly denied all knowledge of the affair until after he was sentenced to be hanged, on the 26th of April next, when he broke down and exhibited all those weak traits which criminals of his class possess. He admitted the crime and said, "Twas a pity to hang a man for a Dutch son of a b——h, and especially as he did not get the money." Pending the execution of the sentence, a motion is being made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, but in the opinion of those who ought to know the motion will be denied.

SENSATION.

By the death of Barry Byrne, our late District Attorney, we have come into possession of one of the finest, nicest pieces of *scan. mag.* you could imagine. The *Chronicle*, on the morning after the probate of Byrne's will, published a sensation article, stating that Byrne had married Matilda Heron, the actress, some years ago, and that they had lived together but twenty-four hours, owing to domestic infelicities, and it further hinted at gross immoral conduct on the part of Miss Heron. One fact is said to be certain, that the certificate of this marriage is on record in this city and county, and that Matilda Heron can claim one half of the estate. But now comes the *Chronicle* and says she has since married without obtaining a divorce from Byrne, which in the event of her claiming the estate would lay her liable to a charge of bigamy. In Byrne's will (according to a promise made between him and his partner when they first came to the country, that the first who died should will his estate to the survivor), he willed to Carpentier, outside of a few small gifts, the bulk of his property, valued at $100,000. The will bears date February, 1865, a time when Byrne was known to possess his powers of brain to their fullest extent.

POLITICS.

Our Legislature is now in session, and we are now deluged with a host of "little private bills, you know," which would, without a check, seriously affect the public interests were they to become laws; but we have a remedy in Newton Booth, our newly elected Governor of the republican persuasion, hence our taxpayers of both political creeds are strong admirers of Booth. California has been the worst governed State in the Union, but now with the new administration things look brighter and the interests of trade and commerce feel the benefit.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

We are now being regaled with a season of Italian opera by Bianchi's troupe at the Metropolitan, and have had a sensation in the advent of a tenor from Milan named Catlini. He possesses no voice and has not even the merit of ordinary stage presence. His musical head was promptly cut off by the press. Miss Wadsworth, of Marysville, a pupil of Bianchi, made her debut in opera last week and achieved a success. At the California Wheatleigh is playing to good business. The Alhambra, under the management of Maguire, is nightly crowded to witness the impersonations by J. H. Milburn, Fayette Welch, Billy Emerson and others. In the matter of socials we have had the usual round.

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Hudson River will soon be open for navigation, and in view of the early resumption of travel, steamboat owners and captains are busily at work. The boats of the People's line—Drew, St. John and Richmond—have been overhauled, repainted and refurnished. They will resume their trips as soon as the channel is clear from New York to Albany. The Troy line—Vanderbilt and Connecticut—have been completely reconstructed, and their agents expect to do a heavy business. The Albany day boats—Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard—the fastest on the river, are in running order, and will be put upon the line during April. As it is about the period when the usual flood of communications come in inquiring as to what date the Erie Canal will probably open, we anticipate the question by subjoining a table showing the date of opening and closing in each year since 1846:

Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1846	April 16	November 25
1847	May 1	November 30
1848	May 1	December 9
1849	May 1	December 5
1850	April 22	December 11
1851	April 15	December 5
1852	April 20	December 16
1853	April 20	December 20
1854	April 1	December 3
1855	April 1	December [illegible]
1856	April 5	December 4
1857	April 6	December [illegible]
1858	April 26	November [illegible]
1859	April 15	December 12
1860	April 25	December 12
1861	May 1	December 10
1862	May 1	December 10
1863	May 10	December 8
1864	April 20	December 8
1865	May 1	December 12
1866	May 1	December 12
1867	May 4*	December 9
1868	April 23	December 5
1869	May 4	December 10
1870	May 10	December 8
1871	April 24	November 29

* Partially.

CANNIBALISM.

Patrick Oates, of Seventy-seventh street and First avenue, and Henry Austin, of 1350 Third avenue, got into an altercation last night on the corner of First avenue and Seventy-sixth street, and Oates bit a portion of Austin's ear, and then made his escape.

THE MORMONS.

The Movement for Admission Into the Union.

President Grant Resolves to Settle the Utah Difficulty in the Courts.

Military Posts Being Established in That Territory.

When Utah Has Purged Her Record of the Murders that Disgrace Her History She will be Listened To.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE DELEGATES

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1872.

Among the first subjects that occupied the attention of President Grant after his inauguration was the unpleasant position of Utah. General John A. Rawlins, as Secretary of War, had necessarily the subject thrust before him, as a United States military post was established in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City, and from that item of expenditure sprung up the consideration between him and the President whether troops should be continued there. The reconstruction of the South and the immediate demand for troops elsewhere led to the conclusion that the affairs of Utah should be investigated, and the question of the loyalty or disloyalty of the Mormons set at rest. If they were loyal the heavy expenses of keeping troops so far inland should be immediately brought to a close, and the troops sent elsewhere to be more serviceable.

Seeking the bracing air of the Rocky Mountains, in hopes of recuperating his exhausted energies, the Secretary visited the military posts west of the Missouri. During that ride over the plains and through the mountains General Rawlins saw the situation of the Mormons, comprehended the designs of their leaders, and on his return here no change in the location of the troops was made and no diminution of their numbers. On the contrary, he resolved to measure arms with the Mormon theocracy, and give increased protection to the Gentiles against the growing despotism of the Mormon priesthood. The health of the Secretary soon after rapidly failed, and the project of dealing with Utah was for the moment held in abeyance; but, conscious of the necessity of the inevitable march of civilization, on his dying bed he asked the appointment of General J. Wilson Shaffer to be Governor of Utah.

During his visit to that Territory he was pained to see the truculent toadyism of federal officials to Brigham Young. Almost every man of them was in some speculation with the apostles and bishops wherever there was money to be made. President Grant appointed General Shaffer Governor; the Chief Justice was removed and James B. McKean, of New York, was appointed in his stead; other changes were effected, and the federal officers were considered united and ready for the work which President Grant had projected for the settlement of the Utah question. Harmonious with instructions from here the Prosecuting Attorney of Utah began the investigation of the charges of murder that had been committed throughout the Territory. The Chief Justice, in his rulings, sustained that the United States Marshal was the executive officer of his court, and with that change an impartial jury was certain to be procured and ready for any business. All this has been effected for the purpose of settling now the troublesome question of Utah, and while Brigham Young and his friends are here seeking by every means known to lobbying to have their State of Deseret admitted into the Union the President is quietly directing affairs in that Territory towards the peaceable solution of the difficulty.

MORE TROOPS FOR UTAH, AND WHY THEY ARE SENT.

By the great increase of Gentile population in Salt Lake City that place is reported perfectly safe, and the courts of justice can assemble in safety and witnesses can be protected; but it is not so in any other part of the Territory.

The government, realizing that there can be no retrogression on its part, and that the nation expects the Utah question to be settled now and forever, has instructed General Sheridan to take the precautionary measures necessary to the fullest security of the courts there. Colonels Forsyth and Mike Sheridan, of the General's staff, are, consequently, now in Utah for this purpose, and have recommended that a military post be established in the centre of the Second Judicial district, now presided over by Judge Hawley.

After the last 4th of July, when the Mormon High Priest Wells threatened to embroil the country in war by ordering out the Mormon militia, contrary to the Acting Governor's order, the Mormon press was employed to convey the idea that the Indians were very destructive in the southern part of the Territory. The idea with them was that by raising the hue and cry of Indian depredations and murders the Governor would be forced to relent and permit this rebel Wells to call out the Mormon militia and thereby force from Governor Wood a recognition of his title as Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, a purely Mormon institution, dating back to the rebellion of the Mormons under Joseph Smith, in Illinois. The Governor was inexorable, and suddenly the Mormon press forgot about the Indian depredations and outrages.

The Mormons, through their representatives having placed the same statements before the government, President Grant has taken them at their word and thereupon troops will be sent into Utah from this time to protect the Mormons against the incursions of the Indians, and while there for that purpose the Court in Southern Utah will reap the benefit of their presence.

THE PRESIDENT WOULD NOT SCARE.

It is well known here that the prodigious efforts of the delegation from Utah seeking the admission of Deseret into the Union are stimulated more by the necessity of protecting Brigham Young from the forthcoming trials for murder than from any political advantages to the country, and in addition to their efforts a number of the class called "Jack Mormons"—those who have something to make out of Brigham—recently called upon President Grant and represented to him the danger of a collision if Judge McLean was not removed. The President regarded their representations as a covert threat, not so much said as implied, and he was up in a moment. Biting the end of his cigar, he answered them mildly and in measured words, assuring them that there need be no apprehensions of a collision in Utah. It would be his business to preserve the peace there, and he should take care that it was preserved. If there was to be no collision there, so much the better, the troops to be sent would do no harm; if there was to be a collision, the sooner the troops were there the better. Brigham Young's agents seem to have forgotten that their "game of bluff" with the United States closed with the completion of the railroad. A high military officer said to your correspondent on this subject:—"We used to have some anxiety about Utah; that is over. In forty-eight hours we can pour in all the troops wanted. There need be no more uneasiness about the rebellion of Brigham Young. His day is over."

THE MORMONS SORROWING AT THE CAPITOL.

The news of more troops for Utah is very discouraging to the Mormon delegation. The apostle at the head of the delegates has just returned from a visit to McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he saw General Thomas L. Kane, the intimate friend and supporter of Brigham Young. General Kane is very feeble in health, and now of but little active assistance to his friends. He will, doubtless, do his utmost, but the apostle was unable to report to the Utah representative anything very favorable to hope for. The prevailing opinion here, even among those who associate with the Mormon delegation, is that their cause is hopeless; that the struggle between "federal authority and Mormon theocracy," as Judge McKean expressed it in Court, is inevitable. Whether the national authority will prevail, or whether the barbarism of priesthood that stops not before the commission of murder to attain its ends is to be successful there can be no doubt in the minds of sane persons. It will be the glory of his Presidency for General Grant to settle forever that other twin relic of barbarism. What a glorious record—to have blotted out slavery and polygamy!

THE DELEGATES—WHO THEY ARE.

Nominated by Brigham Young and elected by the Convention the gentlemen here representing Utah and asking admission into the Union are Elder George Q. Cannon, Hon. Thomas Fitch and ex-Secretary Frank Fuller.

THE APOSTLE DELEGATE.

The Elder George Q. Cannon, the head of the delegation, is not so elderly a man as his rank of apostle might indicate. He is still in early manhood, with a clear eye, round head and a very pleasing countenance. He is free in conversation, open to hear everything, is an excellent listener, and has a very honest tongue. He is anything but a plotter and deceiver. His forte lies in concealing a purpose deeper than the subject of which he speaks. Ever ready for discussion, he will meet in a manly way his opponent; but never betrays what lies beyond the actual necessary avowals of controversy. He is a thorough adept in the school of Mormon policy—"be all things to all men," but keep your own purpose to yourself. He is the most useful man Brigham ever had around him. By profession in youth he was a compositor, and worked at the ca[illegible] in Nauvoo. He "whacked" a bull team across the [illegible] Plains in the Mormon hegira to the mountains, [illegible] and was soon after sent as a missionary to the Sandw[illegible] Islands, where he easily acquired a knowledge of [illegible] the Kanaca language of the natives, and for their be[illegible] wilderment translated the Book of Mormon. On his [illegible] return to Salt Lake he took a second wife to pro[illegible] his fidelity to the priesthood, stopped a brief [illegible] wind with his new fiancée, and then took No. [illegible] with him to California, whither he was sent [illegible] on a mission to print a paper in San Francisco in defence of the faith and [illegible] for the purpose of gathering tithing from [illegible] the successful mining Mormons. He has presided [illegible] twice over the Mormons in Britain, and finally be[illegible] came Brigham's private secretary and editor of [illegible] the Church organ, the *Deseret News*, in Salt Lake City. To again attest his fidelity to the Church and his co[illegible] attempt for Congress Brigham told him to take a[illegible] nother wife in 1868, which he obediently complied wi[illegible]th.

Personally Mr. Cannon is a very ag[illegible]reeable and pleasant gentleman, which renders him [illegible] admirably adapted for the delicate mission of soo[illegible]thing and leading Congress in the direction of the P[illegible]rophet's programme. Added to these, he has [illegible] the most intense faith in Joseph Smith's a[illegible]wels, his revelations and the Book of Mor[illegible]mon, and believes with the fiercest enthusiasm th[illegible]at woman and children are the property of men, a[illegible]nd that the latter hold the power of life and death over the former; hence if a woman transgresses Mormon law the death punishment is in the hands of the husband, and if the children sin the father has the right to call out the elders to stone them to death, as did some ancient Hebrews. That he or others do not exercise that power is not from want of conviction or disposition, but on account of the hampering influences which Congress has entwined around the people in the Territories. This gentleman is at the head of the present delegation seeking the admission of Utah into the Union.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN.

The Hon. Thomas Fitch was formerly a member of Congress from Nevada, a younger man than Mr. Cannon, but much of his personal appearance—stout and vigorous. Towards the close of the session of Congress in the fall of 1870 Mr. Fitch became very intimate with the Utah delegate; they sat at next desk to each other. Mr. Fitch worked with earnestness for the admission of Utah into the Union; but was unsuccessful in accomplishing that object. On his Congressional career closing, he removed from Nevada to Salt Lake City, where he now resides, and is the principal counsel for Brigham Young in the murder indictment against him. It is understood that Mr. Fitch has the promise of being Senator on the admission of the new State, if he can secure its admission, and he is working with great diligence. He is one of the most voluble speakers that ever attracted the attention of Congress; and had he personal influence equal to his eloquence he would be a valuable acquisition to the Mormon cause.

THE EX-SECRETARY—DENTIST.

Mr. Fuller was once Secretary of the Territory, and claims to be an intimate personal friend of Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire. Fuller has been raised from poverty and has preserved the instincts of economy to a very remarkable degree. While he was Secretary of Utah and also its acting Governor he faithfully followed the profession of dentist and restored to juvenile fulness many a mouth of the Prophet's family. Brigham feels under everlasting gratitude to him for the change which he made for him personally in the ivory line.

During the recent Convention in Utah, Cannon, Fitch and Fuller were the magnates of the session, and on its last sitting were unanimously appointed the delegates to Congress, and in addition to these there are a number of persons employed to lobby at the Capitol and among the departments—especially of law and finance.

Mr. George C. Bates, the District Attorney of the Territory, has worked himself sick in opposition to Judge McKean, and though he has been requested to resign, he is advised by the Senator of Illinois who had him appointed, to hold on and force President Grant to remove him, in hopes of bringing up something that will damage the friends of the President in Utah. Bates, though able enough as a lawyer to hold the position of District Attorney in a Territory, is not discreet enough to be entrusted with any position where principle has to be maintained. If he was not pledged to the interest of Brigham Young before he went to Utah, his stay there was so very brief before he became more the defender of the Great Mormon Priest, than the public prosecutor, that his personal purity was soon doubted.

Here, he talks too much, too loosely, and says things of the federal officers in Utah that evince a bitter bias against all but his relative, Judge Hawley. It is, therefore, certain that there will be an entire change among the Utah federal officials, or the retirement of District Attorney Bates—the latter is more probable.

The Assistant District Attorney, Baskin, of Utah, made a powerful impression here against Bates and in favor of Judge McKean. His argument before the Supreme Court was listened to with great attention, and he left here for Salt Lake satisfied that the Court fully understood the question of McKean's rulings. That decision will be rendered in a few days; but, whatever it may be, it will effect nothing in favor of Bates, though it may be adverse to McKean. McKean may have erred in law; no one accuses him of corruption. McKean's overthrow would be no personal triumph for Bates, for the latter will be removed as certain as day follows night. The government cannot afford at this time to furnish Brigham Young with any reason to rejoice in his Richlieu policy.

OPPOSITION TO THE STATE MOVEMENT.

Setting aside all the argumentation of partisans, the reformatory movement in Utah may be summed up in hostility to a theocratic government. Brigham Young wants a State government. It is very natural that he should so desire. For the last eighteen months has seen his theocratic rule disputed and his revelations wane before advancing civilization. It is only in a State government that he can hope to regain his lost power. Besides, his love of rule stimulating his ambition, he has before him the darkest future that ever he gazed upon. He must now triumph over the progress of the age, the right and justice of law, or he must yield to the recognition that he is but a citizen of the United States, like any other man.

He knows that murders have been committed in Utah by the order, or with the sanction, of the Priesthood of which he is the head. To him and the people of Utah there is nothing more clear and self-evident than this fact. That a settlement is demanded, he clearly perceives, and to avoid that is the sole purpose of the demand for the admission of Utah as a State. With Utah admitted as a State, Brigham Young would be Governor or some one of his brethren; the judges would be Mormon brethren; the jurors would be Mormons and where would there be prosecutions?

SHALL THE NATION NOT DEFEND ITS CITIZENS?

The cry of the intelligent people of Utah to-day is protection from murder. Shall the nation be deaf to that call? is the language of the opposition to Utah's admission. Every other pretended issue is false. There is but one thing uppermost in the opposition here:—"Shall we be left to the tender mercies of Brigham Young and his instruments?"

It is proven by innumerable witnesses, in the Mormon faith and out of it, that Brigham Young has taught his people that the murder of obnoxious Gentiles and "apostates" is a duty to God's Kingdom. There are now in Utah men ready to testify to their personal knowledge of that atrocious Mountain Meadow massacre. There is evidence beyond a doubt that Brigham Young knew of the intended massacre of 123 Americans, men, women and children, and it is believed that there will be the direct evidence brought into Court that he did order that atrocious and damning crime. Brigham Young was then Governor of Utah Territory by the grace of Millard Fillmore and "poor Pierce," his successor, and yet while he was Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he never made a report of that damning crime.

The opposition to Utah's admission as a State ask what security can we have of life and property if the government of the United State now abandons us? If atrocious murders of Gentiles and apostates have been committed in the name of the Lord while Utah was a Territory of the United States, and its Governors were responsible to Congress and the President, what will it be when the country is wholly and irrevocably in the hands of the men who committed the murders?

Evidence has been brought here within a few weeks that exhibits the certainty that if the Second Judicial district of Utah is protected by federal soldiers, and an unbiased, impartial jury can be obtained, that the whole details of the murder of the Arkansas emigrants can be proven to have been committed by the Mormons and the Indians whom they brought to their assistance. This is the trouble to the Utah delegation.

I am, I believe, warranted in saying that President Grant never will approve by his signature any bill for the admission of Utah into the Union till she is purged of the charges of religious murders. Who is there of the national Congress that will favor it till the black list has been atoned for?

OBITUARY.

John Grayson.

Mr. John Grayson, of Meadville, Pa., died at his residence in that town a few days since. He was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Grayson was a lawyer by profession, and during his long and eventful life, held many positions of honor and social distinction, evidences of the partiality and confidence of his fellow citizens, all of the duties of which he discharged in a manner that is now pointed to with pride by his numerous friends. Judge Grayson was born in Ireland on the 5th of September, 1783. At an early age he was left an orphan by the death of both his parents, and when quite young entered a printing office, which trade he learned. He emigrated to America, and when the war of 1812 was declared he entered the Union service, and on account of his meritorious and distinguished action was promoted to the position of militia captain. After the war he was offered an important command in the regular service, at Fort McHenry, Maryland, which would have been a high office, but declined to accept. In 1817 he emigrated to Meadville, issued the first number of the *Examiner* and occupied the editorial chair until 1830. Governor Wolf appointed him Register of Wills in 1830, and reappointed him in 1833. Governor Porter appointed him Prothonotary on the 5th of February, 1839; and on the second Tuesday of October, the same year—the amended constitution of Pennsylvania having made the office elective—he was chosen by the people of the county to fill the same office for three years. On March 18, 1843, Governor Porter appointed him one of the Associate Judges for five years. He was appointed Pension Agent by President Pierce, and continued in the same office during Buchanan's administration. Judge Grayson lived in retirement during the past few years of his life.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

Palm Sunday Glad Hosannas to the Prince of Peace in All the Churches.

Dr. Rylance on the Entry of Christ Into Jerusalem.

The Lessons of Palm Sunday and the Undecaying Power of Faith, by Dr. Friel.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Imagination.

The Catholic Mission to the Colored Race Described by Dr. Vaughan.

Dr. Andrews on Christian Self-Sacrifice.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Entry of Christ into Jerusalem—The Establishment of the Spiritual Kingdom—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Rylance.

Rev. Dr. Rylance, the pastor of the above church, was yesterday assisted in the morning service by Rev. Mr. [illegible], chaplain in the United States Army. Mr. Rylance selected St. Luke's description of Christ's entry into Jerusalem as the subject of his discourse. After referring to the prophecies of the coming of Christ, the Doctor briefly described the entry of the Lord into the Holy City. This was the day in which Christ, who had left behind Him Galilee, had come to Jerusalem. He passed the Jewish Sabbath with Simon the leper, where Mary brought

THE PRECIOUS OINTMENT

and anointed the head of her Lord, and Judas condemned her. Alas, how rapidly Judas was hastening towards the hour when he should say, "How much will you give me in return for the head of the Lord?" Jesus at this time was not going to [illegible] less ignorant of what was to follow. On the following day he set forth to enter the Holy City. Let us join the company of those who are

CLIMBING THE SLOPES OF MOUNT OLIVET

on their way to celebrate the Holy Feast. The time of the feast of the Passover was near, and the people who came out to meet Him with palms in their hands welcomed Him as the Messiah that prophets had foretold. The miracle of raising Lazarus had excited them, and as He met them they cast their garments on the ground and escorted Him into the city. As He entered Jerusalem the goodly company were escorting Him

WITH PALMS IN THEIR HANDS,

while they shouted [illegible] Hosannas. What strange and sad thoughts must have passed through His mind as He remembered that this same multitude who now rent the air with joyful acclamations would soon cry out for the release of Barabbas and for Christ's crucifixion! The minister dwelt upon all the events following the entry of the Lord into Jerusalem, and referred to the fact of His entry as showing that the Lord did not care for the adulation of the people. He did not greet those who came out to meet Him

AS AN EARTHLY RULER.

He was no party leader, no political zealot, coming to fire the public heart. My heart burns within me when I remember the base insults which unbelievers have heaped upon His holy name—that He was an ambitious man seeking to establish an earthly kingdom, and that His death was

THE PENALTY OF HIS FAILURE.

There is not a shadow of evidence for the insinuation that the Lord intended to set up an earthly kingdom. He paused to weep over the guilt of the metropolis. Strange means these to gain the political love of the multitude. In all these exciting scenes we can detect no consideration with the dominant powers, but His whole course shows unselfishness and a meek and lowly desire to bow to the will of the Father. Jesus had, indeed, come to be another type from those we had seen before Him. His reign was one of righteousness,

TO REACH TO THE WHOLE RACE,

and to redeem mankind from their sins and iniquities. His whole life shows that He came into the world to save sinners and carry out the divine will of His Father, who gave Him a crown of thorns as an inheritance.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Life and Character of Moses—Sermon by the Rev. C. Backman.

The services yesterday morning at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church were extremely well attended, many strangers being noticed in the large congregation. The Sabbath school children were seated on either side the spacious gallery, their presence adding not a little to the pleasant and impressive scene. The pastor, Rev. C. Backman, occupied the pulpit, and delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse on the life of Moses, based upon the tenth verse of the last chapter of Deuteronomy—"And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face." Ever since he began to read the Old Testament Scriptures the pastor had been of the opinion that Moses was the most remarkable man that ever lived, excepting the man Christ Jesus, and that opinion in later years had been intensified. The life of this wonderful man presented three great epochs of forty years each. First was that spent in the Egyptian Court, where he grew to mental manhood and where he was cultivated and where he grows upon our esteem as a man of integrity and shrewdness, a

MAN OF COLOSSAL CHARACTER

in resisting all the corrupting influences surrounding him, and in maintaining his simplicity. He most nobly fulfilled his mission. The second forty years of his life were strange, indeed. Surrendering all the charms of the Egyptian Court, he went out a wanderer, living a nomadic life, and during this period of isolation and seclusion, was preparing himself, though he knew it not, for the last forty years of the last epoch—that of leading the children of Israel into the Promised Land. The prominent traits in the character of this great man were, first, his strong faith in God's declarations, seen both in respect to His commandments and promises. The story of his life illustrates this, and shows the wonderful element of power he possessed in his hopeful reliance in the administration of God's laws. Second—the next prominent feature in Moses' character was his persevering spirit of obedience. His faith in God was the basis of his cheerful obedience. He could afford to do what God commanded him to do. Third—Moses' profound devotion to his work and to his people; and fourth, his wonderful benevolence. These were great features in his character. Save Christ Jesus he towers above all other men in his spirit of unselfishness. He never disclosed matters for personal ends, and would to God, Mr. Backman continued, that

OUR PUBLIC MEN

of the day would thus copy Moses. His wonderful meekness was astounding. Elevate some men of this age to positions of power and they at once lose all the common sense and judgment they ever had, but Moses never lost his balance, the wheels were always harmoniously in motion. When his people derided him and murmured he never answered back, but bore it meekly. Moses appears before us not only as a great military chieftain and leader, but as a great lawgiver, and in this he seems greater than in any other character. See him on classic Sinai obtaining the Decalogue from the hands of God. As a prophet, says the Lord Jesus Christ, Moses was the model. [illegible] prophet [illegible] of the most [illegible] and he was most eminent because he was most pressing with the word of God. [illegible] his equal. His books are monuments of [illegible] and [illegible]. Compare them with the writings of [illegible] days and [illegible] great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] human mind and to-day the mass of Chinese are not regenerated. The [illegible] of Menu and [illegible] [illegible] Zoroaster. [illegible] and the Koran of Mohammed has no [illegible] excellence, [illegible] [illegible] borrowed from [illegible] [illegible] destroyed [illegible] [illegible] can be [illegible] with Moses. No Mohammed was cunning, and [illegible], and, though a great general,

WAS A BRUTAL [illegible].

[illegible] them up to view [illegible] the condition of man—[illegible] God. After a lapse of 3,500 years the character of Moses seems as [illegible] classical. It was not a [illegible] however. There are two [illegible] [illegible] blemishes. The first blemish is the paroxysm of anger exhibited when he dashed the tables of stone in pieces after returning from Mount Sinai. There was undoubtedly great cause for this evidence of vexation, as during his absence the children of Israel had become idolaters and the golden calf was being worshipped. The second blemish was the anger exhibited in smiting the rock in Horeb. Did [illegible] intend to punish him for these [illegible] [illegible]? [illegible] Moses was not to reach [illegible] the head of his children [illegible] the land of promise, but was refused. [illegible] what you may say. His character was pure, [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] overlooked, but not so he was in his [illegible].

[illegible] OF HIS DEATH

[illegible] you think he did not go to heaven? His [illegible] punishment. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Servant of God, well done. Admiring the character of Moses, let us imitate it, so that we can so [illegible] [illegible] may shine. Study his meekness, remembering that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] God.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Truth the Vital Element of Religion—Sermon by Rev. Dr. John H. Morrison, of Newton, Mass.

Following up the series of sermons by leading Unitarian clergymen of the country on the special tenets of their faith, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was a sermon delivered yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. John H. Morrison, of Newton, Mass. There was a large congregation present and the discourse was listened to with deep interest. Advanced in years and with gray hair and beard of patriarchal appearance, the fire of youthful energy was not wanting. His subject was "Truth the Vital Element of Religion," and his text Philippians iv., 8—"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are lovely." His introductory point was the necessity of high toned manliness to such development. He [illegible] in the cause of the citizen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The real essential was to keep abreast [illegible].

MORAL SENTIMENT

Just now was the rallying cry. In all these should be consistent [illegible] truth. It was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they accepted the gospel of Christ. In this way [illegible] [illegible] they searched the truths and made them vital to them. Their works were kept alive by the pain home [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of them a vital experience [illegible] [illegible] and sweetness of God's spirit as they breathed upon them. They [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of truths [illegible] [illegible] of religious truth which enlarged and [illegible] their hearts. There are

SILENT BOOKS

which have no [illegible] [illegible]. The great truths of heaven to be thundered by the hearts of affection and duty. There is a poetry that comes from the finer instincts of our nature. There is no one more envied than the young man who comes into the possession of all he wants, but has no religion in his heart, nothing to aid in a [illegible] [illegible]. In their religious faith men [illegible] all that elevated and exalted human nature, all that gave inspiration to life and duty, all that brought [illegible] the highest ideas of [illegible], the farthest conceptions of the [illegible]. It required no talent or learning to appreciate the truths that will [illegible] up the truths that will [illegible] the finer emotions the truths that make a cheerful home of the [illegible] cheerless. Who is the truths that fill the soul with divine harmonies. Let them recall the most saintly who have passed away, of those [illegible] their lives. Such was the life of the woman at [illegible] of Jesus; such was the life of Paul, and such has been the lives of thousands, men and women, who sought after truth as the light of duty on earth; men and women who dared to do everything for the truth, men and women who have been unknown in this world and gone away to their graves unwept, unhonored and unsung; but who have a record on high. Above all the rest was the life of Him who lived in the bosom of His Father—the great living exemplar of the vitality of truth.

SPANISH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Bishop Potter—Confirmation of Twenty-eight Cubans and their Reception into the Protestant Church.

The Right Rev. H. Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New York, confirmed yesterday at the church in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, twenty-eight catechumens belonging to the congregation of the Spanish Protestant Episcopal Church of Santiago. This church is the first Spanish Protestant congregation organized in America so far as is yet know. The prayer book, translated into Spanish, is read in its services as well as the Word of God. The hymns, too, are sung in the same language. It was really interesting to see twenty-eight persons—men, women, young boys and girls—enter the church singing a processional hymn, to proclaim before the numerous congregation their evangelical faith. The music and singing were admirably rendered by Miss R. Morenst, accompanied by Miss Fane, Signors J. F. Martinez and J. Bor, under the able direction of the distinguished professor, Signor E. Agramonte. After the chanting of the hymn "Benedice Anima Mea," the Right Rev. Bishop Potter proceeded to administer confirmation in his usual rubrical form. There was a noticeable share of attention paid to the ceremony by all present. The last portion of the catechumens were dressed in white. Many of them were rosy-cheeked Cubans and all had a youthful look, presenting, while kneeling together, a very interesting appearance. After Bishop Potter had gone through the service of confirming his Cuban circle he undertook the secondary duty of piously addressing them. He said he was very glad for what he had done for his dear children, and advised them to profit as well as possible by the graces which it pleased God to bestow on them that day. He told them henceforward to cling to the true faith, and not to be tossed about by every wind of doctrine that now tries should resolve to give up sin of every kind. If anything was troubling their consciences still they should confess to the Lord and strive to become perfect after the manner of Christ. They had before them His life in the services of to-day, a life of suffering and purest humility as he entered the city of Jerusalem. He finally gave all his blessing and shook hands with those whom he had confirmed, who were formally introduced to him by Rector Palma. The service was concluded by the singing of the hymn "The Rock of Ages."

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D.—Mission to the Colored Race—The Catholic Church in the New Field—The Charity of Evangelism.

A vast congregation attended the high mass at St. Stephen's church yesterday morning. Not only were the pews filled, but the aisles contained numbers of worshippers unable to obtain seats. The large picture over the centre altar, the marble statues of the Virgin and St. Joseph, the crosses and principal ornaments in the sanctuary, were all covered with violet, in token of

THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.

The boys attending the priests were clad in purple cassocks, and the vestments worn by the priests were of the same color. The music of the mass was, as usual in this church, of the highest order, some fine selections being performed by Mr. Danforth, the organist, and the singers were unexceptionably good.

The Gospel of the Mass, narrating in full the passion of Christ, was not chanted by the celebrant, Rev. Father Lynch, but simply read, and at its conclusion the Rev. Father McCready, owing to the illness of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, introduced to the congregation the preacher, Rev. Dr. Herbert Vaughan, who has received from the Holy Father the mission of converting to the true [illegible]

THE COLORED RACE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Dr. Vaughan is the superior of St. Joseph's Apostolic Society, and arrived in this country last December with a number of Catholic missionaries for the colored people. The HERALD at the time gave a detailed account of the interesting ceremony of their departure from their college at Mill Hill, London, and Archbishop Manning's sermon on the occasion. They have come to this country bound by vows to devote themselves entirely to the colored race. The reverend preacher took as his text the words

AS THE FATHER SENT ME I ALSO SEND YOU.

He proceeded to show that there is something especially divine in the charity which seeks out the [illegible] and aims to [illegible] evangelize them. [illegible] the charity which has animated the Catholic Church from the beginning; it is a charity which the Son of God brought down from heaven with Him when He came into the world. He practised it from the cradle and taught it from the summit of [illegible] where He ascended into Heaven. A continuation of his charity which compels us to devote ourselves or our substance to teaching and saving the most needy is to be seen in the work which the reverend preacher invited his hearers to take a part in. This work is an association composed not only of [illegible] priests, but also of sisters of laymen and women, who unite together in the determination to [illegible]

THE MASSES WHO ARE PERISHING

and to preach the Gospel to the [illegible] races who are dependent upon them. [illegible] of Christians. St. Joseph's Society has not long been founded. The five missionaries whom [illegible] [illegible] have been sent by the Sovereign Pontiff to the colored people of the United States. And as the society has received this mission, [illegible] that we look to the charitable and zealous [illegible] of this country to assist it by every means in their power. It is a society of [illegible] [illegible] into itself and applying the charity which must be widely entertained among the Catholics of America to the millions of Africans who have been cast helpless upon society and who need education and religious care. The preacher appealed to

THE GENEROSITY AND NOBILITY OF AMERICAN YOUTH

to come and enrol themselves under the Apostolic banner which Christ entrusted to His Apostles. No [illegible] more [illegible] he would deceive a brighter crown than this which they might consecrate to the salvation of the poor colored people. He asked of the generous men and women who are free from ties to consecrate themselves to this work, and he begged them to contribute liberally towards [illegible] [illegible] towards providing all things which are necessary for carrying on the mission successfully. Many come from Europe and give themselves, but Americans are [illegible] bound to give every help they can and to make even greater sacrifices of the [illegible] of the millions who are [illegible] [illegible] and an integral part of their [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] to send might [illegible] them with the Rev. Dr. McGlynn or with any of the [illegible] whose names are mentioned in the tract which has been distributed upon the subject.

Quite a handsome collection was taken during the mass in aid of Dr. Vaughan's mission. All the collection at the masses yesterday were donated to the same object.

GRACE CHAPEL.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Kremer on Humility.

A brief but timely and eloquent address was delivered at this church yesterday at the close of the morning prayers by the Rev. Mr. Kremer. Without selecting any text in particular he preached from the Epistle for the day beginning "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Jesus Christ," and proceeded to show that humility was one of the greatest of the Christian virtues and one which it specially behooved us to cultivate in the Lenten season. In the world it was no doubt true that humility was not favorable to success. Successful men were generally those who pushed themselves forward and asserted their rights to fame and power. The world made a place for men like this and gave way to them. As an example in point he alluded to the well known [illegible] [illegible]. Hooker, a [illegible] at large [illegible] Church, the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, and one of the best men and most profound thinkers of his day in favor of an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his position. Hooker closed his letter to the [illegible] upon this subject by saying that his rival was the most sound [illegible]. That was the spirit of the true Christian, and the practice of this Christian grace of humility was, it might easily be understood, a disadvantage in the world. Yet the humble would be exalted by their Heavenly Father, and they would be abundantly rewarded for their self-denial and self-sacrifice.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

No Sermon Yesterday—The Election of New Trustees on Easter Monday—The Collections for the Orphans.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday there was no sermon preached, owing perhaps to the length of time consumed in reading the Passion. The church was unusually crowded, it being almost impossible to get standing room in the aisles. The Passion was not sung as usual, but was read by Rev. Father Starrs, who, after reading it, made an eloquent exhortation for the orphans, for whom a collection will be taken up next Sunday. He said—

The two days in the year which should be the happiest to all good Christians—Christmas and Easter Sunday—are set aside by the church as days on which to substantially sympathize with poor orphans, whom God has been pleased to deprive of almost all the benefits and blessings most of us possess. No loving mother or admiring father have they to care for them. Theirs is not the sunny road we travel, but one obscured by the black cloud—death—which has forever shut out the sunshine of father and mother. Nor is their future much brighter than their present, if fail they should in future endeavors they have no prospect of a protecting hand being outstretched to help them, none save that of cold charity, which from infancy they have held. But the Church the harborer, protector and consoler of all who are afflicted, has not forgotten to make provision for these little parentless ones. Her appeal to her children whom God has blessed with worldly stores has ever been an eloquent and effective one, but in a special manner is this true of this metropolis, with its deserved and well known title of "City of Charities." It is to be hoped that the Catholics of New York will emulate the lessons of the past and do this year as they have done each succeeding year—make the present year its predecessor's peer in munificent charity. The mass on Easter Sunday is to be a pontifical high mass. The Most Rev. Archbishop will give the pontifical benediction at the termination of the mass. A meeting will be held in the vestry on Easter Monday for the purpose of electing trustees in the stead of those whose term expires on that day. The meeting will be from eleven until three o'clock, and all the pewholders are requested to vote on the day named.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Manner of the Death of Christ—The Different Stages of Christianity—Sermon by Rev. William B. Wright, of Boston.

The New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, was, as usual, well filled yesterday morning. Rev. William B. Wright, the pastor of the Berkley street church, Boston, occupied the pulpit, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson, now on his vacation. The reverend gentleman's subject was, "Is the Worship of Christ Idolatry?" His text was Philippians ii., 8, 9, 10, 11—"And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God hath also highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name. That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth and things under the earth. And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father." He commenced with the enunciation of the idea that Christ is the centre and circumference of Christianity. Men are distinguished to-day not only for their convictions on religious matters but for their intellect on any subject. One man wishes to obey Christ. Another dare not call Him God. Still another thinks that God and Christ are one. They cannot tell why. They can simply say it is their conviction, and in the presence of others differing with them, but who can assign a reason for their faith, they are perplexed and troubled. The most convincing argument of the sun's brightness is its shining, therefore the speaker said he would merely present a few facts to the congregation and allow them to decide for themselves whether or not Christ was part of

THE GODHEAD,

and as such to be worshipped or not. More than eighteen centuries ago a continued a carpenter began to teach in Palestine. After the lapse of three years, however, the attention of the priests of the time being directed to Him, He was arrested on a charge of blasphemy, but, this not being a capital offence, it was afterwards changed to heresy, and He suffered execution and that by the most frightful means, the cross. During the execution He was exceedingly meek, but declaring continually, "I am a king." To carry out this (as they thought, good joke) the soldiers put on Him purple and crowned Him with a

CROWN OF THORNS

and knelt derisively before Him. It seems to be in human nature to mock the unfortunate. So the Southern rebels named their negroes Cæsar, Pompey and such illustrious names, enjoying the grotesque absurdity of them. The crucifixion occurred in a remote town of a remote province of the Roman empire, and so was unknown by almost all the Roman nobility. Christ was dead, and all who loved Him were but a few women. Three hundred years have passed. The capital has been changed from Rome to Constantinople. We are at Nice, in whose midst is a noble edifice, where are assembled the men

HIGHEST IN INTELLECT.

Constantine, the Emperor of the known world, sits there too. He is to hear from the peers of Pilate the words of the man who was executed at Galilee. His words are henceforward to be a law. Five centuries more have passed and the Roman empire has crumbled away. Charlemagne is now the conquering hero. The Pope offers him [illegible] but he knows it cannot be his. He has failed to win the hearts of the Italians. Another two centuries have passed and here is the Crusade. They have gone to wrest the

SCEPTRE OF CHRIST

from the Saracens. Again and again have the Christians charged, again and again have they been beaten back like the foam from the [illegible]. It is night, and some men are building a cathedral. To-morrow shows the result of their labor. A monk rushes out of the city in which the Crusaders [illegible] besieged, with a spear in his hand. After him pour the soldiers [illegible] [illegible] and the Saracens are beaten back. Thousands are slain. At evening a vestige of them remains. The soldiers fought because they believed that the spear was the one which was plunged in our Saviour. Before king [illegible] had been scourged and would not fight. Now every common soldier was a host. Centuries more have passed, and we are in Paris. Every one is in tiptoe of expectation. The King starts with his [illegible] courtiers down a road, and soon sees a cloud of dust approaching. He [illegible] with all his troop and exchanges his

ROYAL [illegible] FOR SACKCLOTH,

his retainers doing the same. He is given by the leader of the cavalcade which has now arrived a [illegible]. He takes from it a [illegible] casket and more he dare not. His hands [illegible] king [illegible] are not fit. The Pope has sent a cardinal, who shall unveil the whole. He takes from it a [illegible] crown of thorns. The price of that crown has saved Greece from bankruptcy and has beaten back the Turk for one hundred and fifty years. He (the minister) said he had stood in the church where Christ had been brought before Pilate. The steps were worn. They had been trodden by princes in their jewels and beggars in their rags, and even as he looked there, and the lowly came in side by side, the great unconscious of their greatness, the lowly forgetting their poverty. In [illegible] was equality. After returning this part of his discourse he urged that if all the miracles of Jesus were blotted out and the man left only as the wonderful Christianity to which [illegible] [illegible] He illustrated this by saying: "Show me a man with wings mounting a spire and it is not wonderful; but show me one without the wings thus ascend, and it would indeed be miraculous." What ever he has been touched by Christ has become [illegible] The cross until Christ touched it, was an emblem of infamy. Now it is the

PINNACLE OF CHURCHES,

the ornament of woman. The widow and her mite are still remembered and always will be. Many an empress has been consigned to oblivion. All things do not kneel before Him yet, but He is crowned. When on the cross He said He was a king, the world shouted they would have no king but Cæsar. Cæsar is dead, but He is ever Christ. He still rules. Christ has declared that whoever lives for Him will be a part of Him in heaven. With this thought who cannot suffer disgrace and infamy and hard ignominy? Eighteen hundred years ago a few men of learning mocked Jesus. A few women only worshipped Him and were deemed the meekest of the meek. Now whole continents sing His glory and kneel before His throne. Christ is yet on earth. He will always be here. It is only the

RADICALLY BAD

who will not accept Him. Gibbon carried his aversion so far as to never use the common A. D. in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Now as Christ is going through the world, shall it be ours to say, "I love Thee"? Even so be it.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

A Sermon by Mr. Hepworth on the Ideal Home of the Soul—The Preparation for the Struggles of Life Obtained in Homes.

There was the usual large attendance at Steinway Hall yesterday, the temporary tabernacle of Mr. Hepworth's church and congregation.

Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from Kings i., 13, 7—"Come home with me and refresh thyself." He began by saying that there is no place where refreshment is so surely found as at home, but is more or less restrained everywhere else, no matter how warm its welcome may be, but when at home and surrounded by those who love him he throws all care aside and is refreshed and recreated. There is nothing in the world like the easy chair in which you have been accustomed to sit for years, no fire that burns with quite such a genial heat as that kindled on your own hearthstone. What a luxury it is, after having been in company for hours, and been compelled to talk your best and behave your best, to slam the front door in the world's face and to tumble round the floor with the babies. It is the great boon of life, and one which the rich man no more enjoys than the poor man. Easy chairs are the same thing the world over, no matter what they cost; for the one that belongs to you is the best, and though babies are as common as sugar plums yours are the sweetest and the most cunning. Have you ever thought that we have been at work on the ideal house for at least six thousand years, how many more I must leave the geologist to decide, but to our certain knowledge at least 6,000, and have not attained to it yet. Christendom is the only place in which the ideal has been approximated even. Christ is the corner-stone of the only house that is worth living in. There have been built a great many houses in all climes, but the houses are confined to Christianity. In the Orient from the Altai mountains, easterly, to the sea, you find the nations sold into serfdom and they are very fortunate if they are not simply a fractional part of the household and not the sole possessor of their lord's affections. In Eastern Europe the woman is part of the Harem, and even in Palestine the position of the mother was by no means equivalent to that of the father. I think one of the best specimens of a true home is to be found in New England. Nothing shows the enduring power of home life more than an old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. The old folks at the head of the table, the married children ranged along the sides and the little ones at the foot—if there is room for them. What a joyous meeting! The gray haired father asks the blessing, the things that have happened in all these months are discussed and an unspeakable joy pervades the household. Perhaps the old folks were a little too rigid with the catechism and made religion a bit too formal, but

THOSE STALWART BOYS

in middle life will carry to their graves the serious religious impressions of their younger days and probably will not bring their own children up as well as they were brought up themselves. In these days we are too civilized—is that the word—to have such a Thanksgiving dinner. We don't care to see our old fathers and mothers, with their ungloved hands and awkward gestures and bad grammar, sitting at our city tables. The tender touches of the olden time are left out of the modern picture. It is a great, grand responsibility to have a family of children. To have power—a power almost supreme—over a soul, is it not a marvellous thing? Do you know you can't point out the narrow way to the child unless you walk in it yourself? I think a child measures the spiritual power of its parents more accurately than grown people can. It does this by no reasoning process, but by an intuition. It absorbs influences just as a sponge takes up water, and in order to teach your child to be good you must illustrate goodness in your own life. Now, then, when that boy goes forth into the hard, cold realities he ought to go properly armed and equipped. He has a right to demand this much at your hands. You are criminal before God unless he is armed with all the weapons that are needed to insure the victory. A thousand temptations, some in one disguise and some in another, will attack him. Money, place, power will all offer him everything if only he will yield up his honor. It is your business to lay such strong foundations of religious principle in his character that when the time of struggle and trial comes and come it surely will, he will have at hand the full power of resistance. He is to become a part of the political machinery of the country, and it will largely depend on his early education whether he takes part with corruption or with purity. He is to become a part of the religious institutions of the land and his faith, or want of it, will not only influence his own life but become a power over his children through many generations. How can I help pleading with you, then, for a careful religious training. Let your children be armed, and let them have on the full panoply of warfare, and then they can fight the good fight, and saving their own souls lead others into the right way also. You have no business to hurry down town to hurry through the day, to come back to your home all tired out and used up. While it is your duty to make money, if you can do it honestly, it is much more your duty to educate your boys and girls. Less money and more religion should be your motto.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Mr. Beecher on the Use of the Imagination as an Aid to Spiritual Life—Moses and his Reliance on the Invisible—The New York Scavengers and their Imagination—Greenwood Cemetery Made of India Rubber.

The joyous, sunny, bright, clear, but cold weather yesterday morning, a desire to be worshippers in Plymouth church, and the reputation of Mr. Beecher filled every part of the house with a mass of attentive hearers at the morning service. In harmony with the festival of the day (Palm Sunday) the choir sang an appropriate anthem, Mrs. Hoyt giving the soprano solo, "How beautiful are the feet of those who bring glad tidings." There was a baptism of three children before the prayer preceding the sermon that gave Miss Nettie Sterling an opportunity to favor the congregation with a short solo, the choir following in a shorter chorus. Both the solo and the chorus was accompanied by the shrill treble of one of the infantile candidates for baptism. Mr. Beecher preached a sermon on the use of the imagination as an aid to spiritual life. He selected his text from the eleventh chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, the last clause of the twenty-seventh verse—"For he endured as seeing Him, who is invisible." A tribute was paid at the outset to the grandeur of the character of the Old Testament saints and to their consequent influence on the civilization of the races. Foremost among these stood Moses, who by the [illegible] of his soul, stands out before all the ages a venerable historical cause. Those who were living to-day were beneficiaries of this man, the great teachings of our Commonwealth we have received from him. A sketch of the life of Moses, from the commencement of his public career at forty years to his death at one hundred and twenty, was drawn very graphically in an outline of words, [illegible] the preacher after which a successful endeavor was made to show that it was a matter of his [illegible] [illegible] that he foremost men in all times of the world appeared to have lived their inner life in a dependence upon things invisible. [illegible] [illegible] the imagination assumed many [illegible] had a constitutive [illegible] and a weakening tendency. How many men had imagined the useless [illegible], they have imagined the audience [illegible] [illegible]

IMAGINED THE SPEECH

to, which is generally the hardest part to imagine (smiles). Others have imagined themselves the best men, and the schemes they contrived in their brain and the money they realized in imagination had gone into their pocket; how rich they would have been. All men have imaginings of should have had. "Have you never put on wings?" asked Mr. Beecher. "I have. What have I not seen in those flights. Why, I have gone to the top of Mount Blanc and come down again long before the mountaineer with his Alpine staff had started. So have you wings, if you only knew it. Why, I have seen men of fifty years of age who were full of actions, very cold, stern, shaggy, rough, easily ruled, fantastic, and surly. [illegible] [illegible] their lives what had the practical wisdom done for them? I don't advise you to take it up as a trade or a profession. It is no [illegible] and fruit, but it is [illegible] that, it is something to help you along the weary way of life, and it is the only thing that will enable you to see day by day everything. [illegible] and [illegible]. Now this imagination is the [illegible] that [illegible] the truths that we obtain [illegible] of [illegible] are like the figures cut by the sculptor out of the [illegible] marble. Each makes noble truths stand out populous in the heavenly land by awakening the affections of the heart. Is this a [illegible] which is given to man to be crushed? It was this power by which Moses was sustained. He knew well how to dodge facts." A few short illustrations of this thought of his subject led up to the following personal reminiscence: The last visit I made to Washington, said Mr. Beecher, was in the lifetime of E. M. Stanton, the noblest of all the men who stood by us in the critical period of the history of our country, the truest and

THE WISEST OF MEN,

with a will of thunder swelling within him—one of those beautiful natures, with a woman's heart, a child's tenderness and a nature of [illegible] [illegible] energy. I was speaking to him on this view of the war and of public affairs, and it was at a critical time in the history of that struggle when there were so many recreants from our side willing to give it up. We had entered all things and were willing, I believe, to believe all things, our conversation on that subject has ended. He went to his bookcase, he took down two books, one was a book of [illegible], another on general literature, one of [illegible] [illegible] books—and he read several pages to me, first from one and then from the other. There he was at this great country hour when the destinies of the union seemed to be in his hands obtaining his [illegible] and his rest by books which wrought products of the imagination. He did not view his work with indifference but went to [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] our [illegible] and hold converse with the mysteries we refresh our bodies by [illegible] [illegible]. We hold [illegible] the art of living in the invisible of living in the conscious presence of God, by not opening to this faculty of the soul, we [illegible] the most glorious chamber in the Lord's mansion—the human heart—and lock it up most ignominiously. [illegible] in the Christian life as it was in the life of Moses—every man [illegible] his imagination to [illegible] [illegible] of God. This power of the imagination enlarges the range of our being, it gives a new power to men's thoughts, and if we exercise it we open up new possibilities, and our [illegible] [illegible] sense, and of [illegible] sense—[illegible] [illegible] the trouble of men is that they see only the details of the drudgery of their weary life. [illegible] be a [illegible] life that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pins. They say that it takes twenty men to make a pin. Suppose one man for [illegible] [illegible] done nothing but put heads on pins and for forty years sharpening pins. There are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ness it is to flush sewers—to flush the sewers all clean.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK

Is it any wonder that they neglect their work? There are men who are night scavengers, men whose daily life is dull, dreary, disheartening, and lost in degrading. Do you wonder that they go to their drinking places, that they go home [illegible] to fill their maws and tumble on to their dirt straw. Go up Broadway and you will walk over the heads of thousands of men that work in lamp cellars [illegible] up and there are men spending their [illegible] [illegible] in dirty attics. Thanks be unto God that there is not one of these men who cannot, by the use of his imagination, take himself far away from the filthiness, the meanness of his daily toil and can walk, while toiling on the golden pavements of heaven. I have known men who have sung hymns at their work which has given to them an angelic radiance. These men had an undivided interest in the sunlight. They may look at the treasure there is in the banks, and not be able to draw a check; they may be unable to speculate in Erie and other valuable stocks, but they have a joy that no ear [illegible] pleasures or possessions can give. Greenwood is made of india rubber to me. I never look down into the grave but I rebound in imagination to the heaven above. I never look at the regimental march, the most touching of all marches, the long array of children's funerals and of children's graves, without seeing the mothers, the fathers, the nurses who have nursed them, the love that was around them, the prettinesses that infantile tenderness engraves so indelibly upon the human heart." Mr. Beecher here touched a chord that was too much of a pathetic unison both for himself and his congregation. He finished the sentence with a faltering voice, and the congregation to a large extent found a sudden use for their cambric handkerchiefs. The sermon was brought to a close by an eloquent but pathetic description of recognition of friends in heaven and of our being known there as we are known here.

WORSHIP AT THE ACADEMY.

A Tremendous Rush—Dr. Chapin's Sermon on Christian Life.

There was a tremendous rush to the Academy of Music last evening. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, was the attraction, and hundreds of people who arrived at the Academy before a quarter past seven o'clock were compelled to retrace their steps, as "standing room" could not be obtained at that hour. A larger congregation was probably never witnessed within the walls of the Academy. Even the aisles and orchestra were filled, while the lobbies were also densely crowded. The crush last evening presented a strange difference to the comparatively meagre houses of the several preceding Sunday evenings.

The services were opened by singing by the choir, and a reading of a portion of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Henry Powers, who conducted the services.

Dr. Chapin then came forward and announced his text from Ephesians iii., 17, 18, 19—

That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love,

May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth and height;

And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God.

The text formed part of a prayer. The first thing he asked them to consider was the example or model set before them of a Christian prayer. It might be said that in one form or another most men prayed. The aspiration or desire of a man was in some respects a prayer. Genuine Christian devotion was distinguished by its scope and quality, and the passage to which the text belonged contained striking illustrations of both those characteristics. Was it not the case that many petitions were selfish prayers?—almost or quite limited to personal considerations? He said nothing against desire for personal benefit as we object of prayer, but it should not be the only one. No man would dare to limit the flow of his prayer to his own personal considerations. Were not men apt to ask for temporal good also? If prayer was anything more than the exercise of

SPIRITUAL GYMNASTICS,

something chiefly for bringing blessings down, then he did not [illegible] why we might not ask Him who controls all things for temporal good, provided we asked in filial submission to His will. Even through a petition for temporal spiritual things came. Prayer was foremost chiefest the agent of spiritual blessings. The prayer which formed this text was remarkably distinguished from such petitions as were limited to selfish purposes and to temporal things. Therefore it was in almost every [illegible] a Christian prayer. Dr. Chapin then proceeded to call attention to the object of this prayer, which was the process of Christian life. In the passage we had the same figure as in the Psalmist—the tree—and without any straining of fact we might call it the tree of spiritual life. We had here a statement of the seminal principle in the processes of the Christian life—the seed. It showed what kind of a Christ we must believe in. We could not extract the ideal Christ and separate Him from the historical. The preacher was quite sure that no Christ of cold, colorless—no shadowy myth, no mere skeleton of a Jesus—would have moved the world as Christ had moved it. The world moved; where was the force that had moved it? Sometimes men in a critical mood

COMPARED CHRIST AND SOCRATES,

the philosopher, and the comparison was sometimes made with a balance slightly in favor of Socrates. How had Socrates moved men and turned them from their [illegible] of their ways? Who had died with Socrates on his lips? Hundreds of thousands had been moved by Christ. There were many nominal Christians, continued Dr. Chapin—Christians by custom—by holding a vague respect for Christ. Profession of faith might be a very little thing. Confession, however, implied not only an utterance of words, but [illegible] [illegible] testimony. He could conceive a wavering, a backsliding Christian, but he could not conceive of a [illegible] Christian—a narrow souled Christian—a mean Christian. There could be no such thing as that. We had an atmosphere in which was this process of Christian life. The tree must have air and light, a favorable soil, and it must have also the help and influence from above. Man could not help himself entirely in the work of Christian life. With the seed in us, the sun, the air, the sunshine, the boundless heavens, the illimitable breadth and length, the unsurpassable love of Christ, to which we aspired and to which we were attracted, this, the speaker said, was the way the process of the Christian life worked to a consummation, to what might be termed fruition, to be filled with the fulness of God. This was

THE CHRIST AS LIFE

for which the Apostle prayed. There was a great deal of good as well as bad in this world. There were more saints than we thought. We were bound to them on earth and to our [illegible] to them in the other world. In his conclusion Dr. Chapin inquired what prayer was more true [illegible] [illegible] than that Christ might dwell in our hearts by faith?

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christian Self-Sacrifice—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Andrews.

Yesterday morning Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., the former pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Bedford avenue, preached an able discourse based upon the forty-second verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew—"He saved others; himself He cannot save." To his everlasting [illegible] the speaker enumerated the different classes of persons who stood around or near the cross of Calvary and spoke of the satisfaction experienced by the chief rulers in having Christ in their clutches, who said that by some sort of [illegible] with unseen powers he did wonders and saved others, and now if He be the Son of God, let Him save Him self. The taunt was as false as it was cruel. Christ hung there not their victim, but a voluntary sufferer, for we see before He Himself affirmed, "No man taketh my life from me. I have power to lay it down and I have power to take it again. The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." But if the taunt of the text was false in the letter yet it had a deep spiritual truth in it. Salvation must be by suffering. Life always comes by death. Without the cross no crown is reached. There was a double necessity laid upon whosoever undertook the world's redemption. First a divine necessity, something in the divine government which required an expiation for sin. That God might be just and yet the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus, and so, whoso for would stand between the justice of God and the condemned sinner must consent to bare his bosom to the sword and by his blood effect a redemption for sin. But there was a human necessity also, for man needed a convincing declaration of the divine character, his [illegible] [illegible] such that it colored all his thoughts of God and his sense of sin so keen that it awakened powerful emotions chiefly touching divine righteousness. If man would be won to God and to loving service [illegible] [illegible] of love must stand out before him. It was therefore a part of Christ's mission [illegible] earth to declare God unto men and, by the [illegible] and [illegible] which He drew around the race, as well as by the agony and shame of Calvary He would make mankind know that God is love. Christ by His suffering [illegible] [illegible] truth of [illegible] [illegible] comes to the sales [illegible] which they reached [illegible] their song would be "Worthy is He that was slain." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] glory. Christ's suffering was but the representative [illegible] [illegible] atoning for all in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] save his fellow man must expect to do it by self-sacrifice and sometimes even by death itself. Apposite passages of Scripture were quoted [illegible] [illegible] of this principle, and he went on to [illegible] proceeded to say that the law of vicariousness runs through all God's universe. Nature illustrates this truth. It was the broken and disintegrated [illegible] [illegible] that yielded the soil whence the full harvests sprang. It was the seed that consented to lose itself and to [illegible] a mass of corruption [illegible] yield the countless [illegible]. I was [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was the vegetable world broken and consumed that sustained animal life and it was the lower classes of animals that [illegible] the higher classes of animal existences. Individual history was a declaration of the same truth. Every one who was born with painfulness and nurtured with care and vigilance by maternal love and solicitude was a proof that good resulted from sacrifice and suffering. An enlarged civilization was the result of the sacrifices of pioneers. He alluded to [illegible] of a [illegible] where the brightness of liberty were conserved and enlarged was the result of the sacrifice of thousands who stood the shock of battle to preserve their native land. This part of the subject was further illustrated by reference to ancient mythology, which spoke of a gulf open in Rome which some oracle said would never close until the most valuable thing in Rome should be thrown into it. A young man clad himself in armor, mounted his charger and rushed into the chasm, which closed forever and saved Rome. In one of the cities of France, during a pestilence, a young physician offered himself on the altar of the common welfare and made arrangements to dissect a victim of the plague. After putting the paper upon which he wrote his operations into a vase of vinegar he retired and died. Then the preacher turned to religious history and instanced the sacrifice of Moses, who laid aside all the wealth and luxury of Egypt, and dwelt glowingly upon the self abnegation of the great apostle Paul, of Judson, who gave his life to save Burmah, and of a young man who presented himself to Bishop Heber some years ago for ordination to the missionary work, who, after the Bishop depicted the sufferings incident to such a life, responded like Paul, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto me." The distinction between morality and Christianity was this, that the former said, "Do no man no wrong, tell the exact truth, [illegible] not murder, not steal, no [illegible]," while Christianity rose to the sublime height of saying, "Not only be just, but learn how to love." In the latter was the "enthusiasm of humanity"—something like that which led the Lord Jesus Christ from heaven. The test of Christian character was not to be found in observance of the Sabbath and attendance upon church so much as the measure of divine power which led to a life of self sacrifice. This spirit could be evinced in the humblest spheres, and in bearing little burdens and in yielding little preferences to promote the happiness of others. In conclusion Dr. Andrews eloquently showed that leading such a life of self sacrifice conduced to the development of the noblest type of Christian manhood. In making sacrifices for others one might lose ease, money, reputation and time for mental relaxation, but these were only the "incidentals" of a man and did not enter the substance of his being.

CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Palm Sunday and its Lessons—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Friel.

There was a very large congregation at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, Brooklyn, at the principal services yesterday forenoon. Rev. Dr. Friel preached the sermon. After reading the gospel for the day the reverend speaker alluded to the raising of Lazarus from the dead after he had been four days dead, when decomposition was consuming his carcass. It was this miracle that convinced the Jews and caused them to proclaim their belief in the Saviour. They beheld the greatness of His power and they bowed their stubborn will before it. Oh! if men would but pause to contemplate the beauty, majesty, goodness and glory of God, they cannot fail to love, praise and adore Him at all times. The contemplation of Him must be sure pledge of our love, for we cannot dwell upon His life and passion without giving our heart and soul to Him. When riding into Jerusalem in meekness and without show or worldly display, He said unto the people, "Behold, your King cometh;" and the multitude received Him with great joy, and breaking branches from the trees on the wayside and taking off their garments, threw them in His path, crying out, "Hosanna! hosanna!" The lesson which the Church teaches her children to-day is that the palms which you hold in your hands and which you will take home with you shall remind you that your

FAITH SHALL BE EVERGREEN

and that your love for Jesus shall never wither or decay. In cutting down of the branches symbolizes the cutting off of your evil practices—on [illegible]. As the garments were not thrown on either side of our divine Lord for [illegible] Him, but were strewn in His path, so must we divest ourselves of bad habits, throw them off and lay them in meekness and penance at His feet in the confessional and by worthily receiving the Holy Eucharist during the present week. It has been the greatest difficulty for some men to understand that there is a future life to live for, that there is a higher reward to be attained by man than the mere perishable things of earth. Intelligent men are frequently heard to say that they have no evidence of

THE EXISTENCE OF A FUTURE STATE;

that no one who has departed this life was ever known to come back to tell us of it. Why, such persons must be wilfully blind to the Holy Scriptures, which is full of incidents of testimony illustrative of the existence of a future state. There is the testimony of Christ, who took upon Himself a mortal body—who is the same man that He might tell us of the truths that are essential for enjoying [illegible] of eternal happiness which He has in store for those who keep His commandments. Then there is the evidence of Abraham, of Jacob's vision of the ladder upon which angels descended and ascended between heaven and earth, of angels who have spoken to the Prophets, to Moses, &c. And in order that the truths of future life may be preserved

UNTIL THE CONSUMMATION OF TIME,

He established His Holy Church. And yet it is truly astonishing when we ponder upon the perverseness of those people who five days after welcoming Christ into Jerusalem with hosannas to the Son of David, were the very ones to cry out, "Away with Him. Crucify Him. Crucify Him!" Those who had strewn the paths were now foremost to scourge Him; those who had thrown garments before Him were those who heaped indignity upon His sacred person, stripping Him, and then having scoffed and whipped Him, they nailed Him to the cross on Mount Calvary. This illustrates also the mystery of human changeableness, of man's perversity and malice, of man's readiness [illegible] to turn to truth or error, to [illegible] the ignorant masses to be carried away by the cunning of demagogues and to be swayed by every new doctrine and [illegible] [illegible]. This liability to be carried away by the last speaker is not found in the Catholic Church. No priest, bishop or pontiff can lead any of the children of the Church away, for the voice of God, who is its head, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good works alone can bring them to the enjoyment for which they are [illegible].

The Doctor then urged his hearers to cast away all sin and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this Holy Week and not to imitate the Jews during the ensuing five days, but to [illegible] on His passion, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the [illegible] [illegible] women, the Sisters of Mercy, of the House of the Good Shepherd. He spoke of the [illegible] which it had pleased our Lord to send the institution (the fever), but was assured that the procession was moving on, and that prosperity and better means for carrying out their noble mission of

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®